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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1880.

Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 1. I.-E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Sirdar Atar Singh, of Bhadaur, Punjab.
2. Burnell, Arthur Coke, Esq., Ph. D. Madras Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, Fellow of the Madras University.
3. Cornish, Surgeon-Major William Robert, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
4. Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Philip, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.
5. Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D., K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
6. Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidya Ságárá, Bengal.
7. Lafont, The Reverend Father Eugene, S.J., late Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
8. Luke, Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Khybar Field Force.
9. Lyall, Charles James, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India. in the Home. Revenue and Agricultural

10. Macpherson, Charles Garden Wooland, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

11. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, The Hon'ble, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations.

12. Nanquette, Monsieur de, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France.

13. Ormiston, Thomas, Esq., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.

14. Pitman, Charles Edward, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force.

15. Roberts, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force.

16. Pandit Surup Narain, Political Assistant, and Deputy Bheel Agent, Manpur, Central India.

17. Kazi Shahab-ud-din, Head of the Revenue Department of the Baroda State.

18. Sibley, George, Esq., C.E., late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.

19. Babu Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Doctor of Music, President, Bengal Musical School.

20. Thomson, Ronald Ferguson, Esq., F.R.G.S., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 31st December 1879.

No. 2356.—Under Section 27 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw the Mahâls of Angul and Banki in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 of the said Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd January 1880.

No. 1.—The services of Messrs. G. Stevenson and J. D. Anderson, of the Bengal Civil Service, employed in the Lower Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 94.—The following Regulations for the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June and July 1880, are published for general information :—

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been requested to inform Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, that "in the event of their being appointed to the Service they will not be admitted to the

existing Civil Funds, but that they will be required, as a condition of their appointment, to subscribe to a new Fund which is about to be established by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the grant of pensions to the families of future members of the Indian Civil Service."

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE AND JULY 1880.

N. B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On June 15th, 1880, and following days, an Examination, open to all qualified persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, will be held in London. Not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; *viz.*, for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay. (*a*)

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of April 1880, evidence showing—

(i). That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii). That his age will be above seventeen years on the 1st of June 1880, and under nineteen years on the 1st of January 1880. (*b*) [*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(iii). That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India. (*c*)

(iv.) That he is of good moral character. (*c*)

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe. (*d*)

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
(*e*) English Composition	300
(*f*) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
(*f*) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(*e*) (*g*) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz.*:— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(*h*) Sanskrit	500
(*h*) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before April 1st, 1880, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory. (*i*)

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in espect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer." (*e*)

(*a*) The number to be selected will be announced hereafter. Notice of the days and place of Examination will be sent to each Candidate about the end of May.

(*b*) At subsequent competitions, Candidates will be required to be above 17 and under 19 on 1st June of the year in which the competition is held

(*c*) Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March 1880.

(*d*) The fee will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

(*e*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

(*f*) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(*g*) The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

(*h*) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

(*i*) Applications for leave to alter or to add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 15th of May 1880.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the Selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate. A Selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects :—*

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a Selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*,— Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

September 1879.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(1.) Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary.

(2.) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December 1883.

(3.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

(4.) An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., *the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, Trinity College, Dublin University College, London, and King's College, London, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

(5.) All Selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.

(6.) After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.

(7.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1882 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of April 1880.*

*Date*_____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 15th of June 1880, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age will be above 17 years on the 1st of June 1880, and under 19 years on the 1st of January 1880.

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March 1880.

(2.) A certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March 1880. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the Candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the Candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(3.) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*:—
(1.) A testimonial from
(2.) A testimonial from

(4.) This should be given on the form annexed. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the schedule on the sixth page should also be filled up.

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

To the Secretary,

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. The Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

(*a*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV, c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of June and July 1880.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS.

Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and strike out the remainder.

		Initials.
	English Composition	.....
	*History of England	.....
	*English Literature	.....
	Greek	.....
	Latin	.....
	French	.....
	German	.....
	Italian	.....
	Mathematics (Pure)	.....
	„ (Mixed)	.....
	Natural Science, *viz.*:—	
Two of these only may be selected.	Chemistry	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	.....
	Logic	.....
	Elements of Political Economy	.....
	Sanskrit	.....
	Arabic	.....

Signature _____

Date _____

* State Periods and Books selected on the other side of this sheet.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of June and July 1880.

History of England.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

English Literature.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate :—

*Signature*_____

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1880.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under the heads of English History and Literature, the following lists are given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory :—

History of England.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," and specially in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the Text-books named :—

1. **Henry II. to Edward III., A.D. 1154—1377.**—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.

2. **The Tudors, A.D. 1485—1603.**—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England.

3. **The Stuarts, A.D. 1603—1714.**—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England.

4. **A.D. 1714—1805.**—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; *either* Massey's Reign of George III. *or* Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

English Literature.

POETRY.

Shakespeare.—Three plays, one from each of the following groups :—

(*a*) Macbeth, Othello, Lear, Hamlet.

(*b*) Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, King John, Henry V.

(*c*) Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It.

And any two of the following :—

1. **Chaucer.**—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, with the Prioress' Tale, and the Clerk's Tale; *or* **Spenser.**—Faerie Queene, Books 1 and 2.

2. **Milton.**—First four books of Paradise Lost, *or* Paradise Regained, *or* Comus and Samson Agonistes.

3. **Dryden.**—Absalom and Achitophel, and The Hind and Panther.

4. **Pope.**—Essay on Criticism; with *either* imitations of Satires and Epistles of Horace, *or* Essay on Man.

5. **Gray.**—Poems.

PROSE.

Bacon.—Essays, *or* Advancement of Learning.

And any two of the following :—

1. **Milton.**—Areopagitica; *and* **Locke.**—On the Conduct of the Understanding.

2. **Clarendon.**—History of the Rebellion, from the Treaty between the King and the Parliament, at the end of Book VI., to the Death and Character of Falkland in Book VII.; and **De Foe.**—Memoirs of a Cavalier (ch. viii. to the end).

3. **Addison.**—Selections (Clarendon Press Series), Parts 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.

4. **Johnson.**—"Six Chief Lives of the Poets," *viz.* :—of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray; with Macaulay's Biography of Johnson.

5. **Burke.**—Reflexions on the French Revolution; *or* Appeal from New to Old Whigs, with Speech on American Taxation.

6. **Macaulay.**—Essays on Addison, Byron, Walpole, Mackintosh, Temple, and Madame D'Arblay.

The 2nd January 1880.

No. 1.—RULES FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

[NOTE.—The titles of new text-books are printed in italics.]

The following amended rules* for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service have been substituted for those notified under date 24th March 1870 (No. 1614), and are published for general information, together with extracts from the Civil Leave Code relating to these examinations, and with detailed list of authorised text books.

These rules will come into force from 1st July 1880. In those cases in which any change or changes may have been made in the text-books prescribed for any language, the group of text-books, hitherto adopted, will continue to be used until the examination of July 1881, when the new text-books will be adopted subject to the following exception, *viz.*, in the case of those groups containing a text-book or books of which a revised edition is under preparation (see italicized entries in list appended to this Notification), the group of text-books, hitherto adopted, will continue to be used until the new edition has been issued. Due notice of such issue will in each case be given, and also of the date on which such book, and the group of text-books to which it may belong, shall come into force.

I.—The rules published in Notification No. 1614, dated 24th March 1870, are cancelled.

II.—The standards of examination and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows:—

			Rs.	
Higher Standard	Arabic	...	800	
	Sanskrit	...	800	
	Persian	...	500	
High Proficiency	Urdu	...	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Hindi	...	1,000	
	Bengali	...	1,000	
	Uriya	...	1,000	
	Persian	...	2,000	
	Arabic	...	2,000	
	Sanskrit	...	2,000	
Degree of Honor	Urdu	...	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi	...	2,000	
	Bengali	...	2,000	
	Persian	...	4,000	
	Arabic	...	5,000	
	Sanskrit	...	5,000	

III.—Subject to the condition that an Officer serving in the Upper Provinces will not be eligible for examination in Bengali or Uriya, until he has obtained a certificate in one of the other languages, candidates may present themselves for examination in any of the languages enumerated in rule II. A civil servant attached to the Upper Provinces who may have obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi or Persian, under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, or the rules of the 24th March 1870, will be deemed to have satisfied the foregoing condition.

IV.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any language without first undergoing any inferior test.

*These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which junior civilians have to pass under the orders of Local Governments.

V.—No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

VI.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for the Higher Standard, High Proficiency, or Honor Examinations, after the expiration of five, ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

VII.—Civil servants who may have passed examinations under the rules of 1861 (cancelled in Section VII of the rules of 1870) or of 1870 (cancelled in Section I of the present rules) will not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

VIII.—Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Calcutta. Examinations by the Higher Standard in Persian will also be conducted by Station Committees half-yearly on the first Monday in April and October at Peshawar, Lahore and Allahabad, to be assembled under the orders of the Military officers commanding. Should the first of January fall on a Monday, the examination will be held on the following day.

Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government at least three months before the date of examination, and a copy of such permission should be forwarded to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, in the case of examinations held at the Presidency; but civil servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Accountant General of the Province to which the applicant belongs that he has not exceeded the time of residence mentioned in Section VI.

IX.—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard:—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the under-mentioned books:—

Sanskrit	...	Riju Patha.
Persian	...	Ikd-i-Gul. Ikd-i-Manzúm.
Arabic	...	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman, 1st Part. *Selections from the Alif Laila (to be made).*

(*b*) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(*c*) Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) Conversing with the examiners or with natives of India with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom

as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial and manuscript portions must be omitted, and in Arabic (save in the Bombay Presidency) the colloquial portion may for the present be dispensed with.

X.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency Examination :—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the under-mentioned books :—

Urdu	Ikhwán-u's-Safa. Nasr-i-be-Nazír. Áráish-i-Mahfil. Musnawiyát of Saudá.
Hindi	Ráj Niti. Prem Ságar. Rámáyana, Book II.
Bengali	*Sítáharan.* *Sakuntala.* *Sítár Banabás.* *Bijay Ballabha.*
Uriya	Hitopadesha. Batrís Singhásan. *Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.*
Arabic	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman. *Selections, Alif Laila (to be made).*
Persian	Gulistan. Bostan. *Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II.*
Sanskrit	Hitopadesha. 1st nine cantos of Raghuvansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar).

(*b*) Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style not taken from the text-books and selected in all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held an English paper in narrative style.

(*d*) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(*e*) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit, and in Arabic until colloquial instruction can be given in that language).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

XI.—The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination :—

(*a*)

Urdu	Fisána-i-Ajáib. Diwán of Atash, 1st half. Kulliyát of Saudá. *Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghálib.*
Hindi	*Sátsaiya of Behari Das, with Commentary of Sri Lallu Láll.* Sabhá Bilás. Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás.
Bengali	Mahábhárata. Kádambari. *Aṭṭáler Gharer Dulál.* *Kapála Kundala.*
Persian	Akhlák-i-Jaláli. Inshá-i-Abúl Fazl. *Sháh Námah*, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwán of Húfiz.

Arabic	Hamásah, *1st two Books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.*	
	Timur Námah.	
	Mukamát of Hariri, *1st half.*	
	Saba Muallakát.	
Sanskrit	(*a*)	1st and 2nd Adhyayas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita.
	(*b*)	Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
	(*c*)	Sakuntala Nataka.

(*b*) A written examination in the books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

(*c*) Translating into English with accuracy two passages—one in prose, the other in poetry—selected from some difficult work, not being a text-book. The passage in prose will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*d*) Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of grammar and spelling.

(*e*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit and for the present in Arabic).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

XII.—The Honor Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XIII.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honor shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The following extracts from the Civil Leave Code are given for purposes of easy reference:—

(CHAPTER VIII OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE).

1. (*a*) A Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules, who is a candidate for a reward for proficiency in one of the vernacular languages or Sanskrit, or by the Higher Standard, in Persian, is entitled to joining time to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.

(*b*) A candidate for a reward for proficiency in Arabic, or for High Proficiency in Persian, may be allowed leave for one month, and, if he passes the examination, for two months.

(*c*) The maximum leave for two months authorized by clause (*b*) may be prefixed to the examination if the candidate undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town.

(*d*) An officer, who, after passing an examination for High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, is a candidate for the Degree of Honor in either of these languages, may be allowed, instead of the leave for two months provided in clause (*c*), leave for three months to Persia for Persian; and to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Syria, for Arabic.

2. An officer on leave under Rule 1 has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

EXTRACT RULE (4), SECTION 47, CHAPTER X, OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Examination leave may be prefixed to privilege leave; and privilege leave may be (1) prefixed to the three months' examination leave admissible under Clause (*d*), Rule 1, in Chapter VIII, on condition that it is spent in one of the appropriate countries mentioned in that clause; and (2) affixed to the one month's examination leave which may be prefixed to the examination leave under Clause (*b*) of that rule; otherwise it may not be combined with any other leave granted under that chapter. Otherwise, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Detailed List of authorised text-books.

The following list of text-books for the various examinations, with the places where they may be obtained, is published for general information. A revised edition of the text-books entered in italics is under preparation:—

Selections for the Higher Standard.

Urdu	Ikhwán-us-Safa	Board of Examiners' Office, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	Nasr-i-be-Nazír	
	Áráish-i-Mahfil	
	Masnawiyát of Saudá	
	Kulliyát of Saudá	
	Fisána-i-Ajáib	
	Diwán-i-Átash (Lucknow edition) ...	Procurable in the bazaars.
	Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghálib ...	Akmal-ul-Matábi Press, Delhi.
Hindi	Satsaiya of Behári Dás, with Commentary of Lallu Láll.	Procurable in the bazaars.
	Sabhá Bilás	
	Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás (Ramjasau's edition) ...	Medical Hall Press, Benares.
	Rájniti (Hale's edition, printed at Presbyterian Mission Press, Allahabad).	*Out of print.*
	[An edition procurable in the bazaar, but very inaccurate.]	
	Prem Ságar (Calcutta edition of 1842) ...	Bazaars.
Bengali	Rájdut	Bazaars.
	Nabanári	
	Sitáharan	
	Sakuntala	
	Sitár Banabás	
	Bijay Ballabha	
	Kádambari	
	Mahabháratá	
	Alláler Gharer Dulál, by Babu Piyáre Chand Mittra.	
	Kapála Kundala, by Bankim Chunder Chatterjea	
Uriya	Hitopadesha	Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.
	Batris Singhásan	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
	Ramáyana, Sundara Kanda	
Arabic	*Selections from the Alif Laila (to be made).*	
	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman	Bazaars.
	Hamásah	
	Saba Muallakát (edited by F. A. Arnold, Leipsic, 1850).	Messrs. Williams & Norgate.
	Makamát of Hariri (edited by de Sacy) ...	Messrs. Williams & Norgate.
	Timúr Námah (Calcutta edition of 1836) ...	Bazaars, but rare.

Persian ...	Ikd-i-Gul (Selections by Colonel Lees) ...	Board of Examiners, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	Ikd-i-Manzúm	
	Gulistán	
	Bostan	Bazaars.
	Mirza Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia.	Bombay, or Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	Akhlák-i-Jaláli (Lucknow edition) ...	Bazaars.
	Inshá-i-Abúl Fazl (ditto)	
	Shah Námah (Vuller's edition)	Messrs. Williams and Norgate.
	Diwán of Háfiz (Bombay edition, 1827, now used):	Bazaars.
	Sudi's edition recommended, printed by Ritter Von Rosen Zweig	Vienna.
Sanskrit...	Riju Patha (Calcutta edition)	Bazaars.
	Hitopadesha	
	Raghúvansa, expurgated edition (Vidyaságar) ...	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	1st and 2nd Adhyayas of 1st Ashtaka of Rigveda Sanhita (edited by Reverend Dr. Banerjea).	
	Kirátárjuniya (edited by Vidyaságar) ...	Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.
	Sakuntala Nataka	

MEDICAL.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 652.—APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon C. Little, Civil Surgeon of Akola, now Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, but to continue to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner until the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major R. T. Abbott, or until further orders.

Mr. Apothecary G. E. King to continue to act as Civil Surgeon at Amraoti until relieved by Surgeon Little, or until further orders.

Surgeon T. Hume, M.B., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Akola, to be Civil Surgeon of Akola, *vice* Surgeon Little.

EDUCATION—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART.

The 29th December 1879.

No. 353.—APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following arrangements made by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, consequent on the approaching departure on furlough of Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent of the Museum :—

Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, to officiate as Superintendent.

Mr. G. Nevill, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. O. L. Fraser, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant.

Mr. J. Cockburn, to officiate as 2nd Assistant.

SURVEYS.

The 30th December 1879.

No. 583.—Mr. R. Oldham, who has been nominated, on probation, as a 3rd Grade Assistant on the Geological Survey of India by the Secretary of State, joined his appointment at Madras on the 17th instant.

FORESTS.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 1041F.—Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests in Bengal and at present on furlough, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab during the absence on special duty of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., with effect from the date on which Dr. Schlich may join that appointment on return from leave.

Mr. A. Pengelly, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Punjab, will, as a temporary arrangement, be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Conservator of Forests in that province from the 1st January 1880, or such subsequent date as Mr. Baden-Powell may proceed on special duty, to the date on which Dr. Schlich may join his appointment.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1880.

Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 1. I.-E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Sirdar Atar Singh, of Bhadaur, Punjab.
2. Burnell, Arthur Coke, Esq., Ph. D., Madras Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, Fellow of the Madras University.

3. Cornish, Surgeon-Major William Robert, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
4. Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Philip, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.
5. Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D., K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
6. Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidya Ságárá, Bengal.
7. Lafont, The Reverend Father Eugene, S.J., late Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
8. Luke, Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Khybar Field Force.
9. Lyall, Charles James, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
10. Macpherson, Charles Garden Wooland, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
11. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, The Hon'ble, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations.
12. Nanquette, Monsieur de, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France.
13. Ormiston, Thomas, Esq., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.
14. Pitman, Charles Edward, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force.
15. Roberts, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force.
16. Pandit Surup Narain, Political Assistant, and Deputy Bheel Agent, Manpur, Central India.
17. Kazi Shahab-ud-din, Head of the Revenue Department of the Baroda State.
18. Sibley, George, Esq., C.E., late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.
19. Babu Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Doctor of Music, President, Bengal Musical School.
20. Thomson, Ronald Ferguson, Esq., F.R.G.S., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,
A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 29th December 1879.

No. 1388 *G.-P.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major M. Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is attached to the Staff of Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., Commanding the Jellalabad Field Force, for political duty, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

GENERAL.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 2485 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major C. Grant, Political Agent, 2nd Class, on furlough, is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., placed temporarily on special political duty.

Pending Major Grant's arrival, Surgeon S. M. Brereton, Medical Officer of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, will hold charge of the Political Agency at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 1st January 1880.

No. 1 *G.-G.*—The Foreign Department Notification No. 2301 G.-G., dated 5th December 1879, replacing the services of Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is cancelled.

No. 4 *G.-G.*—The Foreign Department Notification No. 2167 G.-G., dated 6th November 1879, granting three months' privilege leave to Surgeon H. Whitwell, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Nipal, is cancelled.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December 1879.

No. 2037.—Read again—

Accounts Proceedings for June 1870, Nos. 59 and 60.

" " for January 1874, No. 16.

RESOLUTION.—By Notification No. 167, dated 16th May 1870, a system of District Savings Banks was established, the yearly rate of interest on deposits therein being fixed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per centum, and the monthly rate at one pie for each Rupee $1\frac{2}{3}$.

2. The market rate of interest being now higher, the Governor General in Council notifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the monthly rate of interest on deposits in District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks shall be one pie for each $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. As this rate is now fixed in supersession of a lower rate, so it must be plainly understood that the Governor General in Council reserves the right of reducing the rate thus fixed again at any time at his discretion, and that it will not be open to any Depositor to object to such reduction.

3. Moreover, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to dispense with the restrictions of the existing Rules as to personal attendance and as to the hours for the transaction of business with the Savings Banks.

4. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has passed the following Rules for District and other Government Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules:—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit ofan account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public Officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public Officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed from the beginning of the calendar month succeeding that in which a deposit is made, to the end of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Saving with the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, the highest monthly interest allowed upon any balance shall be Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit

of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged upon such purchases, sales and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings Bank is at a public treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot read, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of Monthly Interest.

Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1½	Pies 1	15	Pies 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	254	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 2080.—Read the following :—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 425. *London, 30th October 1879.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith a copy of the Report* of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint on the Pyx Coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints issued in 1878, from which you will observe that the standard weight and fineness of the Coins have been maintained with the usual accuracy.

* Dated 2nd October 1879.

2. A copy of the Report has been transmitted to the Government of Bombay.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) CRANBROOK.

ROYAL MINT,
2nd October 1879.

To the Secretary, Treasury.

SIR,—The examination of the Pyx Coins of the Indian Mints transmitted to me by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 17th July last being completed, I have the honor to report on the weight and fineness of the Coins, and to return the Bullion remaining.

No. 12361-79.
CALCUTTA MINT.
Silver.

	Oz.
Standard ...	14·593
Fine ...	10·050
	24·643

BOMBAY MINT.
Silver.

	Oz.
Standard ...	7·158
Fine ...	7·163
	14·321

The Coins were first weighed singly by the Mint balance, and were then handed to one of the assayers of the Mint, by whom each Coin has been separately assayed and reported upon.

The standard weight and fineness of the Coins have been maintained with the usual accuracy.

In accordance with the directions of their Lordships, I have caused "Parting" assays to be made of the Silver Coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, and the result is shown in my Report. These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my Report of the 25th of October 1869.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. W. FREEMANTLE.

Weight and Fineness of Coins issued from Indian Mints, 1878.

No of Pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of Coin.	Average weight of a piece grains.	Proportion of Silver in 1,000 parts.	Average proportion of Gold in the Silver Coins, as ascertained by Parting Assay in 1,000 parts.
40	Calcutta	Rupees	180·109	915·84	·251
35	Do.	Half Rupees.	89·989	916·26	
30	Do.	Qtr. Rupees.	45·010	916·51	
30	Do.	Two-Anna Pieces.	22·538	916·39	
40	Bombay	Rupees	179·960	915·82	·357

(Sd.) C. W. FREEMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

ROYAL MINT,
2nd October 1879.

ORDERED, that these papers be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information.

Ordered also, that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

ment. Under those Rules the duration of Subsidiary Leave will be fixed automatically; and unless some exceptional concession is required, no orders granting such leave will be required from the Local Government.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council directs that the said Act shall come into force in the Territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 1st day of April 1880.

No. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 700 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council directs that goods imported into any port in British India from any port in the Portuguese possessions in India, shall be treated as regards payment of Customs-duties in the same manner as goods imported from British Indian ports are treated under the law and orders for the time being in force.

Provided that no wine or spirit shall be imported from any such Portuguese port without payment of the duty which would have been chargeable thereon if imported from any foreign port unless it is protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor General of Portuguese India, that duty at a rate not lower than that specified in Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, has been paid on such wine or spirit before exportation from such Portuguese possessions.

This Notification shall take effect from the date on which the Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th December 1879, comes into force.

No. 10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879,) the Governor General in Council has remitted the duties, with which the under-mentioned classes of instruments are chargeable, under the said Act, namely :—

(1) Agreements of the kind described in Section 43 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879;

(2) Copies of instruments which the village Registrar has to deliver to the parties, under Section 58 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879;

(3) Powers-of-attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants under Section 68 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870,) the Governor General in Council has—

(I) remitted the fees payable in respect of powers-of-attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879);

(II) remitted in the case of suits instituted before Village Munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879,) the fees payable in respect of the documents specified in the first or second schedule to the said Court Fees

Section 3, clause (*a*) or clause (*e*) of the said Act to which an agriculturist is not a party; (*b*) proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of the said Dekhan Agriculturists Relief Act.

No. 13.—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 30th November 1879, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877:—*

		Rs.
1877	... ...	9,65,17,450
1878	... ...	10,09,88,210
1879	... ...	11,44,37,811

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1.—With reference to the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

No. 656, dated the 25th June 1874.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875.
No. 294, dated the 15th March 1875.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1876.
No. 8, dated the 1st January 1877.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1878.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1879.

I. During the year 1880 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	...	40
„ Madras	...	30
„ Bombay	...	20
TOTAL	...	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of receipt of their applications by the Adjutant-General on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1880.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866,* No. 160.

* G. G. O. No. 808 of 26th September 1866.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or, in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

5th.—Their address subsequent to retirement.

6th.—They must also attach to their application or arrange to forward subsequently a No-demand certificate dated within three months of the date of their proposed retirement.

IX. The table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of Officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the *capitalized value* of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the time being. Capitalized annuities of Officers retiring in India can, on receipt of telegram announcing retirement, be paid to their Agents in England, under power of attorney to be lodged at the India Office.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an Officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from Officers to cancel their retirement, or to change the date of such retirement, will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel _____ _____of the_____and find him be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date. *Surgeon.*

N. B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the regiment; or, if the Offi who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Years to serve.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£
12	2,310	42	176 10	2,231	43	172 13	2,160	44	169 9	2,095	45	166 17	2,037	46	164 16	1,984	47	163
11	2,508	43	194 5	2,425	44	190 5	2,351	45	187 4	2,285	46	184 16	2,226	47	183 5	2,174	48	182
10	2,726	44	213 17	2,640	45	210 4	2,564	46	207 8	2,496	47	205 10	2,439	48	204 11	2,390	49	204
9	2,967	45	236 6	2,879	46	232 18	2,801	47	230 12	2,735	48	229 8	2,682	49	229 8	2,640	50	230
8	3,236	46	261 15	3,145	47	258 19	3,069	48	257 8	3,008	49	257 5	2,962	50	258 11	2,930	51	261
7	3,536	47	291 1	3,446	48	289 1	3,375	49	288 14	3,321	50	289 19	3,288	51	293 4	3,241	52	295
6	3,874	48	324 18	3,790	49	324 4	3,727	50	325 7	3,687	51	328 16	3,640	52	331 9	3,583	53	333
5	4,260	49	364 8	4,185	50	365 7	4,137	51	368 19	4,081	52	371 13	4,012	53	373 18	3,949	54	375
4	4,704	50	410 14	4,646	51	414 6	4,580	52	417 1	4,508	53	419 6	4,431	54	421 19	4,353	55	421
3	5,222	51	465 14	5,143	52	468 6	5,058	53	470 10	4,969	54	472 1	4,876	55	473 4	4,775	56	473
2	5,781	52	526 8	5,680	53	528 7	5,576	54	529 14	5,467	55	530 12	5,358	56	531 7	5,243	57	531
1	6,385	53	593 18	6,261	54	594 17	6,135	55	595 8	6,008	56	595 17	5,883	57	596 5	5,750	58	595
0	7,038	54	668 12	6,890	55	668 12	6,712	56	668 12	6,597	57	668 12	6,452	58	668 12	6,302	59	668
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.			
12	1,935	48	162 6	1,888	49	161 11	1,849	50	161 8	1,817	51	162 1	1,779	52	162 19			
11	2,128	49	182 0	2,085	50	182 1	2,052	51	183 0	2,012	52	183 4	1,965	53	182 15			
10	2,349	50	205 2	2,315	51	206 9	2,271	52	206 17	2,222	53	206 13	2,165	54	205 14			
9	2,608	51	232 12	2,562	52	233 7	2,509	53	233 7	2,449	54	232 13	2,383	55	231 5			
8	2,887	52	262 18	2,830	53	263 5	2,766	54	262 15	2,695	55	261 11	2,619	56	259 13			
7	3,189	53	296 12	3,120	54	296 8	3,043	55	295 7	2,962	56	293 14	2,875	57	291 7			
6	3,515	54	333 19	3,433	55	333 3	3,344	56	331 13	3,252	57	329 11	3,153	58	326 15			
5	3,868	55	375 7	3,773	56	374 2	3,672	57	372 3	3,566	58	369 11	3,456	59	366 13			
4	4,251	56	421 10	4,142	57	419 16	4,027	58	417 6	3,909	59	414 13	3,789	60	411 18			
3	4,667	57	472 19	4,542	58	471 15	4,414	59	468 5	4,285	60	465 17	4,157	61	464 2			
2	5,118	58	530 8	4,979	59	528 4	4,839	60	526 1	4,701	61	524 18	4,555	62	523 11			
1	5,610	59	595 3	5,458	60	593 9	5,309	61	592 0	5,152	62	592 2	4,986	63	591 4			
0	6,150	60	668 12	5,989	61	668 12	5,818	62	668 12	5,639	63	668 12	5,460	64	668 12			

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the table the number of years the Officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colo Allowance, and then in the same line of the table the Officer's age—(in column 2).

The figure in the same line to the right of this age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shows the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age column No. 1, "Values" shows the

The 2nd January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain George Alexander,—30th December 1879.

No. 3.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sussex William Lennox, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 27th December 1879, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, Clause (*b*), paragraph 3, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 4.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class (on furlough), to be Deputy Commissary General.

Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class (Officiating Deputy Commissary General in the Field), to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Colonel A. W. Montagu, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Major W. R. Bunbury, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieutenant M. R. Spence, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class (on furlough), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

} With effect from 22nd November 1879, *vice* Colonel R. Davidson, Deputy Commissary General, retired.

No. 5.—NATIVE ARMY—

In G. G. O. No. 1161 of 1879, 37th (Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, for "Ingram" read *Jugram*.

No. 6.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Mahabir Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Ganda Singh, invalided; Havildar Bhag Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahabir Singh, promoted; Havildar Dalail Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, invalided,—21st November 1879.

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils having passed their final examination are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, without English qualification, from the dates specified against their names, and their services placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service :—

Agra Medical School.

Kalim Ooddeen . . } From 13th October
Mahomed Noor . . } 1879.

Lahore Medical School.

Kareem-ooddeen . . } From 4th Novem-
Haider Shah . . . } ber 1879.

Temple Medical School.

Brijbasee Lall,—from 20th November 1879.

No. 8.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Walter Mowbray Johnston, to be Captain.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 9.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. O'B. Horsford, S. C.,—(m.c.) for 2 years, 1 year 241 days under Rule XIV, Clause (2), and the remaining period without pay, under Rule XVI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 10.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted special leave for two years, under the Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 1605–27 E.-G., dated the 3rd September 1879 :—

Major C. H. Luard, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department.

No. 11.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1349 G.-G., dated the 27th June 1879, Captain E. L. Durand, S. C., Political Assistant, 1st class, 1st Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd class, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, furlough (m. c.) for 243 days, under Rule XIV, Clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of his leaving Persia on privilege leave.

No. 12.—G. G. O. No. 1096 of 1879, permitting Major-General F. R. Maunsell, R.E., to reside in India, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872, is cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 13.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following changes in the organization of the Medical Administrative Staff for the Army in India.

From the 31st March 1880, the British Army Medical Department and the Indian Medical Department will form one department for the medical administration of the Army in the three presidencies.

The establishment for the Bengal Army will consist of—

1 Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department
} at Head Quarters.

The statistical duties for the Army, British and Native, will be performed by the Statistical Officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The eleven circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a Deputy Surgeon-General :—

		Army Medl. Dept.	Indian Medl. Dept.
1.	Allahabad Division	1	...
2.	Lahore Division	...	1
3.	Meerut Division	1	...
4.	Oudh Division, Rohilcund District	1	...
5.	Rawal Pindi Division	1	...
6.	Sirhind Division	1	...
7.	Eastern Frontier District	...	1
8.	Presidency District	...	1
9.	Gwalior Division, Saugor District	...	1
10.	Peshawar District	1	...
11.	Punjab Frontier Force	...	1
		6	5

For the Madras Army—

1 Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department
} at Head Quarters.

The six circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a Deputy Surgeon General :—

		Army Medl. Dept.	Indian Medl. Dept.
1.	Centre District, Northern District	1	...
2.	Southern District, Malabar and Canara District	...	1
3.	Mysore Division, Ceded Districts	1	...
4.	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Hyderabad Contingent	...	1
5.	Nagpore Force, Central India Regiments	...	1
6.	British Burmah Division	...	1
		2	4

For the Bombay Army—

1 Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department
} at Head Quarters.

The four circles of medical superintendence will be distributed as follows, each being held by a Deputy Surgeon-General :—

		Army Medl. Dept	Indian Medl. Dept.
1.	Presidency District, Belgaum, Aden	...	1
2.	Poona Division	1	...
3.	Northern Division, Mhow Division	1	...
4.	Sind District	...	1
		2	2

With the exceptions which are named below, all these officers will be relieved from any civil administrative duties they may have hitherto performed.

The Deputy Surgeons-General of the Eastern Frontier District and of the British Burmah Division will, in addition to their military duties, exercise the civil medical administration of their respective provinces, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioner in them.

The Deputy Surgeons-General of the Punjab Frontier Force and of the Sind District will exercise the civil medical administration of those provinces.

After making provision for the civil medical administration of the remaining provinces of British India, the establishment for which will be duly notified in the proper department, there will remain, below the rank of Surgeon-General, in excess of the establishment to be maintained for all duties—

Army Medical Department.

2 Deputy Surgeons-General,
3 Superintending Surgeons-Major,
2 Secretaries to Surgeons-General,
1 Statistical Officer to Surgeon-General.

Indian Medical Service.

6 Deputy Surgeons-General.

Orders have been already issued by Her Majesty's Government for the withdrawal of the surplus administrative officers of the Army Medical Department.

With a view to provide for the retirement, on favorable terms, of the surplus officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to offer to the Surgeons-General and the Deputy Surgeons-General of the three Armies their retirement on the extra pension of their grade, with an honorary step of rank, notwithstanding that they may not have completed the qualifying service for these pensions.

The number of retirements in each army will be restricted to two.

The option of retirement will be given in order of seniority; but applications to retire, which must be made to the Military Department of the Government to which the officer belongs, cannot be accepted after the 1st March 1880.

PENSIONS.

No. 14.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India, from the date they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Stewart Hall, late 54th Foot,—one shilling and nine pence per diem, including a Royal bounty for gallant conduct, six pence a day.

John Howsden, late 9th Lancers,—one shilling per diem.

John Forkgen, late 89th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

No. 15.—In G. G. O. No. 248 of 1878, against the name of Thomas Brooks, late 85th Foot, for "one shilling and one-and-half penny per diem," read *one shilling and one-half penny per diem.*

No. 16.—The permission granted to William Thomas, late 3rd Brigade, R. A., out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to draw his pension in India in G. G. O. No. 1162 of 1878, is cancelled.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 17.—Surgeon R. Moodie, M. B., is permitted to resign the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 18.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1215 of 1879, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st December 1879, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Gregor Forsyth, S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Bertie Clay, S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Peter Hunter, S. C.

No. 19.—The under-mentioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st December 1879, under the terms of the Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated the 31st July 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lempriere Earle, S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam, S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Downing, Infantry.

REWARDS.

No. 20.—ORDER OF MERIT—

Jemadar Gunesa Sing, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in leading his company up a steep hill under a very heavy fire from the enemy, and capturing with his own hands one of their standards at Camp Shuturgurdan, on the 2nd October 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 21.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having decided on assembling at Peshawar a Reserve Division composed of all arms of the service, is pleased to make the following appointments for the Command and Staff of the same, with effect from the dates on which the several officers take up the duties of the posts to which they are nominated:—

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., Unattached, Commanding.

Major H. Thompson, S. C., Assistant Adjutant General.

Major J. Creagh, 5th Foot, Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Captain W. Hailes, S. C., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Captain C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate.

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. G. Purvis, R. A., Commanding.

Captain C. H. Hamilton, R. A., Adjutant.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel G. C. Hankin, S. C., Commanding.

Lieutenant C. F. J. Douglas, 15th Hussars, Brigade Major.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. Roberts, 5th Foot, Commanding.

Major S. B. Home, General List, Infantry, Brigade Major.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. S. Hill, Infantry, Commanding.

Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Brigade Major.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, Madras S. C., Commanding.

Major W. Coningham, Madras S. C., Brigade Major.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—BRIGADE—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 21 of this date, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the rank of Brigadier-General (2nd class) on the under-mentioned officers, while they continue to be employed in command of brigades:—

Colonel W. Roberts, 5th Foot.

Colonel G. C. Hankin, S. C.

Colonel R. S. Hill, Infantry.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 23.—Captain *Lord* W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been permitted to resign his appointment at his own request, and his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 23rd December 1879.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the date specified, were received in the Military Department from 24th to 31st December 1879:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant J. T. Rice ...	23rd December 1879.	Kohat.		
2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot ...	2nd Lieutenant C. J. Bond ...	Ditto ...	Fort Chunar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 31st December 1879.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
E. W. Perry (*a*) ...	Captain ...	40th Foot ...	19th June 1879 ...	No Will found	2,769 0 5 644 5 9	...	29th Feb. 1880.
J. R. Dyce ...	Major ...	Royal Artillery ...	14th July 1879 ...	...	1,334 8 3	...	Ditto.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
G. E. Macpherson (*b*) ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	17th Sept. 1879 ...	Intestate ...	3,057 10 3	...	Ditto.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Mother, believed to be residing at Stanley House, Leamington.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*—Major J. D. Macpherson, Edwardesabad.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 31st December 1879.

No. 525.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, in charge of the Public Works, Biluchistan, will undertake the survey and construction of a railway between Quetta and Kandahar.

With reference to this work, Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel will receive orders direct from the Director General of Railways.

No. 526.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, and now on furlough, having attained the age of 55 years, has been retired from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1879, under the terms of Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879.

No. 527.—The following reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which reverted.	With effect from	
			1879.	
Arnott, Captain N., R.E....	Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd.	September 14	In consequence of Captain Clive's reversion to military duty.
Birkbeck, M. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ 14	
Ward, Captain A. E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ 14	
Corrigan, S. A. L. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	„ 14	
LeLievre, E.... ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd.	„ 14	In consequence of Mr. Falkiner's retirement.
Wingate, Captain T. O. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th.	„ 14	
Johnston, Lieutenant J. T., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	„ 14	
Grant, A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd.	„ 14	

No. 528.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Deputy Examiner, officiated as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, from the 9th to the 30th November 1879, both dates inclusive.

No. 529.—Captain J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Provincial Branch, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 530.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 508, dated 17th December 1879, reporting return of Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, from furlough, for "4th December" read "4th November."

No. 531.—Mr. S. C. G. Wood is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways as a Probationer for the Superior Class, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 532.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned Officers under the terms of Resolution No. 2079 of the 31st July 1879 of the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the dates on which they may be relieved of their duties, which will be notified in the Local Gazette :—

Mysore.

Henderson, W. M., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.
Dobbs, R. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough (from 2nd October).
Lynam, W. P., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 41 of 1879.

BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT.
COCANADA.

Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 37, issued from this Department on the 21st November 1879, the Port Officer, Cocanada, has notified that the Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) has been replaced in position.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,
or A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 24th December 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 81, 71*a*, 70*a*, 828 and 829.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 113, 1172, 15*b*, 15*c* and 103*a*.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 465.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 42 of 1879.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST

Madras Semaphore.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 40, issued from this Department on the 2nd December 1879, the Port Officer, Madras, has notified that when the Semaphore at the Master Attendant's flagstaff does not drop correctly, signal C V N J of the Commercial Code will be hoisted immediately and kept flying for half an hour.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 29th December 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Chart, No. 71*c*.

Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 105.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 459.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 43 of 1879.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Buoys at Calicut.

Respecting the Notice to Mariners, No. 33, issued from this Department on the 16th October 1879, Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, after visiting Calicut, reports as follows:—

"1. The buoys (alluded to by the Marine authorities at Madras) are merely intended for the small native craft, being only about two cables off shore.

"2. The anchorage buoy for steamers has been relaid in four fathoms water, about half a cable northward of its last year's position, and the Custom House pier bears E. by N. from the buoy. All vessels must anchor to the northward of it to avoid the foul ground off Calicut.

"3. The buoy which marks the outer side of the Coote reef has also been relaid."

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 30th December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 2737, and 827.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 84.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15*a*, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1879.

No. 105.—Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent, Indian Museum, availed himself, afternoon, on the 19th December 1879, of the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 273, dated 5th November 1879.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1879.

No. 22.—Mr. C. F. H. Macleane, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for five days, under Section 34, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th December 1879.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 23.—Mr. M. J. Brind, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, under Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November 1879, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1879.

No. 121.—Dr. J. E. Baker, Medical Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, having disembarked at Enzelli on the 14th October 1879 from special leave on private affairs, for six months, granted to him in Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No. 116, dated 17th July 1879, the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, ten days, has been cancelled; and subsidiary leave for fourteen days, from 14th to 27th October 1879, has been granted to him by the Director, Persian Telegraph, under Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code, subject to the confirmation of the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 122.—Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent of the 1st Division, Persian Telegraph, having returned to duty, on the forenoon of the 7th November 1879, from privilege leave, for three months, granted to him in Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No. 119, dated 15th October 1879, the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, nineteen days, has been cancelled by the Director, Persian Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 29th December 1879.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 370, dated 19th September last, Baboo Umbica Churn Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 30th idem.

No. 49.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 484, dated 21st ultimo, Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th current.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th December 1879.

No. 99.—Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dagshai Division, Military Works, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The Dagshai Division, Military Works, is hereby abolished as a separate Division, and incorporated with the Kasauli Division, Military Works, as a Sub-Division.

No. 100.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1204, dated 12th December 1879, Major J. Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from 8th January 1880, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it.

No. 101.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Lahore and Sirhind Command to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 509, dated 17th December 1879, Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the departure of Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, on Field Service.

No. 103.—Mr. A. C. L. Learmonth, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of 10th October 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1879.

No. 50.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 493, dated 5th December 1879, the under-mentioned Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, are posted to the Quetta-Kandahar and Quetta-Sukkur Railways:—

Quetta-Kandahar Railway.

W. W. B. Whiteford, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

C. F. Fuller, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

W. W. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

G. Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

Quetta-Sukkur Railway.

S. A. E. Hickson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 51.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification by Director General of Railways, No. 40, dated Simla, November 27th, for "Sukkur-Quetta Railway," read "Quetta-Kandahar Railway."

No. 52.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 517, dated the 20th December 1879, Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Pindi-Peshawar State Railway.

No. 53.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 500, dated 11th instant, Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 54.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 23, by Director General of Railways, dated 10th November 1879, for "Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)."

The 31st December 1879.

No. 55.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 538, dated 6th December 1878, the under-mentioned Officers having undergone a course of practical training for one year are posted as follows, with effect from the termination of the course of training:—

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. J. Pope, to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

Mr. A. S. Trevor, to the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

Mr. J. R. Tickell, to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, to the Pindi-Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. E. C. Elliot, to the Rahtial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. W. Bennett, to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nasirabad, the 29th December 1879.

No. 21.—The following Officers are posted to the Third Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, with effect from 23rd December 1879:—

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).

No. 22.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Railway by Director General of Railway's Notification No. 49, dated 24th December 1879, is posted to the Second Division.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Rawalpindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 20th December 1879.

No. 4.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 479, dated 17th November 1879, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), took over charge of Engineer-in-Chief's Office of Pindi-Peshawar Section of Punjab Northern State Railway on the forenoon of 27th November 1879.

No. 5.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 43, dated 4th December 1879, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 9th December 1879, and is reposted to Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Pindi-Peshawar Section,
Punjab Northern State Railway.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th December 1879.

No. 62.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is placed temporarily in charge of the Ajmere Division of this Railway. Mr. B. W. Blood made over, and Mr. Gerrard assumed, charge of this Division on the 20th December 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 26th December 1879.

No. 30.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 31, dated 15th November 1879, Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rutlam on the 24th December, and is posted to the First Division, Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway.

No. 31.—Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), relieved Mr. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, of the charge of the Namlee Sub-Division, Jaora Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant. The Namlee and Jaora Sub-Divisions will from this date be amalgamated into one as the Jaora Sub-Division.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December 1879.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,90,200	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,15,33,495 0 8)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,06,64,101 10 3)	2,21,97,596	10	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,84,524	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,76,475	7	2
Sundries	15,74,049	7	0
RUPEES	7,35,22,846	5	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	86,64,108	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,70,035	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	56,08,405	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,20,77,630	6	6
Balances with other Banks	4,87,856	8	10
Bullion	27,261	3	0
Dead Stock	9,93,539	10	8
Stamps	6,847	15	0
Sundries	2,73,322	7	4
	3,45,09,007	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,13,46,058 12 8)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,76,67,780 6 6)	3,90,13,839	3	2
RUPEES	7,35,22,846	5	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st Dec. 1879.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1879.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1858-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.				
Balance of 30th November 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	14,45,973	30,55,600	2,44,04,500	1,13,85,000	2,07,34,500	3,16,13,200	39,00,500	3,58,000	96,64,800	7,68,99,000	58,700	33,77,000	68,900	5,67,800	18,76,39,825
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1879	...	...	...	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,500	...	...	...	...	31,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1879	...	...	...	...	500	7,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	...	...	85,000	11,03,000	1,000	...	...	...	12,06,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1879	...	...	...	1,22,667	29,300	3,12,900	500	88,700	3,39,100	1,04,400	2,500	26,000	9,29,400	...	...	...	...	19,85,467
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,85,400	2,47,64,800	1,13,89,500	2,08,27,200	3,19,54,300	40,04,900	3,60,500	97,75,800	7,89,52,900	59,700	33,77,000	68,900	5,67,800	19,08,53,692
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	800	1,000	1,000	1,14,000	5,500	2,000	...	...	50,500	...	...	...	13,800	1,88,600
Balance on 15th December 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,84,600	2,47,63,800	1,13,88,500	2,07,13,200	3,19,48,800	40,02,900	3,60,500	97,75,800	7,89,02,400	59,700	33,77,000	68,900	5,54,000	19,06,65,092

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,577 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,156 lakhs.
" 16th Oct. 1879 to 31st Oct. " " " 12 " " " 0 "
" 1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. " " " 81 " " " 4 "
" 16th Nov. " to 30th Nov. " " " 27 " " " 6 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 32 " " " 2 "
3,729 lakhs. 3,168 lakhs.
3,168 "
Balance against India 561 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th December 1879.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1931.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to July 1878.	April to July 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,945,000	7,381,108	7,463,235	82,127	...
II.—Tributes ...	703,000	234,831	227,704	...	7,127
III.—Forest ...	670,400	76,008	110,492	34,484	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,742,000	860,778	947,621	86,843	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	896,000	13,600	430,412	416,812	...
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,740,000	887,663	960,835	73,172	...
VII.—Customs ...	2,848,000	729,353	696,695	...	32,658
VIII.—Salt ...	7,000,000	1,923,596	2,349,769	426,173	...
IX.—Opium ...	9,000,000	3,283,237	3,234,872	...	48,365
X.—Stamps ...	3,087,000	1,116,708	1,135,340	18,632	...
XI.—Mint ...	180,000	71,944	93,268	21,324	...
XII.—Post Office ...	983,000	281,283	332,385	51,102	...
XIII.—Telegraph ...	357,000	21,399	103,143	81,744	...
XIV.—Minor Departments ...	32,400	6,036	14,210	8,174	...
XV.—Law and Justice ...	888,000	280,376	282,802	2,426	...
XVI.—Police ...	233,000	23,137	70,215	47,078	...
XVII.—Marine ...	206,000	53,654	48,517	...	5,107
XVIII.—Education ...	139,000	36,468	47,876	11,408	...
XIX.—Medical ...	37,500	12,795	18,798	6,003	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing ...	46,000	8,422	13,731	5,309	...
XXI.—Interest ...	624,000	217,503	268,004	50,501	...
XXII.—Pensions ...	430,500	42,051	44,924	2,873	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous ...	328,100	40,916	89,260	48,344	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange ...	431,000	110,843	148,056	37,213	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	17,713,709	19,132,194	1,418,485	...
XXX.—Army ...	844,500	242,067	301,667	59,600	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary ...	461,000	68,532	110,733	42,201	...
XXV.—Irrigation ...	785,500	38,360	49,713	11,353	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange ...	10,305,700	3,073,070	3,200,222	127,152	...
XXVII.—State Railways ...	1,240,000	265,525	378,051	112,526	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits ...	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal ...	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	21,401,263	23,172,680	1,771,317	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	71,075	76,539	464	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	21,472,338	23,249,119	1,771,781	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

fourth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to July 1878.	April to July 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	3,684,500	791,452	959,261	167,809	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	385,000	66,520	69,310	2,790	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	356,000	123,168	125,657	2,489	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	3,035,300	897,981	983,955	85,974	...
5.—Forest ...	505,900	77,589	100,005	22,416	...
6.—Excise ...	118,000	28,927	42,216	13,289	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	29,000	4,940	13,192	8,252	...
8.—Provincial Rates ...	53,000	55,242	14,283	...	40,959
9.—Customs ...	203,000	65,948	65,408	...	540
10.—Salt ...	383,000	168,542	115,654	...	52,888
11.—Opium ...	2,499,100	891,435	1,132,660	241,225	...
12.—Stamps ...	74,900	26,671	27,416	745	...
13.—Mint ...	87,300	41,400	29,078	...	12,322
14.—Post Office ...	983,300	293,429	334,023	40,594	...
15.—Telegraph ...	392,200	60,764	118,419	57,655	...
16.—Administration ...	1,279,600	407,433	422,520	15,087	...
17.—Minor Departments ...	346,600	97,537	107,619	10,082	...
18.—Law and Justice ...	3,379,500	1,143,701	1,122,408	...	21,293
19.—Police ...	2,472,000	779,812	788,207	8,395	...
20.—Marine ...	396,900	151,927	112,000	...	39,927
21.—Education ...	1,024,500	294,018	299,710	5,692	...
22.—Ecclesiastical ...	159,900	51,489	50,643	...	846
23.—Medical ...	679,000	192,141	201,405	9,264	...
24.—Stationery and Printing ...	345,900	81,399	96,598	15,199	...
25.—Political ...	375,700	106,403	118,200	11,797	...
26.—Allowances ...	1,887,900	410,265	466,881	56,616	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	2,000	1,255	1,175	...	80
28.—Superannuation ...	634,000	229,421	248,226	18,805	...
29.—Miscellaneous ...	245,000	72,340	93,254	20,914	...
30.—Famine Relief ...	10,000	52,532	11,178	...	41,354
38.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,952,000	1,066,936	921,463	...	145,473
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	8,732,617	9,192,024	459,407	...
37.—Army ...	14,135,300	3,967,844	4,412,101	444,257	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary ...	4,752,200	779,821	641,295	...	138,526
32.—Irrigation ...	1,034,800	305,951	265,287	...	40,664
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	1,393,179	1,226,814	...	166,365
33 Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	364,245	192,071	...	172,174
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss ...	14,000	8,298	5,659	...	2,639
33 Land and Supervision ...	75,700	21,666	21,084	...	582
34.—State Railways ...	995,000	233,137	342,007	108,870	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	15,806,758	16,298,342	491,584	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	5,099,097	4,961,451	...	137,646
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	20,905,855	21,259,793	353,938	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India ...	2,720,700	958,806	701,281	...	257,525
Ditto ditto in England ...	779,300	186,477	154,807	...	31,670
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	1,145,283	856,088	...	289,195
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	22,051,138	22,115,881	64,743	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 22	5,55,000	1,71,800	...	5,56,387	89,53,502	45,32,789
,, 23	3,66,202	1,70,206	1,348	9,21,206	87,70,389	43,74,590
,, 24	...	1,78,587	...	9,21,206	86,85,368	42,07,075
,, 25	Holidays.					
,, 26						
,, 27						

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th Dec. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 31st December 1879 ... Rs. 1,66,52,965-10-3

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879.		Rs.	
H194	... M 34—29727 ...	20	Roogji Moolchund, Neemuch.
H195	... M 47—07413 ...	10	Shunker Rãoji, Rajkot.

BOMBAY.
The 30th December 1879.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
324	... O 66—78174 ...	100	Pir Buksh.
325	... O 67—41456 ...	100	Babu Nund Kumar Sen.
326	... O 52—25833 ...	10	Ramessur Muliah.
327	... O 56—54780 ...	20	Mr. J. D. M. Beglar, Sub-Inspector, General Post Office,
	,, —54781 ...	20	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
400	... O 66—74881 ...	100	Adalat Singh.
401	... O 44—50399 ...	10	Revd. J. E. Grieff.
402	... O 55—77920 ...	20	Golal Chand.
403	... O 26—99180 ...	20	Harakumar Chakravarti and Ramkumar Chakravarti.
404	... O 55—99482 ...	20	Shaik Neamutulla.
405	... O 66—77058 ...	100	Pir Buksh.
	O 67—10779 ...	100	
406	... L 55—00457 ...	5	The Treasury Officer, Muttra.
407	... O 57—61817 ...	20	Mr. W. McGregor.
408	... O 19—84417 ...	10	Babu Kanti Chunder Bhuttacharjee.
409	... O 54—29708 ...	10	Babu Jogendra Nath Ganguly.
203	... D 11—89919 ...	10	Babu Durgakant Neogie.
	O 13—22586 ...		
204	... O 49—93280 ...	10	Mr. H. H. Pell.
	,, —37009 ...		
205	... L 24—22464 ...	5	Babu Prosonno Kumar Dutt.
	,, —22483 ...		
206	... L 79—01892 ...	20	Babu Grish Chunder Bhuttacharjee.
	L 89—08654 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
90	... B 57—42112 ...	20	B. Garudachar, care of S. Biligiri Aiyangar, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
183	... B 40—85418 ...	5	C. Jagannathan and Ramaswami, No. 5, Viraswami Pillai Street, Madras.
184	... B 57—22934 ...	20	W. Pacha Saib, late Overseer, D. P. W., Changulla Murri, Servil Taluk, Kurnool.
185	... B 57—27770 ..	20	T. Narraina Aiyar, Madras.
186	... B 36—52331 ...	5	V. Runga Pillai, Madras.
187	... B 56—15749 ...	100	Ambur Chei Lubai, Abdul Khader Sahib, New Town, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 24th December 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 7th November 1879 treasure consisting of one copper idol, valued at Rs. 18, was found in the village of Manjikudi, Negapatam Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 6th of May 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. S. CROLE,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
VELLUM,
The 11th December 1879

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1879.

The public are informed that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the business connected with the issue and payment of Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, will be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office. The rules and conditions applicable to the issue and payment of Money Orders will be found in Section XV of the Postal Guide of December 1879.

2. Forms of applications for Money Orders may be obtained from any Post Office.

3. Money Orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 will be payable by the Treasuries on which they are drawn and not by the Post Office.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 8463.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. T. C. D. Rozario, Postmaster, Bellary, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Bellary Division, *vice* Mr. W. F. Cockell, on deputation to the Punjab.

Mr. W. G. Wright, Postmaster, Calicut, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division, *vice* Mr. C. Smith, on leave for three months from 17th October last.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Coorg Division.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 2nd January 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Sanghai and Yokohama	6 P. M.	3rd Jan.	From Bombay.
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	5th ,,	Do.
Overland Mail *vid* Bombay	6 ,,	7th ,,	Do.
Do. Book packets and patterns	6 ,,	6th ,,	Do.
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon	6 ,,	9th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	9th ,,	Str. *Bemba.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	6 ,,	10th ,,	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	5th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	7th ,,	Str. *Rajpootana.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Treasury Officers are requested to take notice that Money Order advices and similar notices for Kurrachee ought to be addressed to the "*Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Kurrachee,*" and not to the Collector, who will be absent from his head-quarters for several months.

R. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Acting Collector of Kurrachee.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1880, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

The meeting will afterwards be made special on the requisition of twelve qualified Subscribers, in accordance with Rule 60, for the consideration of the following propositions:—

I.—That Rule 50, providing that "Annuities already due, or hereafter becoming due, on risks accepted before the 1st of July 1876, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee," be amended, and that all future disbursements on this account be made at the current rate of exchange.

II.—That the privilege of exemption from payment of subscription granted to certain Subscribers under the rescinded Rules 45A and 45B be withdrawn.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th December 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 008776, of the 4½ per cent., of 15th January 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bunsilal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

P. DOORGACHELLUM MOODELLIAR,
Contractor, H. H. the Nizam's D. P. W.,
Market Street, Secunderabad.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No. 059007 for Rs. 500, No. 059008 for Rs. 500, and No. 059009 for Rs. 1,300, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of John Meane, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D. (72nd Highlanders), and last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOHN MEANE,
Nabha, near Umballa.
The 2nd December 1879.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Cantonments and for the revision of proceedings in trials held under Act No. XXII of 1864, section 20.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Military Cantonments, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the revision of the proceedings in trials held under the twentieth section of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections inserted after section 16 in Act XXII of 1864.

2. In Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), after section sixteen the following shall be inserted, that is to say:—

General power of taxation.

16A. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any military cantonment any tax which under any enactment in force at the date of such notification can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

16B. When any tax is leviable in a military cantonment under section 16A, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

16C. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any military cantonment under section 16A shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment under the directions of the Local Government to the maintenance of the Police force and the carrying out of measures under the rules and regulations made under section 17.

New clause substituted in section 20 of same.

3. In the same Act, for the last clause of section twenty the following shall be substituted (that is to say):—

"There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District."

Sections 39, 40 and 41 of same amended.

4. In sections thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of the same Act, after the words "the provisions of this Act" the words "or any of them" shall be inserted.

Power to prohibit taxation in Cantonments.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any Military Cantonment, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2nd QUARTER OF 1879.

No. 43R., dated Fort William, the 23rd December 1879.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 2ND QUARTER OF 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878.

" " " " 10R. of 12th March 1879.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the Open Lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1879.

No. 117T. of 18th November 1879, and annexure, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., increased from 752 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year to 1,065, or by 41·6 per cent., against an increase of 8·8 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 11·5 per cent. in the train mileage. The largest increase appears on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the largest decrease on the East Indian. The number of accidents on the former was 141 against 41, there being an increase of 100, and on the latter 171 against 246, there being a decrease of 75. There was also an increase of 40 accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway and of 26 on each of the following three Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

2. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the increase mainly took place under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Miscellaneous."

3. On the East Indian Railway the derailments of goods trains, &c., increased from 39 to 64, but the number of miscellaneous accidents diminished from 107 to 6, apparently owing to the exclusion of accidents of a trifling nature which were included in the previous returns.

4. On the Northern Bengal there were 31 cases of broken rails against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1878.

5. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 1 killed and 13 injured against 6 injured, and among Railway servants, 3 killed and 20 injured against 5 killed and 10 injured in the 2nd quarter of 1878. Of the casualties to passengers 6 were injured on the Punjab Northern State Railway by the bursting of a 3rd class carriage lamp, and of the casualties to Railway servants, 1 was killed and 4 injured by a collision on the Indus Valley State Railway.

6. There were 3 collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, by which 1 passenger was injured; 15 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line, by which 2 passengers were injured and 1 servant killed and 5 injured; 42 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, causing injury to 5 servants; 6 collisions between light engines, causing injury to 1 servant; 18 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 203 cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails; 28 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points; 2 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 307 cases of trains running over cattle, by which 1 passenger was killed; 30 cases of trains running over obstructions on the line; 8 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings; and 16 cases of bursting of boilers, &c., of engines. There were 69 failures of engine machinery, 10 of wheels, 13 of axles, 36 of couplings and 1 of a culvert, by which 1 servant was killed and 3 injured.

7. There were also reported 32 cases of broken rails; 6 cases of flooding of portions of permanent-way; 5 cases of slips in cuttings and embankments, by which 1 servant was killed and 2 injured; 98 cases of fire in trains; 30 cases of fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts; and 87 miscellaneous accidents, by which 10 passengers and 4 servants were injured.

8. With one exception all the cases of broken rails took place on the Northern Bengal State Railway; all the cases of failures of wheels occurred on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway.

9. The number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian, the number of cases of bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, the number of failures of machinery of engines and of fire in trains on the Indus Valley, and the number of failures of couplings on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.

10. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were 5 killed and 21 injured, of whom 1 was killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 3 injured by falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains; and 4 killed and 17 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.

11. Of other persons killed and injured by the running of trains, &c., 2 were killed whilst passing over railways at level-crossings; 21 killed and 13 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 6 killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

12. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., consisted of 33 killed and 119 injured; of these, 4 were killed and 11 injured during shunting operations; 3 killed and 20 injured by falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.; 2 injured by coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 1 killed and 2 injured by coming in contact while shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines; 4 killed and 7 injured whilst getting on or off trains, engines, &c.; 1 killed and 15 injured whilst loading, unloading or sheeting; 2 injured whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels; 11 injured whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 1 injured whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work; 6 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 2 killed and 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 4 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 3 killed and 2 injured whilst attending to gates at level-crossings; 3 killed and 1 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 1 killed and 6 injured by falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.; 3 injured by the falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.; 2 killed and 17 injured whilst coup-

ling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 9 injured from miscellaneous causes.

13. The following table exhibits the total numbers of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter:—

	2nd Quarter, 1878.		2nd Quarter, 1879.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	8	...	14
From misconduct or want of caution	1	12	6	20
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	15	30	6	48
From misconduct or want of caution	26	57	30	91
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	3	4	2	...
Trespassers including suicides	41	10	30	15
Other persons	5	3	6	5
Total	91	124	80	193

14. In addition to the above, 29 persons are reported to have been killed and 38 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 92 passengers to have met death in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

15. It is stated that 1,691 beldars, &c., employed on maintenance on the Rajputana State Railway were not included with the number of employés shown in the Accident Returns of that line for the 1st quarter of 1879, and that the train-mileage shown in the returns under review is exclusive of the train-mileage run for Departments other than traffic.

16. There appears to be a diversity of practice in regard to the mode of arriving at the average number of servants employed.

Resolution.—With a view to secure uniformity of practice, the Government of India desires that the number of employés to be shown in these returns should be obtained by taking the number actually on the list on the 1st day of each month and then dividing the total by 3. The classes of servants to be included should be as enumerated in clauses IX to XI of para. 5 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4R. of 5th March 1878. Further, the train-mileage required to be shown in Tables 3 and 4 should be the train-mileage of all descriptions, *i.e.*, the mileage of trains run for traffic purposes, as also of those run for the Locomotive and Engineering Departments.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Central Provinces, British Burmah and Hyderabad.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Government, Administrations and Officer marginally noted for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Punjab.
Assam.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Director General of Railways.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Number of Persons reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, as Killed or Injured on the several Railways open for Traffic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants and Other Persons; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between Accidents happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and Accidents happening otherwise.

Mean Mileage open.	Railways.		Passengers.						Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors.						Other Persons.								Total all Classes.	
			From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1,503½	East Indian	1878	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	7	4	13	9	20	2	1	19	3	2	...	23	4	32	27
1,503½		1879	...	2	2	7	2	9	...	11	5	21	5	32	2	...	8	4	...	...	10	4	17	45
(a)171½	Eastern Bengal	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
(a)171½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
547½	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1878	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	4	2	1	6	5	...	1	5	2	1	...	6	3	12	15
547		1879	...	1	1	3	1	4	2	6	...	4	2	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	7	14
(b)663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1878	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)663½		1879	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	4	18	5	22	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	9	26
858	Madras	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
857		1879	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	..	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	7
607	South Indian	1878	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	11	4	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	11
611		1879	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
1,268½	Great Indian Peninsula	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	7	19	12	31	...	...	10	3	...	2	10	5	22	36
1,268½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	25	9	30	...	...	8	6	1	1	9	7	18	37
444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7
444		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	6	...	...	1	1	3	4	4	5	6	11
28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
28		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
27½	Nalhâti	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
27½		1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a)185		1878																						

62			1879	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Patna-Gya		1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
08½	Punjab Northern	...	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
08½			1879	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	10
01½	Indus Valley	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1879	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
29	Muttra-Háthras	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajputana	...	1878	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	2
28½			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	7
35½	Sindia	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35½			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Holkar & Sindia Neemuch ...	...	1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
72			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Khámgaon	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Amráoti	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Wardha Valley	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19	Dhond-Manmád	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27			1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	Nizam's	...	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
21			1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	1878	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
51			1879	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	3	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
77½	TOTAL	...	1878	...	8	1	12	1	20	15	30	26	57	41	87	3	4	41	10	5	3	49	17	91	124

TABLE

ER of PERSONS reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																		SER	
	From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4. By the closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
ast Indian	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	9	...	...	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
astern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
dh and Rohilkhand	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
ind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1
adras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
uth Indian	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	..
reat Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	..
ombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
alcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
alhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
orthern Bengal	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
rhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
tna-Gya	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
njab Northern	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
dus Valley	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
uttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
jputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
ndia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
olkar and Sindia Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
mrâoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
hond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ham's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	1	13	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	17	...	...	6	34	3	20	4	11	3	20	...	3	1	2	4	7
1878	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	20	5	10	4	13	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

ic in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants and Other Persons, and classifying, as far as cidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| NTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

DENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, as having occurred on the several Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of Railway Servants, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIAN.							EASTERN BENGAL.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	171	...	2	...	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	141	...	1	...	...	...	1
Number of passenger-miles				150,386,955						18,288,206								45,980,720						71,607,606				
Number of servants employed				22,251						5,777								4,268						.....				
Mileage of all descriptions				2,406,059						156,260								333,222						702,813				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

	MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	.	2	...	..	...	..	...	..	10	...	...	...	4	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	11	...	...	...	..	..	9	...	..	...	...	...	..	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	...	17	...	..	...	..	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	..	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3
Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
															5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	1	6	1	6	14	...	...	1	3	1	3
Number of passenger-miles	...			35,866,701					51,157,128							77,935,043							42,046,243				
Number of servants employed	...			*13,535					7,243							19,518							4,726				
Mileage of all descriptions	...			557,818					331,227							1,948,169							363,817				

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Tirhoot.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
ions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anding foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
s or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
s running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ailure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
t stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	2	...	1	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

passenger-miles	1,636,878	793,916	6,493,021	3,839,777
ervants employed	241	172	1,758	871
ge of all descriptions	10,680	9,974	133,454	83,546

	Patna-Gya.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Mutra-Hathras.							Rajputana.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
ollisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ollisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	5	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ollisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ollisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
assenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
oods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
rains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rains running over cattle on the line ..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings		...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
he bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
roken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he flooding of portions of permanent-way ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
lips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ire in trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
ire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
ther accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	8	...	...	...	8	102	...	...	1	5	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
r of passenger-miles	1,153,706							14,158,906							12,985,750							1,879,004							26,440,731						
r of servants employed	487							838							3,895							135							5,173						
ilenge of all descriptions	9,708							90,017							206,097							11,034							384,732						

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Sindia.							Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch.							Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Khamgaon.							Amraoti.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Illisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illisions between goods trains or parts of goods rains	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
essenger trains or parts of passenger trains aving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ods trains or parts of goods trains, engines tc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ains running into stations or sidings at too igh a speed	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
e bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of couplings	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oken rails	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
e flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ps in cuttings or embankments... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e in trains	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e at stations or involving injury to bridges r viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ner accidents	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	.	...	..	24	..	..	..	.	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
of passenger-miles...	1,473,674							8,518,873							610,542							127,986							192,888						
of servants employed	116							1,203							65							68							64						
leage of all descriptions	19,910							117,465							2,737							2,912							1,926						

E No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported, during the Second Quarter of 1879, &c.,—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

	WARDHA VALLEY.							DHOND-MANMAD.							NIZAM'S.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	1	5	1	7
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	42	...	...	...	5	...	5
Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2		...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..		..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	1		...	...	..	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level crossings	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	..		...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3
Broken rails	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2
Fire in trains	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	87	...	10	...	4	...	14
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6		...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1,065	1	13	3	20	4	39
Number of passenger-miles			537,527							2,610,373							4,045,806							11,995,522							592,793,432						
Number of servants employed			326							1,130							870							5,022							100,752 exclusive of S. P. and D. Ry.						
Mileage of all descriptions			10,688							49,282							65,883							92,713							8,053,353						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to [illegible], ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, during the [illegible] and the Number of Railway Ser

	RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
GUARANTEED.	East Indian	2	1	7	3	6	64	12	...	38	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	1	...	...	11	2	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Punjab and Delhi	1	4	8	2	5	34	6	1	8	4	3	10	7	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
	Madras	...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	South Indian	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	45	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	10	...	1	21	1	...	14	3	2	1	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	1
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
STATE.	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Northern Bengal	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	31
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Punjab Northern	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Indus Valley	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	1	33	4	...	2	10	.	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana	...	...	8	...	2	18	...	...	33	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Sindia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holkar and Sindia Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Khámgaon	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Valley	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dhond-Manmád	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	14	4	...	1	6	...	10	2	...	9	...	...
	— 1879	3	15	42	6	18	202	28	2	307	30	8	16	69	...	10	13	...	36	1	32

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1879, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS vants KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSEN-GERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mile-age of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSEN-GERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSEN-GER MILES.	
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	13	7	6	171	...	2	...	...	...	2	1,503¼	2,210,018	2,408,059	150,386,955	1,470	1,602	100,057	...	0·90	...	0·0
...	...	3	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	171¾	534,981	156,260	18,288,206	3,115	910	106,482	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	3	49	1	...	...	...	1	...	547	868,750	333,222	45,980,720	1,588	609	84,060	1·151	...	0·022	...
...	...	10	5	27	141	..	1	...	...	...	1	663¼	1,081,737	702,813	71,607,606	1,630	1,059	107,924	...	0·92	...	0·01
1	...	8	1	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	781,455	557,818	35,866,701	912	651	41,851	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	1,409,205	331,227	51,157,128	2,306	542	83,737	...	...	...	...
1	5	3	2	5	84	..	...	1	6	1	6	1,268¼	1,243,172	1,948,169	77,935,043	980	1,536	61,462	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	1	3	1	3	444	1,520,716	363,817	42,046,243	3,425	819	94,699	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	169,179	10,680	1,636,878	6,042	381	58,459	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	40,419	9,974	793,916	1,497	369	29,404	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	4	3	60	...	2	..	1	...	3	222¾	153,599	133,454	6,493,021	690	600	29,156	...	13·02	...	0·3
...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	.	82	121,076	33,546	3,839,777	1,476	409	46,826	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	40	42,546	9,708	1,153,706	1,063	242	28,842	..	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	7	39	..	8	...	...	...	8	103¼	303,681	90,017	14,158,906	2,948	874	137,465	...	26·34	...	0·5
...	...	31	...	3	102	...	...	1	5	1	5	501¼	209,274	206,097	12,985,750	418	411	25,919	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	29	90,567	11,034	1,879,001	3,123	380	64,793	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	2	...	74	...	..	..	...	...	...	428¼	462,821	384,732	26,440,731	1,080	898	61,705	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	1	4	...	...	.	..	...	...	35¼	49,567	12,810	1,473,674	1,406	363	41,806	...	...	...	...
...	..	9	1	3	24	...	.	..	...	...	...	172	222,949	117,465	8,518,873	1,296	683	49,528	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	. .	29	35,583	9,737	610,542	1,227	335	21,053	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15,992	2,912	127,936	1,999	364	15,992	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32,148	1,236	192,888	5,358	206	32,148	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	45	21,009	10,688	537,527	467	238	11,945	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	50,955	49,282	2,640,373	401	388	20,790	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	121	73,764	65,883	4,045,806	610	544	33,437	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4	12	71	...	...	...	5	...	5	161	276,456	92,713	11,995,522	1,717	575	74,506	...	...	...	...
6	5	98	80	87	1,085	1	19	2	30	4	33	9,999¼	12,091,210	8,052,353	549,709,489	1,460	979	79,906	0·08	1·08	0·0020	0·02

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AMALGAMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE WITH THE HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 52 (Public), dated Simla, the 28th July 1879.

In His Grace the Duke of Argyll's despatch No. 16 (Revenue), dated the 27th April 1871, the sanction of Her Majesty's Government was given to the formation of a separate Department under the Government of India for the transaction of business connected with Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Commerce, and the Industrial Arts of India. Effect was given to this sanction in June 1871; and the Department which was then constituted was designated the "Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce."

2. In July 1878, we deemed it desirable to appoint a Committee of our Secretaries to consider and report upon the best method of revising such of the Secretariat and other Establishments connected with the Government of India as might be found capable of reduction, in consequence of diminution of work caused by the recent measures for increasing the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the several Local Governments. The Committee submitted a report on some of the subjects which have come under its consideration; and one of these subjects was the amalgamation of the Home with that of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. From the appended extract from that report it will be seen that the Committee unanimously recommend that the Secretariat work of the three Civil Administrative Departments, namely, Financial, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and Home, be redistributed between two amalgamated Departments.

3. The urgent need which now exists for economy in all branches of the Administration, and the duty which lies upon us of setting an example to the Local Governments from which sacrifices are required, have lent weight to the recommendation made by the Committee of Secretaries. And we have, after full consideration of this proposal, and for the reasons fully set forth in the enclosed copy of our Resolution of the 14th June, sanctioned the arrangement suggested by the Committee. We shall be careful that the amalgamation of Departments does not cause any slackness in our endeavours to promote the growth of the land and forest revenue; the better and economical management of the public forests; the improvement of agriculture; the better conduct of coolie emigration; the supervision of the salt, customs and statistical departments; and the other highly important matters which have for some years past been dealt with in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Secretariat. We confidently hope that under the new arrangements there will be no loss of efficiency in the administration of any of these branches of the public service. The work hitherto conducted in the three Administrative Departments of the Government of India named in the next foregoing paragraph will now, with the exception of Marine affairs, be redistributed between two Secretariats, to be called—

"The Department of Finance and Commerce."

"The Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department."

The subjects which will, henceforth, come under the cognisance of these two Departments will be as follows:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

1. The public Accounts, including Estimates, Banks, Money Orders, and Alienations of Revenue.
2. The Public Expenditure.
3. The Public Ways and Means, including Loans to and from the Public Treasury.
4. The Management of the Public Funds.
5. The Mints.

6. The Paper Currency.
7. Leave, Pay, Allowances, Pensions and Gratuities of Public Officers.
8. Assessed Taxes.
9. Excise.
10. Opium.
11. Salt.
12. Customs.
13. Stamps.
14. Post Office.
15. Statistics.
16. Commerce and Trade.
17. Merchant Shipping.
18. Stores from Europe.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL.

1. Law and Justice.
2. Jails and the Penal Settlements in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Escheats; the Administration of Estates of Intestates.
4. Police.
5. Education.
6. Industry, Science and Art.
7. Sanitation.
8. The (Civil) Medical Service.
9. The Ecclesiastical Service.
10. Civil Service Questions.
11. Registration of Assurances.
12. Patents.
13. The Working of the Vagrancy Act.
14. The Working of the Arms Act.
15. Copyright.
16. Census.
17. Meteorology.
18. Gazetteers.
19. Weights and Measures.
20. Land-Revenue and Settlements.
21. Takavi.
22. Surveys:
    - I.—Great Trigonometrical.
    - II.—Topographical.
    - III.—Revenue.
    - IV.—Archæological.
    - V.—Geological.
23. Minerals.
24. Municipalities and Local Funds.
25. Emigration.
26. Agriculture and Horticulture.
27. Fibres and Silk.
28. Cattle-breeding and Cattle Disease.
29. Fisheries.
30. Forests.

All questions connected with Ports and Port-dues, Lighting ces, Marine Surveys, and Dangers to Navigation, will be transacted in the ne Branch of the Military Department.

4. The immediate saving effected by these arrangements will be—

	Rs.
Salary of a Secretary to Government	42,000
Salary of a Registrar	8,400
	50,400 per annum.

A further saving will, eventually, be made in the strength and cost of the Establishment of Clerks and of the Printing Establishment pertaining to the branches of business transferred to the Department of Home, Revenue and Agriculture and to the Military Department. It is hoped that such saving will amount to about Rs. 40,000, inclusive of contingencies and tour allowances.

5. We have sanctioned for Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., whose appointment as Secretary to the Government of India is abolished, a personal allowance of Rs. 666, in addition to the salary (Rs. 3,500) of his new office as Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. We have done this in order that he may not lose by the abolition of an office which he has now, with certain intervals of other duty, filled for eight years. So long as Mr. Hume draws the personal allowance, our Secretary in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department will receive the salary of Rs. 3,500, as sanctioned in the Duke of Argyll's despatch for the junior of the two Secretaries attached to the Home and Revenue Departments.

6. We trust that the proceedings now reported will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 46 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 6th November 1879.

PARA. 1. I have received Your Excellency's letter, in the Public Department, No. 52 of the 28th July last, transmitting papers relative to the distribution of the work hitherto performed by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, between the Financial and Home Departments, and reporting the alterations made in consequence in the administrative arrangements of your Government.

2. The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce has, since its establishment in 1871, been the means, under the able management of Mr. A. O. Hume, of introducing several important fiscal and administrative reforms, the results of which cannot fail to have a lasting effect, and I cannot but regret that it should have become necessary to deprive it of its separate and distinctive character.

3. The financial reasons stated in para. 3 of Your Excellency's letter are, however, so strong as to induce me to accede to the modification of arrangements which, when originally made by the Government of Lord Mayo, were cordially approved by my predecessor, the Duke of Argyll, as likely to effect a very important and advantageous administrative change.

4. I must observe that it is the work of the Home Office, rather than that of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, that has been materially reduced by the system of decentralization, and I am, therefore, glad to notice that the growth of the revenue, the promotion of agricultural improvements, the development of the material resources of the country—objects of permanent importance, the need for which, you justly observe, is greater than ever—will not be allowed by you to suffer from a change by which the Department, whose special duty it hitherto has been to promote these objects, will be merged in other Offices.

5. With the watchful care which Your Excellency's Government will give to the subject, I trust that your confident hope will be justified that the redistribution of business you have now effected will cause no loss of efficiency in any branch of the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	3	6	9	3	6	9	
From 2 to 10 years	13	15	28	13	15	28	
„ 10 to 20 „	72	38	110	72	38	110	
„ 20 to 30 „	261	56	317	261	56	317	
„ 30 to 40 „	9	1	10	9	1	10	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	4	...	4	4	...	4
Western Bengal	6	5	11	6	5	11
Central ditto	10	...	10	10	...	10
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	34	4	38	34	4	38
N.-W. Provinces	233	67	300	233	67	300
Oudh	41	28	69	41	28	69
Central India	24	12	36	24	12	36
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	3	..	3
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	63	15	78	63	15	78
Hindus: Agriculturists	89	16	105	89	16	105
Hindus: Artizans	20	7	27	20	7	27
Hindus: Low castes	123	48	171	123	48	171
Mussulmans	61	30	91	61	30	91
Christians	2	...	2	2	...	2
Grand Total	358	116	474	358	116	474

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	295	86	381
2. Mussulmans ...	61	30	91
3. Christians ...	2	...	2
Total ...	358	116	474

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th DECEMBER 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen and done much good in parts of Madras, over the whole of the Punjab, and in parts of the North-West, Oudh, and Rajputana. Elsewhere rain is wanted for the spring crops, which, however, promise well. The winter harvest has been good everywhere. Prices have fallen. The public health continues to improve.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Dec. 27th)	...	*Ragi* 26·19; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy, standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 19·29; paddy being harvested, outturn half to full; blight in two taluks; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·71.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 27·77; dry crops being harvested, outturn half to three-fourths. 25 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	1·57 (average of 8 stations).	*Ragi* 22·99; sowing in two taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of four taluks, elsewhere doing well; harvest in parts, outturn half to three-fourths; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·32 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 25·59; dry crops withering in parts of nine taluks; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi* and *cumboo*, outturn paddy three-eighths to full, others one-eighth to half.
Tanjore („ „)	5·95 (average of 12 stations).	*Ragi* 26·0; crops doing well; harvest of paddy, outturn half to full
Madura („ „)	·14 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 24·73.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 21·68; harvest commenced in three taluks.
Travancore („ „)	...	State of food market unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects generally good, but want of rain much felt in west part of South Arcot and in Trichinopoly
Bombay— (Dec. 31st)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 27th, 2 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year; *rabi* crops coming on fairly; locusts about Sujawal, Shahbandar and Kohistan, damage in first; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Sky clear; weather seasonable; small-pox in Naushahro taluka; camels dying in taluka Moro; locusts about still.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing completed; fever gradually decreasing.
Baroda ...	...	All crops good; sugar-pressing in progress; health improving.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in three talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease in two talukas; measles in one; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool; dryness of air normal; wind normal.
Poona (Dec. 28th)	...	Cholera in city; 53 cases, 35 deaths, since 25th.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Cold has injured crops in places; prices slightly lower.
Dharwar ...	...	Late crops promising; exotic cotton blighted in three talukas.
Kánara ...	...	Harvest completed above ghat; cattle disease and fever continue.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather fine; crops generally promising; public health improving, but cholera in Poona.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* nearly completed; cold-weather crops being sown; cholera still prevails in cyclone tract.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops fair; yield expected to be satisfactory; *amun* harvesting continues; major portion reaped and harvested; health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from Busseerhat.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Haimanti* paddy being harvested; *rabi* crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; cases also reported from other thanas; cholera appeared in Berhampore town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews at night; winter rice still being cut; outturn generally very good where crop not damaged by floods; spring crops have come up well and thriving; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	All *rabi* crops doing well, but some rain would improve them; health good.
Rungpore ...	Few drops of rain on 28th and 29th.	Weather cool; crops continue good; fever abating.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvested with a good yield; *rabi* promises well; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *aghani* harvest nearly finished; *rabi* continues well, but will soon be better for rain; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops doing well, though a shower of rain would be much beneficial to them; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Winter crops progressing well; rice being harvested; small-pox very prevalent.
		General Remarks.—*Amun* harvest nearly completed; outturn generally good, except in inundated places in Central Bengal and in parts of Burdwan Division; *rabi* crops promising, but rain would now be beneficial in some places; fever, cholera and small-pox still reported from some districts, otherwise public health satisfactory.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 30th)	...	Prospects good; weather cloudy during latter part of week; a fall of rain would be advantageous to the *rabi*; health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sky clear, clouds gathered heavily yesterday, but dispersed without a shower; irrigation of *rabi* in progress; sickness disappearing; wheat 13 5/16, coarse *chanwal* 19¼, unhusked *dhan* 37⅝ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 30th)	·3	Weather now clear; fever greatly decreased.
Jhánsi („ 31st)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 30th)	·2 (average)	*Rabi* progressing well; sickness disappearing; weather seasonable.
Bareilly („ 31st)	Slight rain on 28th.	Weather clear and cold.
Meerut („ „)	1·0	Prospects are good.
Kumaun („ 30th)	Heavy rain.	Snow on 27th and 28th; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 31st)	Slight shower on 27th.	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	...	Prospects good; irrigation of *rabi* crops is in full progress; sky cloudy.
Sitapur („ 31st)	·2	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops are good.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in places; prospects generally good.
Punjab—(Dec. 30th)		
Delhi ...	1·3	Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	2·0	Present prospects very good.
Umballa ...	·7	Agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	·8	Agricultural prospects promising; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	·4	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	·6	Prices steady; prospects good.
Siálkot ...	·6	*Rabi* prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects good.
Peshawar ...	·5	Crops reported to be still suffering from frost.
Mooltan ...	A drizzling rain.	Prospects good; prices have fallen slightly.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall which has been general has come in good time; agricultural prospects are now very good.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Dec. 31st)	...	Clear and cold; *jowar* cutting; threshing continues; prospects of *rabi* good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear and cold; prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	*Kharif* crops being gathered; *rabi* prospects good; no epidemic; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* prospects continue good.
Hoshangabad ...	...	No report received.
Raipur (Dec. 27th)	...	Clear and cool; *kharif* harvest continues; prospects of *rabi* favourable; cattle disease in Simga and Dhamtari tahsils.
Sambalpur ...	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Clear and cold; *kharif* harvest well forward; prospects of *rabi* continue good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Dec. 31st)		
Akyab	·01	Total rainfall 227·22; public health good; reaping steadily progressing.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 113·69; no deaths from cholera or small-pox reported in Rangoon town; slight fever and small-pox continue in parts of district; very slight cattle disease; reaping of crops going on.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall 98·49; public health good; crops nearly reaped.
Prome	Slight rain.	Total rainfall 44·83; public health good; reaping nearly over.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 171·25; public health good; half the crops reaped threshing commenced.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 76·42; public health and agricultural prospects good. *General Remarks.*—General health good; some fever and small-pox slight cattle disease; weather cloudy, close and unhealthy; reaping well advanced.
Assam—(Dec. 31st)		
Gauháti	·75	Weather unsettled and variable; mornings raw and foggy; reaping and gathering of *sali* crops almost finished; prospects of other crops tolerably favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping over; outturn about ten annas (average).
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects and outturn of rice crops very good common rice $13\frac{8}{0}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh... ...	*Nil*	*Sali dhan* almost all harvested; outturn of *moong kalai* fair; district healthy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 31st)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* promising; cotton below average.
Akola	...	*Jowari* damaged by excessive cold.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	Weather clearer and considerably warmer; agricultural prospects somewhat unfavourable owing to blight.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 31st)		
Bangalore ...	*Nil*	Standing crops in fair condition; prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating; harvest in Coorg was abundant.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...		
Central India States—(Dec. 31st)		
Indore	...	No change since last report.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 26 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Ágar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Mánpur ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Serohi (Dec. 28th)	·15	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever still prevalent; crops doing well; cloudy and warm.
Marwar („ 27th)	·06	Wells full; a month's water in tanks; health good; crops excellent; cloudy, and cold intense.
Harowtee ...	·10 in Deoli	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar (Dec. 29th)	...	Warmer and cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 31st)	·51	Weather cold; prospects excellent.
Bhurtpore ...	...	Prospects encouraging; weather seasonable; fever abating.
Ulwur (Dec. 30th)	·48	

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

he Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th December, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Báhádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain Religious ongregations.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select ommittee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held ider the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved that the Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan and Paul and the Mover. He said:—"MY LORD, When this Bill was introduced into the Council, some six weeks ago, I explained the reasons which rendered it desirable that the measure should be passed into law before the end of the year. The most important of these reasons was this, that all the existing License Tax Acts, excepting that in force in Lower Bengal, require the assessments and collections to be made for the calendar year; the demand of the Collector has to be published in the beginning of January, and the tax has to be paid in February. It was, however, found quite impracticable to proceed with the Bill as soon as we had originally hoped to do. We are now holding our first meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta on the 24th December; the Bill has not yet been referred to a

Select Committee, nor are all the papers connected with it, and all the opinions which have been received regarding it, in the hands of the Members of the Council. Under these circumstances it was clear that the idea of passing the Bill before the end of the year must be abandoned, and the Government had to consider what course should be adopted. The legal difficulties which seemed to render legislation in December necessary have however been got over, for the Government has been advised that it is in its power to give executive orders to the Local Governments, which will have the effect of preventing any fresh assessments or collections being made pending the passing of a new Act. Instructions have been issued accordingly, and no embarrassment will be caused by the delay in legislating. This delay will in other ways be advantageous. There will be more time for the careful consideration of the Bill, and there is another important advantage which we shall gain. It was not altogether satisfactory that a measure of this kind should be enacted at a time when it is not possible to lay before the Council and the public a complete explanation of the financial position, and we shall now postpone, until after the publication of the Budget, the proposal to pass the Bill into law. It must at the same time be remarked, as I have more than once had occasion to say, that all the local authorities lay great stress on the importance of not leaving the work of assessing taxes of this kind until the weather has become so hot that the Collectors and European officers cannot easily visit the places where the assessments are made, and give to the matter their full personal attention. We shall therefore endeavour to bring out the Financial Statement at a somewhat earlier date than usual, and if meanwhile the Select Committee will consider all the details of the Bill, so that they may be able to report upon it as soon as possible after the Statement is made, we may hope that from an administrative point of view the delay in proceeding with the Bill will not be injurious.

"I must now, my Lord, explain to the Council the course which the Government proposes to take.

"We have received a great number of opinions and criticisms, many of them very valuable, from the Local Governments and their officers, from various public bodies, and from other quarters, and the fresh light thus thrown upon the question will, I hope, enable us to make great improvements in the measure as it was originally introduced. I will state to the Council the principal changes which the Government now proposes in the Bill.

"In the first place it has become apparent that the wisdom of repealing all the Local Acts and substituting for them one Imperial enactment is very questionable. Circumstances vary so much in the different provinces of India, and the machinery by which measures of this kind have to be carried out differs so greatly, that there are plainly many advantages in leaving all details to be settled by the local Legislatures and local Authorities, and in contenting ourselves with prescribing those general principles only which we desire should be everywhere carried out. This is, in the present case, the more true, because, as I shall presently explain, the changes which the Government has proposed to make in the local License Acts are really, with one exception, not great, and if the modifications in the Bill which I am about to describe to the Council be adopted, those changes will become still smaller. We now propose to leave all the local Acts in force; certain amendments in the schedules which prescribe the fees to be levied on the various classes and a provision extending the tax to professional men will be required; but this can be done by a very few sections in our Bill, which, so far as it affects the trading and professional classes, will then become a very small measure. A great part of the Bill will disappear altogether, and the provisions of general application to all India will be almost confined to those which extend taxation to the official and salaried classes.

"I will now, my Lord, endeavour to state the principal points on which further explanations are necessary, and it will be convenient that I should first refer to some of the more important objections which have been made to the Bill.

"There has been a very common feeling that the Bill, in the shape in which it was introduced, was hardly to be distinguished from an income-tax on the

classes affected by it. The measure has been attacked as an unnecessary and unjustifiable attempt to re-impose, under another name, a hateful impost which was deliberately abandoned by the Government only six years ago. I fear that upon those who do not scruple to attribute to the Government of India deliberate and habitual dishonesty in all its dealings, words would be wasted in the attempt to prove that we have not been dishonest in this or any other particular instance. But, for the information of more charitable opponents, I am glad to take this opportunity of stating the facts.

"The conclusion having been arrived at that it was proper to extend to the official classes taxation somewhat similar to that which had been imposed under the License Tax Acts on traders, it was clear that there was only one reasonable way in which the decision could be carried out. This was to levy the tax by a percentage on actual salaries. It would have been impossible to have adopted any other plan. It is clear that the only reason for applying to the taxation of traders the system of classification adopted in the License Acts is, that there are no means of ascertaining the exact amount of their incomes, and it is highly desirable to avoid any minute inquisition. If it were possible to find out, by some perfectly unobjectionable means, their real income, everybody would agree that the plan of charging a percentage on that income would be the proper one to adopt. The rough process of assessment by classes necessarily leads to the injustice of taxing persons who have smaller means at the same amount as those who have larger, but this injustice was accepted as the lesser of two evils. In the case of the official classes we know every man's actual salary, and the salaries of the servants of Companies and private persons can easily be ascertained. To tax them in classes, like the traders, and not by a percentage on their salaries, would really be inequitable and indefensible. No one can believe that it would be accepted as reasonable that an officer receiving Rs. 5,000 a year should pay the same tax on his salary as one receiving Rs. 10,000; and no one would accept as a valid reason for such a conclusion the fact that this was the way in which taxation was imposed on persons deriving their incomes from trade.

"When, however, it was determined to tax the officials by a percentage on their salaries, it was naturally felt desirable to make the incidence of the tax on them and on the other classes as equal as was practicable. It was, as the Honourable Mr. Batten pointed out at the last meeting of this Council, an inevitable and logical consequence of this extension of taxation to the officials that the maximum taxes paid by the commercial classes should be raised. It was felt, as he said, that it was not right to tax a high official more heavily than an equally rich man who derived his income from commerce. 'The maximum tax on traders is now' (as Mr. Batten said) 'in Madras Rs. 800; in Bengal Rs. 500; and in Bombay only Rs. 200. Directly it is determined that officials shall be taxed by a percentage on their salaries, and any other mode of directly taxing them would, I submit, be almost absurd, it becomes impossible to maintain the maximum taxes at the sums which I have mentioned.'

"It was in consequence of all this that the schedule of the present Bill took its present form. The number of classes was increased and the differences between the various classes were diminished. The result was a schedule according to which the taxation on the trading and professional classes would undoubtedly have been assessed under a system nearly approaching the assessment of a percentage on the estimated annual amount of their earnings. In other words, the assessment would have been very like that of an income-tax; and I quite admit that this was hardly consistent with some of my own remarks, or with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which said that 'the system of classification now in force is generally retained.' In the existing Acts, the system followed was to have a small number of classes. It was always admitted that under such a system there must be a good deal of inequality, and that the burden must fall more heavily on the poorer than on the richer persons included in a class. But this inequality was accepted as a smaller evil than that involved in making an inquisition into individual

incomes. I do not, therefore, deny that the schedule to the present Bill, although theoretically much fairer and more logical than the schedules of the existing Acts, is open to the objections to which I have alluded.

"The announcement which I have made that the Government proposes to maintain, with very little alteration, the existing License Tax Acts will, I hope, go far to remove these objections, for I do not see how it can still be said that this is an income-tax in disguise. If the present proposals be adopted, the obnoxious schedule will disappear, and the existing system will remain in force in all its main features.

"There were, my Lord, only two things which the Government in introducing this measure looked upon as essential. It desired in the first place to exempt from taxation a great multitude of people with small incomes. Experience had shown that we were taxing more than a million persons,—I now believe the number to be at least a million and a quarter—for the sake of £240,000 a year. This was clearly neither politically nor financially wise.

"The second object which the Government had was to extend taxation to the official and professional classes. There had been a very general feeling, the justice of which we could not deny, that they ought not to remain untouched when direct taxation was being levied on the traders and landholders. This feeling found expression in public meetings, and in memorials of the Chambers of Commerce of all three Presidencies.

"The Government desires that these two objects shall be carried out in the most equitable way possible, and provided that they are gained, it looks upon everything else as matter of detail. It cannot give up these taxes, because it considers it essential to maintain them; but it is most anxious to do everything in its power to reduce their defects to a minimum, and to remove, so far as practicable, every cause of difficulty which it is possible to foresee.

"I will now state as clearly as I can the course which the Government proposes to adopt.

"We desire to make no changes in the existing Acts which are not, in view of the determination to extend taxation to the professional and official classes, unavoidable.

"In regard to the professional classes, it will, I believe, be sufficient to insert in the existing Acts a single section, to the effect that the words 'trade' and 'calling,' wherever they occur, shall be deemed to include a profession.

"In regard to the official and salaried classes, no change of any importance is contemplated by the Government in the Bill as it now stands, but there are some details in regard to which alterations may be found proper. A good deal of complaint has been made regarding the sections which oblige private employers to levy the tax from persons in their employment, and which impose certain liabilities on both parties. These and many other questions will doubtless be considered by the Select Committee, and the Government will accept whatever view appears to the Committee and to the Council to be just.

"In regard to the trading classes, before coming to other matters, there is one announcement of importance which I have to make on behalf of the Government.

"When this Bill was introduced, I stated that the Government proposed that Rs. 250 should be the minimum income liable to this form of taxation, and I said that in fixing this amount we were giving greater relief to the poorer classes of traders than most of the Local Governments think necessary. It is now estimated that by this change we shall exempt not less than 1¼ million persons from taxation, and shall give up revenue to the amount of about £240,000. The Government now proposes to extend this relief still further. We find that by sacrificing an additional sum of about £100,000, we shall be able to fix the lower limit of liability to the tax at an annual income of Rs. 500, and exempt from taxation at least 250,000 more people. This the Government now proposes to do. There will remain in all India certainly not more than 250,000 traders liable to the tax. The financial result of all the changes thus proposed will be as follows. We now obtain from the license-tax £870,000 a year. We propose to give up a sum of £340,000. We expect

on the other hand to obtain £240,000 from the extension of taxation to the professional, official, and salaried classes, and from raising the maximum tax on the commercial classes to the Madras limit, as I shall presently explain. Thus we expect to get altogether from these taxes £770,000, or £100,000 less than the amount which we now receive.

"The effect of these measures will be to remove from the schedules of the existing License Acts (which vary somewhat in their details in different provinces and of which it is not now necessary to speak in detail) those classes and grades including traders whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500. Since, as I have already explained, we do not propose to repeal the existing Acts, the present classification will otherwise remain unaltered with the following exceptions. In Bombay the maximum fee now payable is Rs. 200; in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and wherever the Northern India License Act is in force, the maximum fee is Rs. 500; and in Madras it is Rs. 800. We propose to leave the Madras Schedule unaltered; to add in the Bengal and Northern India Schedules one class with a fee of Rs. 800; and to add in Bombay two classes, one paying Rs. 500 and the other paying Rs. 800. Thus the maximum tax at present leviable in Madras will be applied throughout India.

"As, with these exceptions, no change is proposed in the present law so far as it affects the richer classes of traders, the tax will be levied exactly as it is now. Whatever objections there may have been to this form of taxation will no doubt remain, so far as the persons are concerned who are liable to it; but at any rate there will be no ground for the charge that we are completely changing the character of the existing Acts and virtually introducing an income-tax. For in this respect there will be absolutely no alteration in the present system.

"In thus avoiding anything like an income-tax, and as one of the consequences of fixing a maximum fee of Rs. 800 as the highest amount which can be demanded from any trader or professional man however rich, we find ourselves landed in a difficulty.

"The sum of Rs. 800 is much less than that which will be paid by some of the highest officers of Government at the rate of 1½ per cent. on their salaries. The number of officers in this position will, however, be very small. There will be the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Chief Justice, and possibly a few others. Excepting these officers, the highest salary paid to any Government officer in India is Rs. 50,000 per annum. One and a half per cent. on this sum would be Rs. 750. Thus, the maximum tax ordinarily paid by the officials, professional men, and traders, will be approximately the same; but there will be this exception, that the few high officers already mentioned will have to pay more, and some of them a great deal more, than Rs. 800 per annum. Your Excellency, for instance, will have the pleasure of paying an annual tax of Rs. 3,600.

"It is, of course, impossible to maintain that this is just, but it is an illustration of the numerous anomalies which must arise under any system of direct taxation short of a general income-tax. It is not so serious an anomaly as others which I could mention; as for instance, that presented by the fact that there are in this Province of Bengal landed proprietors receiving incomes measured in hundreds of thousands of pounds, which are now almost untouched by taxation. The only way in which we could make the richest class of traders and professional men pay as much as the high officers that I have mentioned would be by applying to them a system of assessment virtually the same as that of an income-tax. As we desire to avoid this, we must be content to let these officers pay more than their equally rich neighbours. It would no doubt be possible to fix a maximum of Rs. 800 for the official classes also, but it seems to the Government that this would lead to still worse evils. We could not with propriety, or indeed with decency, say that all Government servants with salaries between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 50,000 a year shall pay at the rate of 1½ per cent. on their salaries, but that those officers who get more than Rs. 50,000 shall be exempted from paying

in proportion. The fact is that the system under which the trading classes are taxed being essentially different from that which is applicable to the officials, it is impossible that the burden should fall with complete equality on both classes alike. I may add that financially this part of the question has little importance. The number of traders and professional men with incomes exceeding Rs. 50,000 a year is very small, and the additional revenue obtained by making them pay more than the maximum license-fee of Rs. 800 would not be great. Taking everything into consideration, it is not worth while to add more classes to the License Acts, merely for the purpose of rendering the law more symmetrical, and theoretically more equal, and making a few rich traders and professional men pay as much as the highest officials.

"I have now, my Lord, explained all the principal changes which the Government thinks it desirable to make in the Bill now before the Council. If the motion which I am about to make be agreed to, and the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, we shall propose to the Committee to adopt these modifications in the Bill. I have no doubt that the Committee will be able to suggest other improvements.

"It will be observed from all I have said today, that, although the Government is quite ready to make many important changes in this Bill, it adheres to the opinion that the taxation of the richer members of the trading, professional, and official classes is essential. They have been contributing little or nothing towards the expenses of the State. Justice and financial considerations alike require that they should so contribute, and it is only by direct taxation that this object can be gained. My Lord, I often read in the newspapers that one of Sir John Strachey's most mischievous delusions is his persistent preference of direct to indirect taxation in India, and that his constant desire is to substitute the former for the latter. My Lord, every man's motives are best known to himself; but, if language be any indication of motive, I may ask my critics to point out any single occasion on which I have said anything of the kind. I affirm, not only that I have never, either in public or in private, maintained any such doctrine, but that no such idea has ever entered into my head. If in formerly approving the imposition of the income-tax and other forms of direct taxation, and in regretting their loss, I have erred, I have erred in company with many of the wisest and most experienced of Indian statesmen, among whom I will now name one only, Lord Lawrence, my honoured and lamented master. No man knew India better than he, and never was there a man who would have more strongly and indignantly refused his consent to measures which he thought must entail injustice and oppression on the people. He believed—and I believe—that there are some classes of the community which have borne no proper part of the public burdens, although no classes are better able than they to bear their share; that it is by direct taxation alone that they can be reached; and that with reasonably good administration, which it is certainly within our power to secure, there is no necessity whatever for any gross abuses in the assessment and collection of taxes of this kind. If we could make these classes contribute in any other way to the necessities of the State, without adding to the burdens of others who already contribute in fair proportion to their means, we should be most glad to do so; but this is impossible. We impose direct taxation upon them, not because we prefer direct taxation to indirect, but because we must tax them directly or not at all.

"I have been now speaking as if the taxation now proposed ought to be permanently maintained, independently of the actual financial position in particular years, not necessarily with its present details, but at least substantially. Those who differ from this opinion will have ample opportunity of stating their views, since, as I have already said, it is not proposed to ask the Council to pass this measure, nor even to ask the Select Committee finally to report upon it, until the Financial Statement for next year is before the Council and the public. The view that taxation of this kind, although it may be tolerated for a time, in case of unavoidable necessity, ought to be given up whenever the condition of the finances makes it possible to dispense with it, has often been maintained. It has lately been expressed very clearly and temperately and well in the

memorial submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber produces evidence, drawn from the accounts and statements published by the Government, to show that there has been a great improvement in our financial position; it says there is a widespread impression that the Government could now afford to dispense with the license-tax altogether, and that before any attempt is made to pass the measure before us into law, a full statement of the present and prospective position of the public finances should be made. I cannot now discuss that position, but the hope with which the memorial of the Chamber concludes has been met by the announcement which I have already made that the final consideration of this Bill will be postponed until after the publication of the Financial Statement. With regard to the general financial position, I can now only repeat what I said when the Bill was introduced, that there has happily been great improvement, that we trust the country has passed through its disastrous and long-continued period of scarcity and suffering, and that the condition and prospects of the finances are highly encouraging and satisfactory.

"I have only a few more words to add. It might be supposed from many of the criticisms which this measure has received, that the Government was proposing to impose fresh and heavy taxation on the country. Nothing could be further from the real intentions of the Government; and I trust the proposed modifications of the Bill will, when they are made in it, remove every disposition to such criticisms; for they will certainly remove every justification for them. The result will be that we shall exempt from taxation about a million and three-quarters of persons who, if not absolutely, are still relatively, poor, and we shall transfer, not the whole, but the greater part, of the burden hitherto borne by these classes to about 35,000 persons, the great majority of whom are more or less highly paid Government officials. We shall get altogether £100,000 less revenue than we get now. The measure is essentially one which has for its object the equitable readjustment of taxation. It will reduce, not increase, the burdens of the country."

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL said, as a member of this Council he should always be glad to support the necessary measures of the Government, and that he did not now desire to offer any opposition to the principle of this Bill. But he thought there were rules of practice which, under ordinary circumstances, must be observed. The present motion was to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which, as it was introduced, was the one which he held in his hand. That was the Bill which he had studied before coming to the Council meeting, and he now understood, from what the hon'ble the Financial Member had said, no doubt to MR. PAUL'S great gratification, that the Bill would be shorn of many of what appeared to be its obnoxious provisions, which were in it as it was presented to the Council. The Government, as he understood the hon'ble Member, pledged itself to make alterations on the lines which had been marked out by the mover of the Bill and to lay them before the Select Committee. It then followed that it was not this Bill which was about to be referred to a Select Committee, but it was the Bill with a number of substantial amendments. That being so, he thought the proper practice was that this Bill should be withdrawn, and another Bill drawn in the manner proposed should then be introduced. If that was done, he should raise a substantial objection to such new Bill. Leave had been given to introduce this Bill, and consequently the Council were on this occasion unable to give their assent to the referring of another and an entirely different Bill. But if a fresh Bill should now be brought forward on the lines which had been indicated by Sir John Strachey, MR. PAUL would then have this objection to raise, that as it appeared on the surface of the plan that had been sketched out before the Council that the necessity for the proposed measure depended upon the publication of a Budget-statement the introduction of such fresh Bill must of necessity be postponed till after the publication of the Budget. He maintained that there was not a single member of the Council who would not be most anxious to support the Government in any necessary measures which the Government was bound to adopt; but, on the other hand, it was nothing but fair that this Council should have before it is called upon to legislate upon any measure,

the fullest information, in order that any action taken should appear to be supported by substantial reasons. Therefore he should suggest as an amendment, that this Bill be withdrawn, with liberty to the hon'ble Mover to bring in another Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY said he also, upon the same grounds, must oppose the motion of the Hon'ble the Financial Member as it had been brought forward. It seemed to him that they were not now called upon to refer the Bill which had been before the Council, but to refer another and a wholly different measure, with the principles or details of which, complicated as they were, he had not had an opportunity of becoming sufficiently acquainted to form any opinion whatever. Whether the Bill ought to go to a Select Committee or not, he was not in a position to form an opinion, one way or the other. The Council had before them a Bill which proposed the wise and proper course of consolidating into one Act, this part of the taxation of the country. He did not know whether he was right, but as far as he could understand the expressions used by the Financial Member, the new Bill was to be based on an entirely different principle, leaving outstanding three, or perhaps four, separate financial measures, which were to be how he knew not, in what particular form he knew not: what was to be their independent effect he knew not, but he understood they were to be in some way brought in and incorporated with this measure. That this difficulty of understanding the proposition should arise showed that the objection was not merely technical. It was an objection based on the rules which had been introduced into the Council in order to facilitate the consideration of important measures, and it was an objection which he thought to have considerable weight. When, after asking leave and explaining the grounds upon which the measure was based, the Hon'ble Member in charge asked to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which was not even based on the principles of the Bill which had been introduced, MR. KENNEDY was bound to say that he could not assent to the measure without at least knowing what the grounds of the new measure were.

The Council was told that this was not an income-tax, but though accustomed to deal with refined distinctions he was unable to see any difference between this measure and any other income-tax, save this. The great and broad general objection to an income-tax as it existed in England was, that transitory incomes, which were derived from the exertions and intellects of individuals subject to the vicissitudes of health and trade, were taxed at the same rate as incomes derived from realised property and the common sense of mankind was shocked at the injustice, though arguments were possible for the equal taxation of all incomes. That was not so here. The Financial Minister had taken good care that this precise objection should not apply, because here incomes derived from realised property were exempted, and the tax was imposed merely and exclusively on trades and professions—on the uncertain and fluctuating results of personal exertions. He could not assent to aiding the progress of a Bill which avoided the objection of equally taxing fluctuating income and realised property by carefully excluding from its operation every form of the latter.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said that, when he came to the Council that day, he was unaware of the important changes which had just been proposed by Sir John Strachey. It was his intention to have opposed the Bill which was now before the Council, on grounds upon which, perhaps, it was not now necessary to enter, inasmuch as that Bill seemed to have lost its existence. But he could not avoid coming to the same conclusion as the Hon'ble Mr. Paul, that there was practically no measure before the Council, and there was no Bill to refer to a Select Committee. The Bill that was on the table proposed to repeal the existing License Tax Acts, but Sir John Strachey had stated that it was not the intention of the Government to repeal those laws, but to retain them, with very slight modifications as they at present stood. Therefore the Bill before the Council seemed to be without meaning: such clauses as applied to official salaries might stand, but otherwise it seemed to have no value; and therefore he was sorry to say he must oppose the motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that the Hon'ble Mr. Paul had, in the commencement of his remarks, suggested that, as the passing of this measure would depend on the condition of the finances, the further consideration of it should be postponed until after the financial statement had been made. Now he (MR. BATTEN) had not gathered from the speech of the Hon'ble Mover that the passing of the measure under discussion depended on the condition of the finances. In fact, it appeared that the financial result of the measure, if passed with the modifications suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey would be merely to remit taxation to the amount of £100,000, and that the view of the Government was that, whatever the financial position might be, taxation of the kind proposed by the Bill before the Council ought to form a part of the permanent sources of the revenue. MR. BATTEN was, therefore, unable to understand why the consideration of the measure should be postponed. It was proposed not to pass the Bill until after the financial statement was made, in order to give time for its consideration in Committee and to the opponents of this kind of taxation to give expression to their views on the general question.

Nor did MR. BATTEN follow the Hon'ble and learned Advocate General in his objection to the committal of the Bill in its present form in consequence of the modifications indicated by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. He did not know whether the Hon'ble Members who had just spoken had studied the provisions of the four Acts which it was proposed to amend. These Acts were passed in this Council, and in those of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. It would be found that chapter II of the Bill now before the Council was little more than a re-enactment of the provisions of those four Acts which the Bill proposed to repeal. The modification indicated by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, as approved by the Government, would, instead of repealing and re-enacting the four Acts, leave them alone, which amounted to pretty much the same thing. The schedules alone would be altered, and even in these the alterations would be in the direction of maintaining the present law. No modifications were suggested in that part of the Bill which dealt with the taxation of the salaried classes or the extension of the tax to the professional classes on the same footing as the tax on traders.

The effect of referring this Bill to the Select Committee, after what had been said by Sir John Strachey, would be to enable them to consider its provisions in the light of the modifications which the Government were prepared to make. MR. BATTEN apprehended that the Select Committee would be at liberty to adopt or reject these modifications. If they rejected them, the Government would then have to consider what course it should take. But there seemed to be no sufficient reason for not referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

MR. BATTEN would ask the Council to consider what would be the effect of throwing out the Bill. It would simply be to maintain the four Acts in their present form. The taxation of the Commercial class would remain as it was; the provisions of the law, including the procedure to which so much objection had been taken, would remain in force; the million and a half people whom the Government proposed to relieve of £250,000 taxation would continue to bear that burden, and the richer officials and professional men to whom it was proposed to transfer it would remain free. On these grounds MR. BATTEN cordially supported the motion which had been put to the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE said he was inclined to support the view which had been taken by his friend the hon'ble and learned Advocate General, for, the modifications which had been proposed in the Bill, in so far as he understood them, would completely alter its character and make it a new Bill altogether. Moreover, it was now proposed that this tax should no longer be raised, as was originally intended, for the purpose of providing means for meeting famine-expenditure, which was its only justification, but that its proceeds should form a part of the general revenues. On the other hand there was a strong impression, as had been correctly represented by the

Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association, that the prospects of the finances had materially improved, and that the retrenchments which were to be effected would result in considerable saving; so much so that it would warrant the expectation of the Government being able to dispense with the License-tax altogether. Under these circumstances he respectfully submitted that, until it was clearly shown that the public impression was unfounded, and the necessity of taxation was fully established, it would be neither expedient nor just to continue a direct tax of this nature, which had caused so much hardship and oppression, and consequent irritation in the public mind. But as it was not possible to get a correct insight into the financial position of Government till the budget-statement was published, he thought it desirable that any Bill for taxation should not be brought on until that time; the more so as the Hon'ble the Financial Member himself proposed not to proceed with this Bill before the publication of the financial statement. And as he thought there could be no great necessity for hurrying on a measure of this nature so long as the Acts now in operation were allowed to remain in force, the better course, in his humble opinion, would be, to wait till the financial exposition was made, and the public allowed an opportunity of knowing how far the Government stood in need of additional taxation. For these reasons he would support the view which had been taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he entirely concurred in the remarks that had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Batten in reply to the objection which had been taken by some of the preceding speakers. He did not see how it could be said that the changes suggested in the Bill were so great that they virtually left no motion for consideration by the Council. The changes, which the Financial Member had indicated, were all in the direction of remitting, not of extending, taxation. The Hon'ble Member proposed, for instance, to exempt from taxation a very large number of the lower classes of traders, namely, all those who earned less than Rs. 500 per annum, instead of those only whose earnings were below Rs. 250. Again, as regards the richer classes, he proposed to tax them at a lower rate than they would be assessed at if the Bill remained unaltered. The only extension of taxation which was intended was in respect of the professional, official, and salaried classes; but this extension had formed a part of the original Bill and was not a new proposal to the Council. These being the only alterations suggested, as he had understood the Hon'ble Member, it did not appear to him that their nature was such as to require the introduction of a new Bill; indeed, except in taxing the salaried classes—and to this, as he believed, no exception had ever been taken by anybody—the Bill, so far from making important innovations, would hardly contain anything that was not a re-enactment of the provisions contained in the existing Acts on the subject.

As to the argument that there is no necessity now for continuing the license-tax at all, he had been glad to hear the Financial Member say that direct taxation in this shape was not to be dependent hereafter on the fluctuations from year to year of the financial position, but was to be treated as a permanent source of revenue. All who had examined the subject must agree that there was no other way by which the trading classes could be made to bear their fair share of the general burden. There were great objections, no doubt, to direct taxation; so there were to indirect taxation. But it was useless to balance their respective merits for the present purpose, because there was no mode of indirect taxation by which trading incomes could be made to contribute in due proportion to the general revenues. It had been urged by the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore that the license-tax, which it was proposed now to modify, had been originally justified on the ground that it was intended to supply the means of dealing with famine-expenditure, and that unless, as MR. COLVIN understood him, this tax was strictly appropriated to that one particular purpose, it ought to be abolished. MR. COLVIN was present at the discussions which took place at the time of the introduction of the License Tax Bill, and he certainly had not heard it said that the proceeds of any particular tax were to be devoted to any particular purpose.

[The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE explained that what he had said was, that the general finances were not then in a position to meet the increased expenditure on account of famine, and therefore additional taxation was necessary to provide sufficient means for the payment of those expenses out of the general revenues.]

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN continued: He now understood the Hon'ble Member to say that the license-tax was introduced because additional taxation was necessary to meet the expenditure on famine, and that, until it was shown that such an addition to the revenues was still required, there was no ground for continuing the license-tax. In that case the answer appeared to him to be that the necessity for the money continued with the necessity for the expenditure, and that the ordinary revenue of the country was still inadequate, without such help, to supply the yearly million or more which is necessary to provide for famine-requirements. He would not base any argument upon the state of the finances in the present year, because he had not sufficient information about them, and because the question did not really turn upon the state of the finances in one particular year. However prosperous that might be, the conditions of Indian finance did not appear to him to be such that it would be safe, on account of temporary prosperity, to relinquish a permanent branch of the revenue. The gain which had hitherto accrued upon exchange during the current year might be converted into a loss before its close. It was impossible also to shut one's eyes to the constant precariousness of our present opium-revenue. There were other items in the budget regarding which no one could foresee what a year might bring forth. Whatever might be the financial result of any single budget, he could see no sign of the finances becoming so permanently prosperous as to justify the hasty abandonment of a mode of taxation to which both the people who paid, and those who collected, the tax, were becoming familiarized, which was just and expedient in itself, which now yielded about three-quarters of a million sterling, and which might, if occasion arose, yield double that sum. For the reasons which he had given, he should support the motion before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he should have supposed that the assurances given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Council would not be called upon to pass the measure, or even the Select Committee to report upon it, until after the Financial Statement and exposition of ways and means for the coming year had been laid before the Council, together with the announcement of considerable additional remissions to which the Government had consented, might have precluded the necessity for further debate. This, however, had unfortunately not been the case; and objections of two important classes had been brought forward. The objection which had been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul had been described by himself as being a technical objection.

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL explained that he did not desire to be technical, though his objection was seemingly technical.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE observed that in that case the method with which he would deal with the first objection was very considerably simplified. The objection appeared to him to amount to this, that the declarations which had been made by the Financial Member were of such an important nature, and so materially altered the measure which was before the Council that morning, as to make that measure entirely non-existent, and that in fact there was now no Bill to refer to a Select Committee, since what was now proposed was a totally different Bill. MR. HOPE was unable to see in what respects the Bill had become a totally different Bill. All that he had heard that day appeared to be declarations on the part of the Government that it was ready to make larger remissions than the Bill as introduced had provided for, and that it no longer considered it necessary to re-enact certain local laws which were at present in force. He thought that it would remain for the Select Committee to consider those suggestions and declarations; that the Committee would be at liberty to

alter the Bill in accordance with the lines which had been sketched out or otherwise, and that it would be in a better position than if a new Bill embodying those suggestions were introduced, because it would not be in any way pledged to the adoption of the principles now suggested, as it might be held to be if it had given leave to bring in and had referred to Committee a new Bill. The Members of the Government on the Committee too would be themselves in a far better position to consider any objections of detail that might be made to the plan which had been sketched out that day than if they stood formally committed to them. It would thus be far more convenient, both for the Government and the Members of the Committee, and more in the interests of the public in general, that the present Bill should be considered by the Committee by the light of the remarks which had been made by the Hon'ble the Financial Member than that this Bill should be withdrawn and a fresh Bill hereafter substituted. On the other hand, there were very considerable advantages in this Bill being referred to a Select Committee on the present occasion in preference to the course which had been suggested (if he understood it rightly) of a new Bill being introduced, but not until the Budget-statement had been made. The advantages were that the Select Committee would have most ample time to consider and elaborate all the details of the Bill; it would be able to study carefully all the reports which had been received and to call for necessary statistics and information from the Local Governments which it might desire. The labours of the Committee would be purely provisional, inasmuch as it would not be called upon to report until after the Budget-statement of the coming year had been made, and it would be at liberty to make any alterations which, after full consideration of the Budget, it might think necessary. If the Council then decided that no taxation was requisite, the Bill would be dropped. If it decided that taxation was necessary, then there would be a measure complete, ready and carefully elaborated at hand. On the other hand, if the course which had been suggested of withdrawing this Bill and introducing a fresh measure after the financial exposition had been made were adopted, there would be considerable delay; the new Bill would necessarily be considered with far more hurry and in a perfunctory manner, while the actual assessment and collection of the tax would be put forward into the hot weather and the rains, and so the checks which were necessary for the prevention of fraud and extortion would be infinitely less, and the tax-payer would suffer.

The other point upon which a few remarks were necessary was in reference to the expectation, which had been expressed by two Hon'ble Members and by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, that, if the state of the finances proved to be very favourable, the license-tax might be dispensed with. MR. HOPE was not aware that the great scheme of a special insurance against famine, which was deliberately adopted two years ago, had been in any way set aside. He had not heard any declaration which might lead him to suppose that, and he should have been greatly surprised if any such declaration had been made. Whilst that great scheme lasted, it would be obviously inequitable to remit one portion of the taxation which was necessary for the provision of that insurance while retaining another portion. If there was one thing more clear than another, it was that the Council had decided that the non-agricultural portion of the community should pay their own fair share of taxation for protection from famines. He found that in the first debate which took place upon the subject, that of December 19th, 1877, it was distinctly stated that—

"The next very numerous class, although, of course, a small class compared to that of the agriculturists, is the class of traders and artizans. Although prosperous in ordinary times, this is a class on which, when famine occurs, pressure is the first to fall, and it ought to contribute for its own protection. Not only does it now contribute nothing for this purpose, but it is notorious that, throughout nearly the whole of India, although there is no class which benefits so greatly from our rule, there is none which bears so insignificant a share of the expenses of the State."

It was quite unnecessary for MR. HOPE to add a string of quotations to prove that position. It would be enough if, in addition to the quotation he had made, he, with His Excellency's permission, recalled what passed on January 16th, 1878, when a suggestion similar to that which had been made by

two Hon'ble Members to-day was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan. He having then urged, as had just been done, that the Budget-statement might shew that new taxation was not required, it was declared by Sir John Strachey that it was "an essential part" of the scheme of famine-insurance "that these new taxes should be imposed equally, as far as one can do these things equally, both upon the commercial and agricultural classes." Again, at a later period, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal made a remark which Mr. Hope took in the same sense :—

"There is no question that the proper principle to follow in respect to the raising of revenue for such purposes as that which has led to the present schemes of taxation is that all having a permanent interest in the welfare of the country should bear their share of its burdens. The measures now before the Council adjust the incidence of taxation upon all interests, whether trading or landed interests."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR here remarked that he thought these quotations were unnecessary, as the Council was not now discussing the question of the principle of the tax.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he had made these quotations in answer to the remark which had fallen from some Hon'ble Members that this Bill should be withdrawn, as it might hereafter appear that this tax might be dispensed with. He was endeavouring to show that the license-tax could not be dispensed with, as this Council had decided before that it was part of taxation designed to serve as a permanent famine-insurance, and to be contributed by all classes of the people. He therefore considered that the quotations were perfectly pertinent and necessary to his point, and he should continue them unless his Lordship ruled that he was out of order.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that the Hon'ble Member's remarks were quite legitimate in reply to what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotindra Mohan Tagore. Moreover, it was in accordance with the Rules to discuss the principle of the Bill on a motion to refer it to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then proceeded to say that, on the occasion to which he had been referring, His Lordship the President had concluded with an observation exactly in the same sense as those which MR. HOPE had already quoted, namely :—

"I think, then, I may fairly claim for the measures now before the Council at least the modest merit of an equitable distribution of famine-charges between the two great classes of the community who are, collectively, best able to bear them, and on whom such charges most reasonably fall."

There was also another reason, quite irrespective of the Budget-question, why such remission of taxation as that suggested should not be made, and it was this. This Council had deliberately confirmed the condition laid down by the Secretary of State that the raiyats should not be made to pay any taxation in the shape of assessment upon the land outside the revenue-assessment, unless a similar amount of taxation were raised from other classes of the community also. Therefore, if the Budget-statement were to show that the sum raised by this tax might be dispensed with, that would not be sufficient, unless it could be also shown that the Government could dispense with the similar amount of taxation derived from the new rates on land. Whether the finances would be in such a position or not MR. HOPE was not able to say.

MR. HOPE would now turn to another and a totally different ground on which he opposed the suggestion that it might be possible to remit this taxation altogether, if the state of the finances should be favourable. He considered that constant changes of taxation to make up for minor fluctuations of income and expenditure were much to be deprecated. In England the mass of the people were accustomed to watch the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the country, competent to understand changes and causes, and able to accept with intelligent equanimity an extra penny of income-tax, or an increase of duty on some article of consumption. But in India the position was just the reverse, and such a general condition was absolutely unknown. Certain sections of the community, indeed, were able to understand and criticise the

financial position as people in England could, if not better. As a rule, the people were in a totally different intellectual and moral condition. Every change which took place was a source of anxiety, of disquietude, of speculation, and of rumours which were often unreasonable and even absurd. He could imagine few conditions more economically and commercially prejudicial, if not politically dangerous, than that all India should come to be thrown annually, from December to March, into a state of doubt and speculation as to what their fiscal burdens for the coming year would be.

Moreover, if constant changes were to be avoided in taxation generally, they were especially so in the case of a direct tax such as that now in question. Whatever might be the difficulties of preventing fraud and extortion in levying such a tax, they were most materially enhanced by constant changes in the rates or by abolition and re-imposition. There had been no less than fifteen different License and Income Tax Acts in the twelve years following the time when Mr. Wilson first introduced his great income-tax, and the changes which had taken place had contributed in no small degree to the irregularities which took place in the collection and to the general unpopularity of the system. Direct taxation was nothing new in India; it formed part of the fiscal system which the British found on acquiring the country; it was still in some parts imposed by the Government in its ancient forms, such as the capitation-tax in Burma and the Pándhari-tax in the Central Provinces, and it might be seen at work in most of the Native States around us. All such taxes were most productive, and proved least oppressive just in proportion as the rates remained unchanged for long periods of time, and the system was so crystallised that the tax-gatherer found no plea for demanding, and had little chance of recovering, if he did demand, more than was notoriously and justly due.

Of course, MR. HOPE continued, fluctuations of income and expenditure must occur; but we should avoid as far as possible perpetually adjusting taxation to fit them. Small fluctuations could be easily dealt with through the various expedients which loans for reproductive public works, balances, repayment of debt and optional heads of expenditure afforded; larger ones by variations of indirect taxation, which could often be effected without the people being even conscious of increase or decrease, rather than by changes in direct taxes.

Upon these grounds, MR. HOPE trusted that, if the famine-insurance scheme was to be maintained at all, it might be maintained intact in principle. It was, further, much to be desired, though he could hardly hope for so fortunate a result, that the Select Committee would go so thoroughly into the matter as to enable the Council to decide, once for all, the vexed question of twenty years as to whether taxation of the non-agricultural classes could be suitably effected by direct methods of the income or license-tax type, and, if not, to adopt some other method of reaching those classes instead.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said it was not his intention to discuss the principle of this Bill. To the Bill as it stood he had very serious objections, which he should have felt it his duty to urge, if it had not been that the explanations which had been made by his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey as to the intentions of the Government had met most of his objections. He believed that there was not a single member present who did not condemn the Bill which the Council was now asked to refer to a Select Committee, and no one had condemned it more than the hon'ble Mover himself; and therefore it seemed to him that the Council would be stultifying itself if they accepted the motion, as it amounted to this, that they were asked to refer a Bill to a Select Committee which was not the Bill which the Committee would be asked to consider. Under these circumstances he could not help feeling that the arguments of the learned Advocate General in favour of withdrawing the Bill were very strong and sound. The question before the Council was a question of procedure; the rules for the conduct of business did not contemplate any such mode of procedure as that suggested by Sir John Strachey. Rule 18 provided that when a Bill was introduced the member in charge of it should move either that it be referred to a Select Committee or that it be taken into consideration by the

Council, or that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. The Council was not asked to accept either of those three courses, which were the only courses really open to it, but to accept a Bill of which they had no knowledge and to refer to a Select Committee a measure which they had no opportunity of considering. HIS HONOUR could see no reason why his hon'ble friend should not do what the learned Advocate General had suggested that he should do, namely to withdraw the present Bill and to introduce another Bill which should really set out the policy and principles which the Government desired to follow. Either the Government had determined that the License-tax should become a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country under all circumstances and without reference to the condition of the finances, or it had not, but had resolved to leave the question to be settled on the publication of the annual estimates. He understood from the remarks of hon'ble members who seemed to be informed of the intentions of the Government, that it had been finally determined to make the License-tax a permanent tax, and if that were so, he thought that the proper course for the Government to pursue was to withdraw the present Bill which they had avowed themselves unable to support, and lay before the Council a Bill which should represent the real policy of the Government. It was better to say at once what was intended, and there could be no possible object under such circumstances in waiting for the Budget. There would be nothing gained by delay, if the tax was really to be imposed without reference to the state of the finances which the Budget-statement might disclose. The Council should certainly, under no circumstances, be asked to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which it was admitted they were not really to adopt.

If, on the other hand, the passing of a law introducing a License-tax was to be dependent upon the annual estimates—HIS HONOUR gathered it was not—then nothing would be gained by referring this faulty Bill to a Select Committee of the Council, and there was great strength in the objections taken by the Advocate General. An executive Committee appointed by Government could prepare a measure to meet the views of Government, and it could then be brought in whenever it might be found convenient to do so. The question being, as he had said, a mere question of procedure, and the rules of the Council contemplating no such procedure as that suggested by his hon'ble friend, and the motion before the Council not being in accordance with any of the directions of Rule 18 to which he had already referred, he would strongly urge upon the Government the propriety of acceding to the amendment of the Advocate General, to which he had not yet heard a single substantial objection raised.

It had been pointed out by Mr. Batten and Mr. Colvin that the result of following the course of either preparing a new Bill at once, or of leaving the introduction of a Bill until the financial condition of the country should be ascertained, would be that the License Tax Acts as they now stood would remain in force, and a million and a quarter of people, who would otherwise be exempted, would continue to be taxed; that the changes proposed were all in favour of the tax-payers, and that as a consequence of not following the course proposed by the Government, a number of poor traders would remain subject to the tax for some time longer. It seemed to HIS HONOUR that there was no force or truth in that objection. It would make no difference in that respect whether this Bill was withdrawn and another substituted at once, or whether the matter was left to be reported upon a few weeks hence by the Select Committee as proposed by Sir J. Strachey. The present laws would remain in force in precisely the same degree, and the men who were now taxed under them would continue to be taxed. If the Government had determined to remit taxation in respect to the poorer classes of traders, it was open to it by an executive order to exempt them or any other classes affected by the law. That had already been done once, and the Hon'ble Mover had already explained that it was the intention of Government to do it again. The same remarks would apply to the observations which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hope: the delay would be no greater if the Bill were withdrawn and

a proper one substituted than it would be if, as proposed by the Government, the presentation of the report of the Committee should be deferred till after the submission of the annual estimates. His Honour would therefore strongly impress upon the Government that it was desirable, whatever the intention of Government might be as to the permanent character of the License-tax, that it should bring in a Bill in a complete form and present it to the Council. It was surely better to bring in a Bill which should give form to the real intention of Government in such a state that the Council could examine and discuss it before it was referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson said he could see no objection in the rules for the conduct of the business of this Council to the propriety of the course which his hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, had taken in asking that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. The question before the Council was simply whether the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee or not, and the motion had been opposed by the hon'ble and learned members opposite on the ground, first, that the Bill as introduced was not the Bill which the Select Committee would have to consider, and secondly, that it would be much better, considering that this Bill dealt with large questions affecting the finances, that its further discussion should be postponed until the Budget-estimates for the year were laid before the Council. This Bill when introduced was called, "The Trades and Professions Tax Bill, 1879," and it was in that character only that it was proposed that it should go before a Select Committee. He did not see that there was any change or alteration in the principle of the measure since it was first brought in; but as then it extended taxation to the professional and salaried classes of the community, who had been previously exempted under the License Acts, as such it remains for the Select Committee to consider. It seemed to him that if any Hon'ble Member had taken exception to the principle of the proposal as affecting those classes, or had raised any issue upon the question of direct taxation, this was the occasion when such an objection might have been urged. But nothing of this kind had been done. The principle which the Government asserted of the propriety and necessity of imposing a tax on trades and professions remained unaffected; and he should have thought, after the exhaustive statement which his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey had made as regards the intentions of the Government, all in a beneficial sense, all tending to relieve the poorer classes, even to the surrender of revenue amounting to £100,000, and extending the minimum-limit of taxation to Rs. 500 a year, the concessions would have satisfied hon'ble gentlemen opposite, and left no room for objection to the further progress of the measure.

In regard to the Financial Statement, to the publication of which it was desired to postpone the consideration of the proposals now submitted to the Council, it seemed to him that the sacrifice of £100,000 was not a very large sum for the Government of a country whose revenue and expenditure were something like sixty millions a year. After the fullest consideration, the Government had decided that the License-tax was to be a permanent measure on the broad and general ground that there was every possible justification for imposing a tax on classes which had hitherto been exempt from the payment of any contribution to the necessities of the State. Whether therefore the finances were prosperous or not, or whether in a few weeks hence his hon'ble friend would still be in a position to submit a satisfactory Budget, was immaterial to a question which affected only a small portion of the income, and in view to the resolution which the Government had adopted for equalising the burden of taxation and maintaining this tax as a permanent part of the fiscal administration of the country. With regard to the intention now expressed of retaining the local Acts in force, he would only say that such a course commended itself on the ground that it left to local Governments the procedure on all details which were suited to their circumstances and of which now they had gained some two years experience. In some instances this desire had been expressed by local Governments and it had therefore been decided to adopt that course. He should support the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR A. ARBUTHNOT said that what he had to say in reply to the objection that had been urged by the hon'ble member who commenced the debate after the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey's speech had been delivered, had been in a great measure anticipated by the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten and Hope, and by those which had just been made by his hon'ble colleague Mr. Rivers Thompson. But he wanted to say, with reference to the objection which had been advanced by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Paul, that that objection appeared to him, notwithstanding his hon'ble friend's disavowal of an intention to raise it as a merely technical objection, to be in substance more or less of the character of a technical objection. It was an objection the validity of which he should be very much disposed to recognize if the measure now before the Council, and which the Council was requested to refer to a Select Committee, were entirely a novel one. If the Government had come to the Council with a new measure of taxation, and at the first meeting after the introduction of the measure had told the Council that while they wished to refer it to a Select Committee, they proposed to make very material alterations in it—in that case SIR A. ARBUTHNOT thought that hon'ble members not in the secrets of the Government would be entitled to demand that before they consented to the reference, the details of the measure should be laid before them in a definite and clear form. But the measure now before them was in substance merely the amendment and modification of a law which had been in force nearly two years. The objects of the amendments had been fully explained to the Council. These objects were, in the first instance, to relieve from taxation a very considerable number of persons—he might say, in relation to the number of persons affected by the measure, an enormous number—from the pressure of taxation, and to bring under its operation certain classes of persons who were not now affected by it, but who, on principles of fair and equal justice, it had been deemed expedient to bring under taxation. The Government admitted that the measure was not in its present lines what could be called a complete measure; they had deferred to the objections which had been frequently raised, and which six years ago had led the Government to abandon an income-tax, but they admitted that in thus abandoning the income-tax, the Government and Legislature were placed under the necessity of exempting from taxation many classes of persons who, they all felt, ought in justice to be made liable to taxation. The question now before the Council was not whether the Bill should be converted into an Income-Tax Bill, but whether its main principle of relieving the poorer classes who were included under the existing Act, and of bringing certain other classes under the tax, should be affirmed; and it appeared to SIR A. ARBUTHNOT that it would be far more convenient, for reasons which had been very fully dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, that this measure should now go before a Select Committee, than that it should be withdrawn, and a delay of some weeks should take place in framing an amended measure embodying the exact terms of the provisions which his hon'ble friend Sir J. Strachey had sketched out in his speech. It was not perhaps very important that the consequence of delaying the reference to a Select Committee would be, so far as the law was concerned, to keep the poorer classes liable to taxation; for, as had been pointed out, their exemption could be obtained by an executive order. But the amendment of the present law involved other considerations. It was a measure which, in the hands of the Select Committee, might occupy a good deal of time, and it was one in regard to which it was desirable that the Select Committee should have ample time for consideration and examination.

It would be quite open to the Select Committee, notwithstanding the announcement which had been made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, not to adopt the proposal that the existing Acts should be left in force, subject to an alteration of their schedules. On further consideration it might be deemed more expedient that, as was proposed when the present Bill was introduced into the Council, the whole of the law on the subject should be contained in a single Bill. This was a point which seemed to SIR A. ARBUTH-

NOT to deserve the careful consideration of the Select Committee, represented as it would be by members of all classes in the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Batten had shown that substantially it made very little difference whether the proposal to leave in force the greater part of the existing local Acts were carried out, or the Bill were retained in its present form. It was for this reason that SIR A. ARBUTHNOT ventured to designate the objection raised by his hon'ble and learned colleague as being more or less of the character of a technical objection. As he understood the arguments of his hon'ble colleague the Financial Member, the reason which had led him to suggest, and which had led other members of the Government to agree, that this Bill should not be reported upon or passed until the financial statement for the ensuing year was laid before the Council, was this, that it was yet to be determined to what extent the remissions of taxation could be made. The intention of the Government was that a Bill similar in its principles to the existing law, but comprising within its provisions the official and professional classes, and relieving the poorer classes of tradesmen, should be passed; but what the precise rates of taxation should be, and how far the proposed remissions should affect the several classes concerned, were questions which it was not expedient or convenient finally to determine, until the Government were in a position to explain to the Council and to the public the financial situation, as far as they could explain it, when the budget-estimates had been framed. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hope had pointed out, to postpone the further proceeding with this measure until the financial statement had been made, would be to cause what seemed to him (SIR A. ARBUTHNOT) a very inconvenient amount of delay. It would drive the proceedings which would have to be taken for bringing the measure into operation, into the hot weather, and would embarrass the administrative and executive officers very seriously in their work. It seemed to him that the business which in any case the Select Committee would have to do, would be better performed with ample time and leisure for consideration, for examination, and, if necessary, for reference to the various Local Governments and Authorities who were concerned in this matter. It would be open to the Select Committee if, when the financial statement was made, the majority of them should consider that there was no necessity for retaining taxation of this kind, to urge that view upon the Council, and it would be then for the collective Council to consider the measure in all its bearings, to take into account, not only the present circumstances, but the prospects and possibilities of the future, with reference to the experience of the past, and bearing in mind these prospects and possibilities, which at the present time they must all feel were possibilities of a very serious character, to determine whether or not it was necessary to maintain a system of direct taxation as a part of the taxation of India. He hoped that under these circumstances, and after these explanations, the Council would allow this measure to go before a Select Committee, in order that it should receive from that body that ample examination and consideration which was necessary, and which the Government desired that it should receive.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, it had not been his intention to make any remarks upon the present occasion, because, although, no doubt the proper time for discussing the principles of a Bill was on the motion for its reference to a Select Committee, yet, as a matter of fact, he might say that since he had had the honour of presiding over this Council, he did not remember an instance in which a Bill had encountered on its way to Committee any serious opposition not indicated at the time of its introduction. The present motion, however, had been opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Paul on the ground, as His Excellency understood it, that there was practically nothing to refer to the Committee, because the Bill on which leave was asked to go into Committee had been altered out of existence by the statements with which his hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey had accompanied his motion. HIS EXCELLENCY was unable to understand how it was possible that any Bill before this Council could be altered in its progress through Council by process of announcement. That was a procedure unknown to HIS EXCELLENCY. The authors of a Bill, whether it were a Government Bill, or a private Bill, were, he conceived,

perfectly free to announce in Council their readiness to accept certain alterations of it, if such alterations were approved or recommended by the Select Committee to which it is referred: and announcements of this kind might sometimes be very convenient. But it was not customary, and HIS EXCELLENCY believed it was not possible, for a Bill to be altered in Council, before it had been considered in Committee. Hon'ble Members could reject this Bill by refusing leave to refer it to a Select Committee, but the Government would certainly oppose any motion made with that object. They could not, however, alter the Bill by the adoption of clauses which were not yet before them. Sir John Strachey had stated on behalf of the Government its intention to propose or accept in Committee certain alterations of the Bill; but, the Government had no intention of withdrawing the Bill, and no power to alter it without reference to a Committee. It would be for the Committee to recommend the alteration or retention of its present clauses; and for the Council then to accept or reject the recommendation of the Committee. HIS EXCELLENCY wished to remind the Council that the practical question involved in the consideration of this Bill was not whether fresh taxation should be imposed, but whether the existing taxation of the country should be maintained as it stood, or any portion of it remitted. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had observed that the Government should state its intention clearly on a point about which HIS EXCELLENCY thought the intentions of the Government had never been open to question. It was quite true that the maintenance of an additional source of revenue, or an additional charge upon revenue, which the Government had repeatedly declared that they regarded as permanent, would not be affected by the state of our finances; but the possibility or prudence of lightening the present assessment, or modifying the present incidence of a permanent tax, was a question which the Council would be better able to discuss after Hon'ble Members had heard the financial statement.

The question being put, the Council divided.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Charles Grant.	The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.	The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.	The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	The Hon'ble Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson.	
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes.	
The Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson.	
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.	
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke.	
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.	
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	
His Excellency the President.	

So the Motion was carried.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Relating to Merchant Shipping.

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Grant, Kennedy and Paul be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

To define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

To provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

To make further provision for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Paul be added to the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Grant be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 9th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA ;
The 24th December, 1879.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1880.

No. 1.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

42 & 43 VIC., CAP. 60.

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India. [*15th August 1879.*]

Whereas the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India:—

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding 60,000,000*l.*

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole five millions of pounds sterling, of which two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest; and the whole or any portion of the remaining two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of bonds, debentures, or bills, but not by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, and so that the total sum raised by bills current at any time shall not exceed one million pounds sterling.

As to issue of bonds.

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his under secretaries, or his assistant under secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit.

As to issue of debentures.

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively; and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein; and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England.

As to payment of principal and interest on debentures.

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest moneys secured thereby, shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures; and the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by delivery.

Debentures and coupons for interest transferable by delivery.

6. All bills issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

As to issue of bills.

7. A bill issued under the authority of this Act shall be a bill for the payment of the principal sum named therein at the date therein mentioned, so that the date be not more than twelve months from the date of the bill; and the principal sum secured by such bill shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England. Interest shall be payable in respect of such bill at such rate and in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council may determine.

Description, currency of, and interest on bills.

8. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit; and such capital stock may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council; and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock.

Capital stock may be created and issued.

9. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock there shall be kept, either at the Office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same, or any part thereof, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof; and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them.

Transfer books of such capital stock to be kept.

10. The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed five millions.

Amount charged on revenues of India not to exceed 5,000,000*l.*

11. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid; and the total amount raised under this section by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest shall not, at any one time, exceed two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Power to raise money for payment of principal money.

12. All bonds, debentures, and bills to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the government of the said territories.

Securities, &c., to be charged on revenues of India.

13. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto.

Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds and debentures issued under this Act.

14. All provisions now in force in anywise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture or bill issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority.

Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.

15. Provided always, that, at the end of each of the half-years ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in every year, the Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all loans raised in England under the provisions of this Act or of any other Acts, chargeable on the revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of each half-year, with the rates of

Half yearly returns of moneys raised on loan, &c., to be presented to Parliament.

interest and total amount payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half-year, the moneys raised thereby during the half-year, the loans paid off or discharged during the half-year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half-year, stating, so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half year; and that a similar return shall also be prepared of all loans raised in India; that such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of the said half-yearly periods as regards the loans raised in England, and within three months as regards the loans raised in India, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within one week after Parliament shall be next assembled; and the various conditions in respect to terms, prices, dates of payment, and rates of interest on which bills have been issued during the half-year under the authority of sections six and seven of this Act, shall be shown in the return in a form admitting of a comparison with previous years.

Repealing certain provisions of 40 & 41 Vic., c. 51.

16. The provisions of the Act of the fortieth and forty-first Victoria, chapter fifty-one, section sixteen, so far as regards the preparation and presentation to Parliament half-yearly of a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities chargeable on the revenues of India, are hereby repealed.

Saving borrowing powers of Secretary of State in Council.

17. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof.

Stock created under this Act to be deemed East India stock.

18. Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India stock, within the Act twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-five, section thirty-two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide; and any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be and shall mean India stock within the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, anything in the said last-mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3, &c., of 33 & 34 Vic., c. 93, extended to capital stock created under this Act.

19. The provisions contained in the third section of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, and all other enactments in the said Act relating to or affecting such provisions, shall be extended and be applicable to any capital stock created under this Act.

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42 & 43 VIC., CAP. 72.

An Act to provide for the re-hearing of Investigations into Shipping Casualties, and to amend the rules as to the mode of holding, and procedure at, such Investigations. [*15th August 1879.*]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; that is to say,—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879.

Re-hearing of and appeal against investigation into shipping casualty or misconduct of officer. 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

2. (1.) Where an investigation into the conduct of a master, mate, or engineer, or into a shipping casualty, has been held under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any Act amending the same, or under any provision for holding such investigations in a British possession, the Board of Trade may, in any case, and shall, if new and important evidence which could not be produced at the investigation has been discovered, or if for any other reason there has in their opinion been ground for suspecting a miscarriage of justice, order that the case be re-heard, either generally or as to any part thereof, and either by the court or authority by whom it was heard in the first instance, or by the wreck commissioner, or in England or Ireland by a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice exercising jurisdiction in Admiralty cases, or in Scotland by the Senior Lord Ordinary, or any other judge in the Court of Session whom the Lord President of that court may appoint for the purpose, and the case shall be so re-heard accordingly.

(2.) Where, in any such investigation, a decision has been given with respect to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, and an application for a re-hearing under this section has not been made or has been refused, an appeal shall lie from the decision to the following courts; namely,—

(*a*) If the decision is given in England or by a naval court, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice:

(*b*) If the decision is given in Scotland, either division of the Court of Session:

(*c*) If the decision is given in Ireland, the High Court of Admiralty, or the Judge or Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice exercising jurisdiction in Admiralty cases.

(3.) Any re-hearing or appeal under this section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by general rules made under section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876. 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80.

Rules as to investigations into shipping casualties and misconduct of officers.

3. (1.) The list of persons approved as assessors for the purpose of formal investigations into shipping casualties shall be in force for three years only, but persons entered in any such list may be approved for any subsequent list. The list of those persons in force at the passing of this Act shall continue in force until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, but nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Secretary of State to withdraw his approval of any name on any such list or to approve of any additional name.

(2.) The assessor or assessors for each such investigation shall, instead of being appointed by the commissioner, justices, or other authority holding the investigation, be appointed in such

manner and according to such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by general rules made under section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

39 & 40 Vic., c. 80.

(3.) Where any such investigation involves or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer it shall be held with the assistance of not less than two assessors having experience in the merchant service.

(4.) A master, mate, or engineer shall not be required to deliver his certificate under section four hundred and thirty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or section twenty-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, unless the certificate is suspended or cancelled, and the words "or is to be" in the latter of those sections are hereby repealed.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.
25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.

(5.) Investigations into shipping casualties shall be held in some town hall, assize or county court, public building, or in some other suitable place to be determined according to general rules made for the purpose by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and unless no other suitable place is in the opinion of the Board of Trade available, shall not be held in a court ordinarily used as a police court.

4. Any general rule made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, within thirty days after the commencement of the then next ensuing session.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

5. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine: Provided that any rules which may be required for the purposes of this Act may be made at any time before the commencement of this Act, but, if so made, shall not come into operation until the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 9th January 1880.

No. 32.—The following revised rule is published for general information in supersession of rule 7 of the rules framed by the Governor General in Council under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the Feudatory State, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the District of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other Officer especially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively; copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V, and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 15.—APPOINTMENT.—In modification of Home Department Notification No. 489, dated the 21st August 1879, C. Rungia is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, *vice* Bargho Rao, whose appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, announced in Notification No. 151, dated the 27th February 1879, has been cancelled with effect from the 20th June 1879.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 26.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Law, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpur, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

POLICE.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 12.—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EDUCATION.

The 6th January 1880.

No. 5.—Under Section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur, with effect from the 1st January 1879, up to the standard for the First Arts Examination.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 4.—The services of the Reverend A. G. A. Robarts, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

The 8th January 1880.

No. 7.—The services of the Venerable G. F. Popham Blyth are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

FORESTS.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 17F.—Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests of the Oudh Circle, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Conservator of Forests of the Central Circle of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Mr. G. Greig, on three months' privilege leave.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 5th January 1880.

No. 2I.-J.—Mr. E. Hewetson, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Bangalore, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.

The 6th January 1880.

No. 5I.-J.—ERRATUM.—In Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 282 I.-J., dated 10th October 1879, in the 2nd Clause of Rule 3, after the word "appeal" for "on" read "or in."

POLITICAL.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 3G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1321G.-P., dated 16th October 1879, Mr. C Kapp, Consul for the German Empire at Bombay resumed charge of his office on the 10th December 1879.

No. 6G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1370G.-P., dated 13th November 1879, Mr G. Ruckert, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd December 1879.

No. 8G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1372G.-P., dated 13th November 1879, Mr G. Ruckert, Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd December 1879.

No. 10G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1374G.-P., dated 13th November 1879, Mr G. Ruckert, Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd December 1879.

No. 12G.-P.—Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I Officiating Political Agent, Muskat, is attached temporarily on special political duty to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B Commanding Southern Afghanistan Field Force with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 27 I.-P.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XI of 1878 (the Indian Arms Act, 1878,) to the territories of Mysore, subject to the following modifications, *viz.* :—

(1). The first paragraph and clause (*a*), section one, section two, sections six to nine (inclusive), the explanation in section ten, section eleven, clause (*c*) in section nineteen, and the second schedule, shall be omitted.

(2). The words "import, export" in section one, clause (*b*), the words "to Her Majesty" in sections fourteen and sixteen, the words "or section six" in clause (*d*), section seventeen, the words "or Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town" in section eighteen, the reference to clause (*c*) of section nineteen in section twenty, the words "or, in a Presidency Town, of the Commissioner of Police," in section twenty-nine, and the words "or the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877," and "or Act" in section thirty, shall be omitted.

(3). In section eighteen for the words "Magistrate or Commissioner," the words "or Magistrate," and for the word "its" each time it occurs, the word "his" shall be substituted.

(4). For the words "British India" and "Local Government," wherever they occur, the words "territories of Mysore" and "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" shall be respectively substituted.

No. 28 I.-P.—In continuation of Notification No. 27 I. P., dated to-day, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exempt in the Territories of Mysore from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, namely :—

(1) All Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, Members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in Public Durbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at the Civil Courts.

(2) All Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(3) All Military and Naval Officers, all Soldiers, Sailors, Volunteers, Police Officers, Forest Officers, Postal Officers, Jail Officers, serving the Government.

(4) All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates, and Judicial Officers of or above the rank of Munsiff.

(5) All European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, all Armenians, and all Americans, and Europeans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in Mysore.

(6) All pensioned Officers of the Native Army, and pensioned Officers of the Civil Departments who, when employed, were exempt.

(7) The following personages and their retainers :—

Arsus and relatives of His Highness the Maharaja, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the number, personages and retainers to be included under this head.

(8) Land-holders and members of Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the Chief Commissioner.

(9) All Village Patels, Talavars and other Rural Police.

(10) All persons of Coorg race and all jamma-tenure-holders in Coorg, who by their tenures are liable for Police and Military duties.

(11) All Revenue Officials and Postal Runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior Departmental Officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the said Act, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

Spears of all kinds.

III. The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the said Act, to make the following Rules, determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted :—

RULES.

Transport.

2. No arms, or ammunition, or military stores shall be transported in any part of the Territories of Mysore without a license in Form I appended to these Rules. The license will be granted by the Magistrate of the District. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license, or the District Magistrate, to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required, and on receiving reply should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, &c., had been refused.

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of the Territories of Mysore, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use, will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under Sections 18 and 19.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition, or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. Persons desirous of transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores must apply in writing to the officer authorized to grant transport licenses from the place of despatch. The application must specify—

(*a*)—the place to which the articles are to be transported, the route of transport, and the probable time occupied in the journey ;

(*b*)—the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition ; or

(*c*)—whether the applicant desires that the officer to whom he applies should obtain the consent of the Magistrate of the place of consignment (if the applicant has obtained such consent, the evidence of such consent must be produced).

6. Persons transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles on account of their contents.

7. Within six days of the articles reaching their destination the consignee must deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the District. The officer to whom the transport license shall be delivered must satisfy himself that the articles transported to his district correspond with the entries in the pass, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Manufacture and Sale.

8. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of the District. They shall be in Forms II and III appended to these Rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police Officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in largs letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture," or "licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case mae be. He shall also have a copy of Section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up, in the vernacular of the district or in English, on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

Possession of Arms and going armed.

9. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

10. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Magistrate of the District in Form IV. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorize its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the Division or other Officer authorized in this regard by the Chief Commissioner, where there are no Commissioners, be valid for all the districts of the Territories of Mysore.

11. The Magistrate of the District may grant a license in Form V for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorized by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

12. Licenses to *possess* fire-arms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form VI without fee. Such licenses will not authorize the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form IV) will be liable to fees as stated in Rule 9.

13. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

General.

14. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

15. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, Article I, Clause (*a*) of "the Court Fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court fee stamp of one anna.

16. All licenses under Rules 7 and 9 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under Rule 11 shall expire on the 31st December of the 5th year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

17. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under Rules 9 and 12 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men, or cattle, or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

18. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank.

19. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses for use beyond the district where they may be granted shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

20. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the Officer granting a license under Rule 9 or 10 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

21. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may, at his discretion, refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of, a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

22. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties, bject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Chief Commissioner.

Form I.

Fee Ten Rupees in Stamps.

License to transport Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores in the Territories of Mysore.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any, authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	No. or weight in seers.		From the___ to the___ ___ 18 .		

Date on which consent was given by the_____

_____of the _____of the

_____where _____or

is the place of consignment place of despatch. Seal.

The_____ 18 . The_____ 18 .

Form II.

Fee Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, and shop.	Description of Arms		Description of Ammunition and Military Stores		Date on which license expires.
		To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	
						The 31st of December 18 .

_____ District, (Seal.) (Signature)

_____18 . _____of_____

This license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the District to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate of the District as above described.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of the Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted; of all ammunition manufactured; of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 8, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

Form III.

Fee Ten Rupees in Stamps.

License to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and residence.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
		Arms.	Ammunition and military stores.		
				The 31st of December 18 .	

_____ District.
_____ 18 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____

Form IV.

Fee eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, four annas for each weapon in other districts—payable in stamps.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	No. of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 20).	Description and number of weapons covered by license.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license expires.
					The 31st of December 18 .

The _____ of _____ 18 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of the _____

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of that Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock, his records of sales, &c., to any Magistrate, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a signboard as required by Rule 8, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein.

It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior Officer.

It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named, for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriage, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

Form V.

Fee four annas for each weapon payable in stamps for licenses granted in British India; free of all fee for licenses granted by Political Agents to subjects of Native States.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 20).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the_____th of_____18____ to the_____th of _____18 .

_____of _____ 18 . } Seal.

(Signature.)

_____of_____District.

Form VI.

Free of all fee.

License to possess Arms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a district which has not been disarmed.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Place with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
			From the _____ of_____18 to the 31st December of 18 .	

_____ } Seal.

The_____of_____ 18 . }

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the_____District.

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

Form VII.

Free of all fee.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon.	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the_____ of_____ 18 to the 31st December of 18 .	

The ____ of_____ 18 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the____ District.

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and tl Rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistra of_____

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decre if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if the fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government i respect to the under-mentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle, crops.

Specification of animals or birds.	Close season.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 40 *I.-P.*—Whereas by a Declaration signed at Lisbon on the 6th day of August 1879, it was agreed between Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Most Faithful Majesty, and His Most Faithful Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Delegates to whom, under Article XVII of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Britannic Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty, with reference to their Indian possessions, signed at Lisbon on the 26th day of December 1878, is confided the task of preparing the measures requisite for the execution of the Treaty, shall report to the Governors-General of British and Portuguese India at what date their labours will be so far advanced as to allow of the Treaty coming into force, and whereas it was also agreed that the Governors-General aforesaid shall then conjointly determine the date on which the Treaty shall accordingly come into force, and whereas the Delegates aforesaid have made the report directed, it is therefore hereby notified, for general information, that the Governors-General of British and Portuguese India have conjointly determined that the Treaty aforesaid shall come into force on and from 15th day of January in the year of our Lord 1880.

GENERAL.

The 5th January 1880.

No. 17 *G.-G.*—Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is placed temporarily on special political duty with the British Force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., *vice* Mr. C. Brown.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 35 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, transferred to the Foreign Department by the Government of Bengal, in Notification dated 22nd December 1879, are placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 55 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, on privilege leave, is transferred to Alwar.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December 1879.

No. 2037.—Read again—

Accounts Proceedings for June 1870, Nos. 59 and 60.
" " for January 1874, No. 16.

RESOLUTION.—By Notification No. 167, dated 16th May 1870, a system of District Savings Banks was established, the yearly rate of interest on deposits therein being fixed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per centum, and the monthly rate at one pie for each Rupee $1\frac{3}{3}$.

2. The market rate of interest being now higher, the Governor General in Council notifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the monthly rate of interest on deposits in District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks shall be one pie for each $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. As this rate is now fixed in supersession of a lower rate, so it must be plainly understood that the Governor General in Council reserves the right of reducing the rate thus fixed again at any time at his discretion, and that it will not be open to any Depositor to object to such reduction.

3. Moreover, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to dispense with the restrictions of the existing Rules as to personal attendance and as to the hours for the transaction of business with the Savings Banks.

4. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has passed the following Rules for District and other Government Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public Officers, of money deposited with

them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public Officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than 1½ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of 1½ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed from the beginning of the calendar month succeeding that in which a deposit is made, to the end of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every 1½ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. 4⅙ per centum per annum. Saving with the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, the highest monthly interest allowed upon any balance shall be Rs. 17½.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged upon such purchases, sales and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot read, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of Monthly Interest.

Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1½	Pies 1	15	Pies 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	254	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in *the Gazette of India.*

The 9th January 1880.

No. 110.—Read the following correspondence on the subject of the wastage allowance on salt shipped from one British Indian port to another :—

Letter from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Government of Madras, No. 145, dated the 23rd May 1878.

Letter from the Government of Madras, to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1998, dated the 12th December 1878, and enclosures.

Letter to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, Nos. 14 and 15, dated the 11th January 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1333, dated the 12th March 1879, and enclosures.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 139T., dated the 17th May 1879, and enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 194, dated the 31st May 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3342, dated the 25th June 1879, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1512, dated the 19th July 1879, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6461, dated 2nd December 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By its letter No. 145, dated the 23rd May 1878, the Government of India, acting upon the recommendation in paragraph 217 of the Report of the Madras Salt Commission, prohibited the allowance of wastage on salt exported from Madras ports into other parts of British India.

2. The Government of Madras has now pointed out that, in the Bombay Presidency, wastage is allowed on exports of salt to Calcutta, and that the procedure should be the same in both Presidencies. On this reference, the question arose whether the Bombay system should be discontinued, or extended to Madras. The authorities in Bombay are strongly in favor of its continuance; and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the arguments in

support of the system are valid, and that injury to the trade would result from its abandonment: as worked in Bombay, it does not appear to involve any risk to the Revenue. The main features of the Bombay system are as follows:—

(1.)—Full duty, at Bombay rates, is levied on the salt sold, before removal from the works, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for wastage.

(2.)—On shipment, the salt is re-weighed, and full duty on the quantity by which the re-weighment may fall short of the first weighment, recovered from the wastage allowance.

(3.)—The Customs authorities in Calcutta levy the difference between the Bengal and Bombay rates of duty on 95 per cent. of the salt removed from the works, and full Bengal duty on any excess landed.

(4.)—Wastage is allowed only on salt shipped in square-rigged vessels at Bombay and Kurrachee for export to Calcutta.

3. The Governor General in Council authorises the extension of this system to shipments of salt from Bombay and Kurrachee to the port of Madras and to any other ports in the Madras Presidency where, in the opinion of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Preventive Establishments are maintained on such a footing that no loss to the revenue may be apprehended from their inefficiency or dishonesty.

4. In connection with the question thus, provisionally, settled, the Governor General in Council has reviewed the present practice by which duty is levied in advance on salt shipped from Bombay to other parts of British India.

5. It appears to the Government of India that the advantages claimed for this precaution are more than counterbalanced by the heavy burden which it imposes upon the salt trade. Public policy requires that no restrictions, which can be dispensed with without danger to the revenue, should be placed upon the movement of salt: the duty is necessarily a heavy weight on the trade, and any fiscal arrangement that aggravates the burden is *primâ facie* a grave evil.

6. The prepayment of duty in Bombay does not seem to be essential for the protection of the revenue, which may be adequately safe-guarded by the exaction of a bond before the removal of the salt.

7. His Excellency in Council has accordingly resolved that duty need not, in future, be levied on salt removed in bags, for shipment, by a square-rigged vessel from Bombay or Kurrachee to Calcutta, Madras, or such other ports in the Madras Presidency as may be named by the Government of that Presidency, and that, subject to the reservation in paragraph 8, such shipment shall be permitted under the following Rules:—

(i)—Before salt is thus removed for shipment, the owner shall bind himself to pay duty, at the rate at which duty is levied upon salt at the port of export, upon any weight by which the salt may, on weighment into the vessel, be found to fall short of the weight removed for shipment.

(ii)—The owner shall also bind himself to pay duty at the rate at which duty is levied upon salt at the port of import on all the salt actually discharged at such port and on all the deficiency in weight in excess of the authorised allowance for wastage.

(iii)—The whole cargo shall be hypothecated under the bond, which shall further provide for the delivery of the cargo at the port of import by a fixed date.

8. The Customs authorities at the port of shipment may, at their discretion, require the bond of some second person of substance, or even withhold the privilege of shipment under bond in any case in which they may find sufficient reason for doing so. But, as salt thus shipped under bond cannot be consumed without the payment of duty, the deposit of Government paper as security will not, ordinarily, be necessary, and no other such onerous conditions should be imposed as to neutralise the advantage to the trade of the present concession, which the Customs authorities should carefully endeavour to secure for it.

7

9. Duty may, however, be levied as at present, if the owner of the salt voluntarily prefers so to pay it, to binding himself under the rules contained in paragraph 7.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

The 10th January 1880.

No. 128.—The Governor General in Council has made the following rules for the encouragement of savings by public servants employed on state railways open to public traffic:—

State Railway Savings Bank Rules.

I.—In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "State Railway" means a state railway open to public traffic:

(*b*) "Manager" means the manager or other chief officer of a state railway:

(*c*) "Salary" means monthly salary, and does not include over-time, batta, travelling, personal, or other fluctuating or extra allowances:

(*d*) "Servant" means a public servant serving on the permanent or temporary establishment of a state railway,

(i) who is not a commissioned military officer or an officer of the Superior Engineer or Account Establishment of the Public Works Department;

(ii) whose salary is not less than Rs. 15;

(iii) who is not serving under a special covenant; or, if he is so serving, has, nevertheless, signified, in writing, his desire to be admitted to the benefits of these rules; and,

(iv) who joins the public service in the State Railway Department, after the 1st February 1880; or, if he have joined earlier, either is promoted after that date, or signifies, in writing, his desire to be admitted to the benefits of these rules:

(*e*) "Savings Bank" means a Government Savings Bank opened under Rule II:

(*f*) "Depositor" means a servant by or on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules:

(*g*) "Deposit" means a deposit in a Savings Bank:

(*h*) "Interest" includes compound interest:

(*i*) "Compulsory Deposit" means a deposit made under Rule III or XII with the interest accruing thereon:

(*j*) "Bonus" means a bonus added to a deposit under Rule VII, with the interest accruing thereon:

II.—A Government Savings Bank, of which the manager shall be Secretary, shall be opened in the office of every manager.

III.—With effect from the 1st January 1880, each manager shall deduct and withhold the following sums from the salary of every servant employed under him and deposit them in the Savings Bank on behalf of the said servant, namely—

(*a*) From each Rupee of the salary of every married servant, or widower with children dependent on him, not being of purely Asiatic descent, and of any other servant who may in writing so desire, the manager shall deduct one anna:

(*b*) From each Rupee of the salary of every other servant the manager shall deduct half-an-anna.

IV.—As soon as the Revenue Account of a State Railway for a half-year is made up, one-half per centum of the ascertained net earnings during the half-year, shall, subject to the proviso in Rule V, at the discretion of the Government, and till further orders, be provisionally distributed as bonus among the depositors of the railway, in proportion to the compulsory deposits made on their behalf during the said half-year.

V.—If the net earnings of the whole calendar year exceed 4½ per cent. upon the capital cost of the railway, an additional one-half per centum, making, in such case, one per centum of the net earnings for the whole year, shall be provisionally distributed in like manner, and subject to the same conditions. Provided that the bonuses distributed among the depositors of any railway in one year or half-year shall in no case exceed the compulsory deposits on their behalf during the same period.

VI.—If the bonus calculated under Rule IV appears to the Government, in any case, insufficient, the Government of India will deal with the case specially according to its discretion; but subject always to the proviso in Rule V.

VII.—Any bonus accruing to a depositor under Rule IV, V or VI shall be added, provisionally, to his deposits; but such bonuses and all interest provisionally accruing thereon, shall be shewn in a separate column in his deposit-book, and shall be subject to the condition prescribed in Rule XIV.

VIII.—A servant may, at his discretion, make other deposits in the Savings Bank besides the compulsory deposits made on his behalf. Such voluntary deposits and the interest accruing thereon will be entered in a separate column in the depositor's deposit-book, and held at his free disposal under the ordinary Government Savings Bank Rules.

IX.—Deposits shall be subject to all the rules as to interest, and to all other conditions affecting ordinary deposits in Government Savings Banks, excepting that neither deposits nor interest shall be limited to any maximum amount.

X.—Saving with the particular sanction of the Director General of Railways, no compulsory deposit or bonus shall be withdrawn, excepting—

(i) on the decease of the depositor,

(ii) on his leaving the Public Service,

(iii) with the permission of the manager, under Rule XI.

XI.—On the manager being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, the compulsory deposits of the depositor, and, if they do not suffice, his bonuses, or any part of his compulsory deposits or bonuses, may be withdrawn, temporarily, to pay for the passage of the depositor or any member of his family proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, or returning after such absence, or of any member of the depositor's family coming from Europe to join him.

XII.—In addition to the compulsory deductions under Rule III, the manager shall withhold from the salary of such depositor, and deposit again in the Savings Bank, one-twentieth part of any sum withdrawn under Rule XI. Such deduction shall be made whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded.

XIII.—When a Deposit Account is first opened, the depositor shall be required to record in his deposit-book under his signature, and in his own handwriting, the names of any person or persons whom he believes to be his next-of-kin, or to whom he has bequeathed the whole or any portion of his deposits. The depositor should be invited to initial or revise this record half-yearly.

XIV.—If a depositor is dismissed from the public service, the manager may, with the sanction of the Director General of Railways, withhold all or any part of the bonuses provisionally allotted to him with the interest accrued thereon, and pay to the depositor only the balance at his credit without such bonuses and the interest thereon.

XV.—Any bonus and interest withheld from a dismissed depositor under Rule XIV shall be distributed among the depositors of the railway on which he served, with the next bonus granted to them.

No. 92.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable on the instruments mentioned in Article 61 of the First Schedule shall be paid by means of stamped labels under Rules 6, 7 and 8 of the Rules promulgated by Notification No. 196, dated 19th April 1879.

No. 117.—Mr. Edward Woodfield Collin, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Honourable Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Governor General's Council.

No. 121.—Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller General, having been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the public service, the following appointments have been made, with effect from the 3rd January :—

Mr. William Waterfield, Bengal Civil Service, to be Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency.

Mr. Edwin Felix Turner Atkinson, Bengal Civil Service, to be Accountant General for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Allahabad.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, Bengal Civil Service, to be Accountant General for the Punjab and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore.

Mr. David Miller Barbour, Bengal Civil Service (*on leave*), to be Accountant General for Madras and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, Bengal Civil Service, to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras, continuing to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

Mr. Edward Simpson Byrne, who, under orders dated 29th December 1879, was appointed to be Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, *subs tit ive pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 24.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Wright, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Byres Mainwaring. } 8th January 1880.

No. 25.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Maunsell Mark Prendergast. } 4th January 1880.

No. 26.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Richard Kirby Ridgeway, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant Geffery Lawrence Eliot, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant Cathcart William Monypenny, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant James Beverly Lynch, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant Robert Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, } 8th January 1880.
Lieutenant Charles Andrew Coles, Bengal Staff Corps,—9th January 1880.

No. 27.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, General List, Infantry.
Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, General List, Infantry.
Captain Francis Henry Thomas, General List, Infantry.
Captain Charles Owen Wynne Apperley, General List, Infantry. } 4th January 1880.

No. 28.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd December, 1879, page 7159.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd December 1879.

BREVET.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotion being conferred upon the under-mentioned Officer in recognition of the distinguished Service rendered by him during his employment on special duty in Persia :—

Captain the Honorable George Campbell Napier, C.I.E., Bengal General List (Infantry), to be Major. Dated 3rd December, 1879.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th December, 1879, page 7266.

INDIA OFFICE,
8th December, 1879.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Carnell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Langford Pearse, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Charles Evezard, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bates, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Siddons Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Twisden Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis Borroughes Ward, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st November 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Mills, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th November, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th October, 1879.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Hume, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Carnell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th October 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Langford Pearse, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th November 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Charles Evezard, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bates, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd December 1879.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Siddons Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Twisden Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis Burroughes Ward, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st October 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st November 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Mills, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th November, 1879.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Robert Cockburn, of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th August, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Williamson, of the Madras Army. Dated 5th August, 1879.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Franklin Worlledge, 45th Foot. Dated 28th February, 1874.

Lieutenant Charles James Orr, 14th Foot. Dated 23rd June, 1875.

Lieutenant Alexander Edward Pelham Burn, 68th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1875.

Lieutenant Herbert Mansfield, 83rd Foot. Dated 20th November, 1875.

ERRATA.

* * *

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The date of Lieutenancy of Sub-Lieutenant Walter Cook, 89th Foot, whose admission to the Staff Corps is notified in the "London Gazette" of November 14, 1879, is 18th September 1875.

No. 29.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Daniell, to be Wing Officer, with effect from the 24th April 1879, *vice* Captain A. I. Shepherd, seconded.

Lieutenant G. W. C. Bruce, to be Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 31st May 1879, *vice* Captain A. Gaselee, seconded.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1101 of 1879.

No. 30.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Joseph Edward Newell, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 6th December 1879, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Traynor, pensioned.

No. 31.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned candidates having passed the prescribed examination, and been pronounced qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department, are admitted as Hospital Apprentices, with effect from the 15th October 1879:—

1. Henry William Campbell.
2. Alfred Henry Slater.
3. Michael Galvin.
4. George Oswald Weston.
5. Harry William DeLanty.
6. Alfred Greenwood.
7. Arthur John Archer.
8. James Alfred Stott.
9. Edwin Samuel Thomas Cotton.
10. William Daniel Neal.
11. Cecil Eugene Olliver.

No. 32.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Dickson Cruickshank, to be Major, *vice* Major Gordon Robb, deceased.

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain James Brander, to be Major Commandant, *vice* Major Franklin Prestage, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India,—(m. c.) for two years—forty-nine days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. G. Lillingston, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Officiating 2nd grade, Bengal,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab, on special duty, Foreign Department,—(p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. G. B. Ternan, S.C.,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Willson, Office of the Adjutant General in India,—(m. c.) under the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major E. Bonavia, M.D.,—(m. c.) for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 34.—Conductor R. Hardaker, Army Remount Department, is granted leave,—(m. c.) in India for one hundred and eighty-two days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 11th December 1879. The first sixty days will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary Rule III of G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

No. 35.—The following extracts from Lists Nos. 49 and 50, dated the 5th and 12th December 1879, respectively, received from the India Office, are published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant J. C. F. Gordon, S.C.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Mallock, S.C.

Colonel C. Batchelor, Cavalry.

Sub-Conductor G. M. Wray.

Lieutenant T. H. Eyre, S.C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Holdsworth, Infantry,—six months, medical certificate.

Major A. Bloomfield, S.C.,—six months, private affairs.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 36.—Major Linley Blathwayt, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th January 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 1st to 8th January 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain G. J. Hare ...	5th Jan. 1880	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 1st to 8th January 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
Lord C. Ossulston (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	29th June 1879	Not known ...	4,614 11 1	..	8th March 1880.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, the Earl of Tankerville, Chillingham Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1880.

No. 1.—Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, *viz.*, from 27th September 1879 to 17th October 1879, both days inclusive.

No. 2.—Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Public Works Department, is, on return from furlough, temporarily attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, which he joined on the forenoon of the 31st December 1879.

No. 3.—In continuation of Public Works Department No. 470, dated 14th November 1879, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Rawalpindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), transferred to the Peshawar-Jellalabad Section of the same Railway, in Public Works Department Notification No. 478, dated 19th November 1879.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 462 of 13th November 1879, Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, rejoined his appointment on the 1st January 1880, forenoon.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 5.—Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E. attached temporarily to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow during the absence of Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., on other duty, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1880.

The following Rule made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under the provision of Section 3 of Act III of 1879, having, pursuant to Section 5 of that Act, been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, is published for general information.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

With the exception of documents of title relating to immoveable property, Powers-of-Attorney under which any such document may have been executed, Probates, Letters of Administration, and the record of judgments, the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes may from time to time, by an order in writing signed by them, direct the destruction of any record, book, or paper belonging to or in the custody of the Court, relating to any particular suit or matter finally disposed of. Provided that no such order shall be made for the destruction of any such record, book, or paper, unless the same shall have been in the custody of the Court for not less than ten years.

RICHARD GARTH.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
G. G. MORRIS.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. BROUGHTON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1880.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

ZANZIBAR HARBOUR.

Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables.

The Government of Zanzibar has given notice, that in order to afford protection to the shore ends of the two Telegraph cables in Zanzibar harbour, which are laid down from Bawi island to Rás Shangani, the following restriction as to anchoring in their vicinity is to be complied with :—

The general line of direction of the Telegraph cables is indicated by the beacon (marked 'cable') on Rás Shangani in line with the white mark on the English jail; and as one of these cables is laid on each side of this line of direction—Mariners are cautioned on no account to anchor, between

island and Rás Shangani, within 200 yards on either side of the line indicated by the beacon and white mark.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 3rd January 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No.665, and Africa Pilot, Part III, 1878, page 342.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 100.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1879:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
*Dehra	N.-W. Provinces	18th	Re-opened.
Dergaon	Assam	13th	Closed.
Dozan	Beluchistan	25th	Ditto.
Hangu	Punjab	7th	Opened.
Hassan Abdool	Ditto	24th	Ditto.
*Kalka	Ditto	13th	Closed.

* Season Offices.

No. 24.—Mr. J. J. Allen, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for twelve days, under Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th December 1879, to enable him to join appointment on return from furlough.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 31st December 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 405, dated 9th October 1879, Mr. R. G. Macdonald assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General on the forenoon of the 1st December 1879.

The 8th January 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 319, dated 8th August 1879, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Accountant General on the afternoon of the 9th August 1879, and resumed them on the afternoon of the 6th October 1879.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Acctt. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 3rd January 1880.

No. 5.—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Officiating Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 15th November to the afternoon of the 20th December 1879, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th January 1880.

No. 1.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been transferred from the Neemuch Division to the Bundelcund Road Division, and joined the latter on the afternoon of 3rd instant.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 2nd January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 99 of 24th December 1879, Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, to relieve Major J. Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 2.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 97 of 18th December 1879, Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Agra Division, Military Works, to relieve Captain Ward, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 5th January 1880.

No. 26.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 97, dated 18th December 1879, transferring Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, to the Meerut Command, Military Works, this Officer left the Rawalpindi Command on the forenoon of the 26th December 1879.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 519, dated the 23rd December 1879, Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., received charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from Mr. R. B. Duncan, on the afternoon of the 31st December 1879.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 30th December 1879.

No. 28.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 519 of 23rd December 1879, Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., and Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of 23rd December 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 7th January 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 351, dated 11th September 1879, Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner, rejoined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts from Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 5th January 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1880.

No. 1.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Peshawar-Jellalabad State Railway.

No. 2.—The under-mentioned Officers passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the dates noted against their names:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, —20th December 1879.

Mr. W. deW. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—25th November 1879.

Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, —20th December 1879.

No. 3.—Babu Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Babu Mâl, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section, to the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 531, dated 31st December 1879, Mr. S. C. G. Wood, appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways, as a Probationer for the superior class, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 20th December 1879.

No. 1.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 16th December 1879.

No. 2.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined this Railway on the afternoon of the 9th December 1879.

No. 3.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 2nd December 1879.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief,
Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 29th December 1879.

No. 32.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rutlam Depôt, is granted an extension of twenty-seven days, in addition to the two months' privilege leave already sanctioned in this Office Notification No. 23, dated 10th November 1879.

The 30th December 1879.

No. 33.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Jaora Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, to the 1st Division, Neemuch and Nusseerabad State Railway. Mr. Gilchrist was relieved of his duties on the Jaora Division on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 13th August 1878 and 8th April 1879, treasure consisting of three copper idols, valued at Rs. 50, and six copper idols valued at Rs. 24-6, were found in the villages of Agara Oki and Abivirthuswaram in the Nannilam Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 13th of May 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. S. CROLE,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
VELLUM,
The 23rd December 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
1879.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 29	5,10,514	1,84,988	...	14,40,720	85,01,135	40,33,605
,, 30	...	1,80,754	...	14,10,720	84,16,385	38,64,083
,, 31	...	2,04,705	...	14,40,720	83,30,411	36,72,094
1880.						
Jan. 1	Holiday.					
,, 2	...	1,11,740	2,79,213	11,78,216	85,02,287	38,29,668
,, 3	3,21,700	1,05,708	3,18,737	12,00,551	86,09,304	40,28,589

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 5th Jan. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 8th January 1880 ... Rs. 1,19,38,535-10-3

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1880.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1879.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.			WITHDRAWALS.				BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount, Principal.		Amount, Interest.			
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Bengal	45	1,615	1,38,717 7 4		902	1,45,949 9 5		1,198 8 6	13,05,849	10	11
Assam	11	288	37,690 14 1		137	23,597 7 3		215 14 6	1,74,845	9	0
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	47	2,849	86,421 5 6		594	93,067 15 5		872 7 8	8,11,396	1	1
Punjab	23	494	66,741 6 8		289	65,644 9 3		828 15 6	4,93,388	14	1
Central Provinces	18	227	26,364 14 6		158	29,499 2 1		238 13 9	2,96,357	4	6
British Burma	13	237	26,093 7 4		165	22,520 0 0		234 15 2	1,68,975	14	8
Berar	2	69	5,944 10 1		44	4,034 7 10		15 10 5	79,666	0	11
India	9	637	27,418 12 6		197	16,526 8 1		196 4 4	2,32,248	6	8
Total interest for the year 1878-79	...	...	1,00,391 5 3		..	...		...	1,00,391	5	3
TOTAL	168	6,416	5,15,784 3 3		2,486	4,00,839 11 4		3,801 9 10	36,63,119	3	1

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1880.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.
3	,, Mahinimohan	...	Agra College.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
5	Das, Radhagobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
6	Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	...	Muir Central College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	...	Ditto.
10	Sakul, Gadadharnath	...	Benares College.
11	Ray, Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
12	Basu, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
13	Das, Gangachandra	...	Ditto.
14	Sinha, Satyendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
15	Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	General Assembly's Institution.
16	Basu, Bhupalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
18	Bhar, Nityananda	...	General Assembly's Institution.
19	Cooke, Edward	...	Doveton College.
	Piyari Lal	...	Muir Central College.
21	Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
	Sukul, Matadin	...	Muir Central College.
23	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Teacher.
24	Pandit, Matilal	...	Muir Central College.
25	Basu, Janakinath	...	Katak College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Presidency College.
28	Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	L. C. E.
29	Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
31	De, Kunjabihari	...	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Srischandra (No. 2)	...	Presidency College.
33	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Wahab	...	Doveton College.
	Aganoor, M. S. P.	...	Presidency College.
	Atma Ram	...	Patna College.
	Balwant Raghunath Pendherker	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kanailal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Ramanath	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Berhampur College.
	,, Srischandra	...	Free Church Institution.
10	,, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Taraprasanna	...	Agra College.
	Bárári, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
	Basu, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jadabkrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Khagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Mahendranath	...	Hugli College.
	,, Niradbihari	...	Presidency College.
	,, Radhikaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Raicharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
20	,, Saratkisor	...	Hugli College.
	,, Sureschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
	Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Biswas, Srischandra	...	Sanskrit College.

	Chakrabarti, Harendranarayan	...	Hugli College.
	,, Haribar	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kshetrapal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Mahendranath	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca College.
30	,, Rasikchandra	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Lakshmanchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Hugli College.
	,, Siddheswar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Upendranath	...	L. C. E.
	Chaudhuri, Jagatchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
	,, Janmajay	...	Metropolitan Institution.
40	,, Rajanikanta	...	Krishnaghur College.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Srikanta	...	Krishnaghur College.
	,, Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Das, Gaganchandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Radhabinad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Madhabchandra	...	Ditto.
50	De, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
	Dube, Gobindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Debendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Makhanlal	...	Hugli College.
	Ghatak, Annadaprasad	...	Rajshahye College.
	Ghosh, Panchanan	...	Hugli College
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
60	Grenier, James Edwin	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Gupta, Jnancharan	...	Sanskrit College.
	,, Kangalchandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Sibendranath	...	Dacca College.
	Hafazat Karim	...	Patna College.
	Haldar, Gaganchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	H. M. Jafar Ali	...	Lahore College.
	Jyotirbid, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
	Karmakar, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mallik, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
70	Misra, Gangadhar	...	Katak College.
	,, Ramsahay	...	Patna College.
	Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Rasamay	...	Hugli College.
	,, Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Muhammad Hossain	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Shafi	...	Lahore College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
80	,, Gangeschandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
	,, Kunjabihari	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Patterson, R. O.	...	Katak College.
	Prasad, Brajabhushan	...	Benares College.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Chunilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Kunjamohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Amareschandra	...	Presidency College.
	Rudra, Susilkumar	...	St. Xavier's College.
90	Sahay, Jagannath	...	Patna College.
	Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Benares College.
	Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	Hugli College.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Bankimchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Biswcswar	...	Ditto.
	,, Debendramohan	...	Ditto.

	Sen, Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
100	,, Kisorimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Gupta, Girischandra (No. 1)	...	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Nandakisor	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
	,, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Madhabprasad	...	Benares College.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Surendranath	...	Hugli College.
	Smyth, J. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Stark, Alfred W.	...	Doveton College.
	Syed Farzand Ali	...	Patna College.
110	Syed Golam Quadir	...	Teacher.
	Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Jabalpur High School.
112	Younan, James	...	St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Ali Baksh	...	Patna College.
	Abdul Wahhab	...	Presidency College.
	Abul Hossein	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Abdul Ghafoor	...	Patna College.
	Achal Behari	...	Muir Central College.
	Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Anantaram	...	L. M. S. School, Benares.
	Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
10	,, Atulchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Baninath	...	Patna College.
	,, Chandrabhushan	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Charuchandra	...	L. M. School, Benares
	,, Dharanidhar	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Jadunath (No. 1)	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kalidhan	...	Ditto.
	,, Lalitmohun	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Narendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Niradchandra	...	Doveton College.
20	,, Rakhalchandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Satyasaran	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bonnerjee, Rajendra Misra	...	Doveton College.
	Basak, Lalbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basu, Becharam	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Haranchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Haripada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Loknath	...	Sanskrit College.
	,, Manahar	...	Free Church Institution.
	Beniprasad	...	Teacher.
30	Bhatta, Tridharacharan	...	Berhampur College.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Hugli College.
	,, Brajakumar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Sukumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Bhawal, Gobindchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Biswas, Baradakanta	...	Ditto.
	,, Pramathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Blaze, L. E.	...	Trinity College, Kandi.
	Chakrabarti, Binadbihari	...	Hugli College.
40	,, Prankrishna	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Rajendranath	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhudeb	...	Presidency College.
	,, Chandrakumar	...	Dacca College.
	,, Janakinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Surapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaturbedi, Kisorchandra	...	Agra College.
50	,, Puran Mal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Perbhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.

	Chaudhuri, Satischandra	...	Doveton College.
	,, Syamsunder	...	Hugli College.
	Churnu Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Cleophas, C. D.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Das, Baikuntanath	...	Benares College.
	,, Chandrakanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
60	,, Debendranath	...	Dacca College.
	,, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Harkishan	...	Lahore College.
	,, Harilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kalikamal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Matilal	...	Patna College.
	Datta, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narayanprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
	De, Prasannakumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
70	,, Surendranath	...	Patna College.
	Deb, Haranchandra	...	Agra College.
	Dikshit, Benimadhab	...	Benares College.
	Gajadharprasad	...	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kshetramohan	...	Jabalpur High School.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Gauri Sankar	...	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Anantaram	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
80	,, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Debendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Girijakisor	...	Dacca College.
	,, Kaliprasana	...	Ditto.
	,, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Meghnad	...	Teacher.
	,, Nilprasana	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Godfrey, Theodore R.	...	Doveton College.
	Guha, Rahinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
90	Hajra, Jagendranath	...	Midnapur College.
	Haldar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Haracharanlal	...	Muir Central College.
	Ikramul Hakk	...	Doveton College.
	Jaganath Prasad	...	Benares College.
	Jharkhandi, Somnath	...	Ditto.
	Kandhji	...	Patna College.
	Kanjilal, Judunath	...	Teacher.
	Karmakar, Baikuntanath.	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Khan, Hariprasanna	...	Canning College.
100	Kshetriya, Ramkrishna	...	Benares College.
	Kunar, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
	Kundu, Gaurchandra	...	Chittagong College.
	Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Dwarkanath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	Madanbiharilal	...	Patna College.
	Maghor Ram	...	Lahore College.
	Maiti, Radhanath	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
110	Maitra, Sibchandra	...	Muir Central College.
	Majumdar, Brindabanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mandal, Girischandra	...	L. M. School, Benares.
	Martin, A.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Mathur Maharaj Singh	...	Agra College.
	Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesleyan College, Colombo.
	Michael, George	...	Doveton College.
	Mitra, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
120	,, Ramprasanna	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Muhammad Ali	...	Katak College.
	,, Hoshin Ali Khan	...	Teacher.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	Presidency College.
	Chandrakumar	...	Patna College.
	Jagadiskumar	...	Ditto.

	Mukhopadhyay Jnanendranath	...	Hugli College.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
130	,, Ram Das	...	Krishnaghur College.
	,, Sripati	...	Canning College.
	,, Susilendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nag, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	Niogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Piyarilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Piyarilal	...	Lahore Government College.
	Pande, Jayaprasad	...	Patna College.
	Raha, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ray, Ashutosh	...	Midnapur College.
140	,, Baradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Gabindachandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Girijabhushan	...	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Gopendrachandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Jadunath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Srinath	...	Dacca College.
	,, Tarakchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
150	,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Suratkumar	...	Presidency College.
	Sahay, Jadubansa	...	Patna College.
	Sankhadhar, Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College.
	Sarkar, Prasannakumar	...	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	,, Nandalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkhal, Gopallal	...	Presidency College.
	Schorn, A.	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Grischandra (No. 3)	...	Dacca College.
160	,, Kasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Rameschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Hugli College.
	Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapur College.
	Seth, Sujansing	...	Muir Central College.
	Sibram	...	Lahore College.
	Sinha, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Syamlal	...	Patna College.
170	Sur, Biharilal	...	Teacher.
	Syyid Ahmed Hussain	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Topdar, Ambikacharan	...	Dacca College.
	Ukil Uddin Ahmed	...	Ditto.
	Upadhyay, Indirdatta	...	Benares College.
175	Wajid Husain	...	Patna College.

The under-mentioned students have passed the Entrance Examination :--

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Sitanath	18	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Ah Syoo	18-6	...	Rangoon Government High Schoc
Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra	16-6	...	Utterparah School.
,, Haripada	18	...	Hare School.
,, Hiralal	16	...	Barisa School.
,, Kalikrishna	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Kaliprasanna	18	...	Barrackpur School.
,, Kshetramohan	16-3	...	Hindu School.
,, Kumadinikanta	16	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Sitanath	17-9	...	Ditto.
Bannerjee, Nagendranath	16	...	Doveton College.
Basak, Madhabananda	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Ramchandra	17-4	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bholanath	18	...	Albert School.
,, Charuchandra	18	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
,, Lalbihari	17	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Nagendralal	17	...	Calcutta Institution.

	Basu, Priyanath, Junior	19	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rameschandra	16	...	Jessore Government School.
20	„ Saratchandra (B) Junior	16	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasibhushan	17	...	Hare School.
	„ Satischandra	16	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendrachandra	17	...	Hindu School.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	16	...	Konnagar School.
	„ Asutosh	16	...	Howrah School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Haripada	17	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Rakhaldas	19	...	Utterparah School.
30	„ Saktikanta	17	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	16	...	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	Chattopadhyay, Haridas	17	...	Utterparah School
	„ Jogendranath	18	...	Bankura Government School.
	„ Jogendranath	17	...	Hare School.
	„ Kalipada	17	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	17	...	Hindu School.
	Das, Abhayacharan	17-6	...	Sylhet Zilla School.
	„ Bamacharan	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	17	...	Malda Zilla School.
40	„ Gopalchandra	17	...	Hare School.
	„ Jogendranath	17	...	Bankura Government School.
	„ Kailasgobinda	17	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Datta, Anandakisor	18	...	Commilla Zilla School.
	„ Biharilal	18	...	Utterparah School.
	„ Debiprasad	20	...	Kandi School.
	„ Lalitchandra	20	...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	„ Narendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nibaranchandra	17	...	Hindu School.
	„ Sibnath	17	...	Sylhet Zilla School.
50	De, Kasipati	17	...	Hare School.
	Deb, Mathuramohan	17	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Ganda Mal	19	...	Lahore High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Nakari	17	...	Hindu School.
	„ Priyanath	19	...	Joynaghur Institution.
	„ Satischandra	18	...	Naral H. C. E School.
	Ghoshal, Upendranath	17	...	Radhabulhab Institution, Kuchiakol.
	Ghulam Hyder Khan	19	...	Arrah School.
	Gupta, Probodhchandra	18-2	...	Hugli Branch School.
60	Haldar, Chaitanacharan	17-5	...	Hindu School.
	Hall, C. B.	16	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Hardinge, W.	18	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla
	Hormusjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla	17-8	...	Indore Residency College.
	Inam Ali	17	...	Lahore High School.
	Karfarma, Prasannakumar	17	...	Hindu School.
	Kumar, Prankrishna	16	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	Laha, Saradaprasad	19	...	Utterparah School.
	Lahiri, Khagendrabhushan	17-5	...	Hindu School.
	Noshirwanjee, Meherjee	15-10	..	Indore Residency College.
70	Michell, A. P.	23	...	Teacher.
	Misra, Nathun	17	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	Mitra, Benimadhab	18	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Loknath	17	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	17	...	Monghyr Zilla School.
	„ Prasannakumar	18	...	Hugli Branch School.
	„ R. K.	16	...	Unao High School.
	Moran, W. A.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Muhammed Ishak Khan		...	Agra College.
	„ Khan	19	...	Jabalpur High School.
80	Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	17	...	Mission School, Behala.
	„ Asutosh (No. 1)	16	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Bipinbihari	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Biharilal	17	...	Nasirabad School.
	„ Jaharlal	18	...	Albert School.
	„ Satischandra	16	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Upendranath	16	...	Indian Institution.
	Niyogi, Gatikrishna	16	...	Bankura Government School.
	Pal, Janakinath	17-4	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Palit, Amritalal	16	...	Hindu School.
90	Ram, Kour	19	...	Lahore High School.

	Ramsahay	17	...	Arrah School.
	Ray, Benimadhab	16	...	Hare School.
	„ Kalikumar	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Syamacharan	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor	17	...	Mymensing Government Zilla School.
	Sant, Ram	18	...	Lahore High School.
	Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	17	...	Hare School.
	Sarkar, Hemchandra	17	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	19	...	Jaynaghur Institution.
100	Sayed Wazir, Hussain	18	...	Chapra Zilla School.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitkumar	17-5	...	Barisal Government School.
	„ Narayanchandra	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Shamsul Huda	17	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Sibaprasad	18	...	Ajmere Government College.
	Sil, Aghornath	17	...	Hindu School.
	Sinha, Biswanath	18	...	City School.
	„ Prakaschandra	19	...	Barisal Government School.
	„ Radhamadhab	19	...	Comilla Zilla School.
110	Slane, W.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Sukhdeo Prasad	18	...	Agra College.
	Taw Sain Kho	16	...	Rangoon Government High School.
	Vaughan, J. C. S.	17	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
114	Williams, A.	17	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	18	...	Cawnpur Zilla School.
	„ Basit	21	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	„ Hamid	16	...	Monghyr Zilla School.
	„ Razaq	19	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Wasay Khan	19	...	Ditto.
	Abul Hosen Mi	20	...	Bogra Zilla School.
	Acharyya, Prabalchandra	19	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	Acres, G.	16	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Adhikari, Prasannakumar	18	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
10	Adhya, Suratchandra	17	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Advani, Heranand S.	16-6	...	Hare School.
	Amar Chand	19	...	District School, Hoshiarpur.
	Anthony, C.	17	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Arratoon, J.	18	...	Dacca Pogose's School.
	Ash, Nrityagopal	17	...	Konnagar School.
	Badrinath	20	...	Amritsar District School.
	Bagchi, Debendraprasad	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Baisya, Jugalkisor	16	...	Benares College.
	Bakaram Babuji Sandhane	21	...	City School, Nagpur.
20	Balakram	19	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Baksi, Harischandra	16	...	Okrah Kunjalal Institution.
	Bal, Rajendralal	17	...	Sylhet Zilla School.
	Baland Ray	18	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Baldeo Bihari	17	...	Agra College.
	Balwant Atmaram Rabhale	17	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Banda, N. T.	18	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akhil Chandra	17	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Amarnath	17	...	Sodepur School.
	„ Annadacharan	18	...	Metropolitan Institution.
30	„ Anupchandra	17-6	...	Hare School.
	„ Asutosh	16	...	Howrah School.
	„ Balaram	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Bholanath	17	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
	„ Debendranath	17	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Harakumar	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	17	...	Hindu School.
	„ Harimohan	18	...	Scarsole School.
	„ Hemendrachandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
40	„ Hiralal	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jaykrishna	18	...	Hindu School.
	„ Jogendranath	18	...	Malda Zilla School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	18	...	Jaynarain's College, Benares.
	„ Kaliprasanna	16	...	Bhagulpur Zilla School.

	Bandyopadhyay, Manmathanath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nandalal, I	17	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Nandalal, II	17	...	Ditto.
	,, Panchanan	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Parbaticharan	18	...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
50	,, Rakhaldas	17	...	Serampore College.
	,, Rakhaldas	17	...	Ranchi Zilla School.
	,, Saratchandra	16	...	Indian Institution.
	Bankabihari	17	...	Chapra Zilla School.
	Barma, Saratchandra	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Baruya, Upendranath	18	...	Shibsaggor Zilla School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	16-4	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Abinaschandra	16-7	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Akshaykumar	19	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	,, Baradakanta	18	...	Ditto.
60	,, Bishunchandra	17	...	Free Church Mission School, Kalna.
	,, Jadunath	19	...	Goberdanga School.
	,, Jnanendranath	16	...	Indian Institution.
	,, Jogendranath	17	...	Basirhat Municipal School.
	,, Jogeschandra	20	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Krishnanath	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18	...	Kanchrapara H. C. E. School.
	,, Nandagopal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajendralal	19	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	,, Rangalal	17	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
70	,, Sudhanyakumar	17	...	Dacca Pogose School.
	Batabyal, Bipinbihari	17	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Benarsi Lal	18	...	Arrah School.
	Beni Prasad	17	...	Moradabad High School.
	Bhaduri Srimanta	21	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Bhanja, Upendranath	17	...	Hare School.
	Bhakat, Harichand	18	...	High School, Lahore.
	Bhargaw, Kedarnath	16	...	Allahabad High School.
	Bhatta, Nandram	18	...	Behar School.
	Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	19	...	Nasirabad School.
80	,, Anandachandra	19	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Anangamohan	18	...	Purulia School.
	,, Mahimanath	15-8	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Narayanchandra	20	...	Baidyabati English School.
	,, Prasannakumar	18	...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Priyanath	17	...	City School.
	,, Rajanikanta—Sr.	17	...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Srikanta	19	...	Sanskrit College.
	Bindubasinilál, L.	19	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
	Biswas, Dhankrishna	18	...	Hare School.
90	,, P. Chandramohan	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Paramananda	18	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	,, Trailokyanath	17	...	Pakour School.
	Blaze, R. E.	16	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Brahman, Paramananda	19	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
	Burke, W. H.	17	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Cameron, C.	16	...	St. Xavier's College
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	19	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	,, Bankabihari	19	...	Bhagulpur Zilla School.
	,, Basantakumar	18	...	Barrisal Government School.
100	,, Fatikchandra	18	...	Ditto
	,, Gauricharan	18	...	Howrah School.
	,, Girischandra	18	...	Jaganath School, Dacca.
	,, Isanchandra	17	...	Maharani Sarnamoy's School, Ullipur.
	,, Janakinath	22	...	Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Mahimchandra	20	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Nilmani	17	...	South Bahabu, H. C. E. School.
	,, Ramanisundar	17	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Ramendra	17	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
	Chanda, Kaminikumar	16	...	Silchar Zilla School.
110	Chandra, Jibankrishna	18	...	Chandernagore School.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	17	...	Sodepur School.
	,, Anandamohan	21	...	Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Bhutnath	18	...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Bimalacharan	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Bipinbihari	17	...	Barrisal Government School.
	,, Bipinchandra	18	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Kalipada	17	...	Hugli Branch School.

	Chattopadhyay, Kumareschandra	19	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Madhusudan	21	...	Dacca Pogose School.
120	,, Manmatha	18	...	Barrackpur School.
	,, Mritunjay	18	...	Benares College.
	,, Nagendranath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narayanchandra	18	...	Baraset Government School.
	,, Narayanchandra	17	...	Indian Institution.
	,, Narayanchandra	18	...	Chandernagore School.
	,, Narendranath	16-3	...	Utterparah School.
	,, Nareschandra	19	...	Albert School.
	,, Nrityagopal	20	...	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
	,, Rajanikanta	18	...	Pakur School.
130	,, Rakhalchandra	17	...	Barrisal Government School.
	,, Siddheswar	19	...	Hugli Branch School.
	Chaturbedi, Banarasidas	17	...	Agra College.
	Chaudhuri, Haridas	19-2	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Isanchandra	16	...	Doveton College.
	,, Nalinikanta	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Pramada Prasad	18	..	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	,, Srinath	20	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Syamakanta	21	...	Barrisal Government School.
	Chhaju Ram	18	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
140	Copeland, R.	17	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Dalchand	18	...	High School, Jubbulpur.
	Damodar, Nilkanth Khare	16	...	City School, Nagpore.
	Das, Basantakumar	19	...	Barrisal Government School.
	,, Bhagaban	18	...	Moradabad High School.
	,, Brajamohan	19	...	Benares College.
	,, Ganapati	18	...	Balasore Zilla School.
	,, Gobindanarayan	17	...	Allahabad High School.
	,, Gurucharan	18	...	Teacher.
	,, Harbhagwan	19	...	Amritsar District School.
150	,, Kailaschandra	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Kshetramohan	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitmohan	17	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Lambodar	18	...	Tezpur Zilla School.
	,, Mathuranath	17	...	Burrisal Government School.
	,, Nabakumar	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Piyarimohan	16	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	,, Prasannakumar	17	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Prasannakumar	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Pratapchandra	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
160	,, Srikanta	19	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Syamacharan	20	...	Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Syamsundar	16	...	Balasore Zilla School.
	,, Thakakrishna	19-3	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Umeschandra	18	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Datta, Abhaychandra	17	...	Nasirabad School.
	,, Baikunthanath	17	...	Balasore Zilla School.
	,, Biharilal	18	...	Amta School.
	,, Bimalaprasad	15-8	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Dharanidhar	17	...	City School.
170	,, Dinanath Prithu	19	...	Boarding School, Batala.
	,, Haridas	16	...	Hindu School.
	,, Hridaynath	18	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Kunjabihari	17	...	Ditto.
	,, Loknath	17-9	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Nabakisor	20	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	,, Nabakumar	19	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	,, Natabar	17-10	..	Hare School.
	,, Nilmani	21	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Rajkrishna	18	...	City School.
180	,, Sasibhusan	19	...	Scarsole School.
	,, Upendranath	19	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Davidson, C. R.	16	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	D'Cruz, W. M.	16	...	St. Joseph's School.
	De, Anadinath	19	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Manmatha	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Saradaprasad	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Ramanath	16-8	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Siddheswar	17	...	Hugli Branch School.
	,, Srischandra	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
190	Deb, Mahendra Chandra	20	...	Dacca Pogose School.

	DeAbren, E.	16	...	Cawnpore Girls' School.
	Debiprasad	17	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	DeVoz, C.	17	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Dhaniram	17	...	High School, Ulwar.
	Dhar, Lalitmohan	18	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	,, Bharatchandra	20	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	Dover, E. W.	19	...	Private Student.
	D'Souza, R.	17	...	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
	Dulah Ray, II	19	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
200	Ekanayaka, C. A.	17	...	Private Student.
	Ekbal, Hossain	18	...	Arrah Zilla School.
	Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	17	...	Dinagepur Zilla School.
	,, Asutosh	17	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Taraprasanna	21	...	Useful Arts School.
	Gattumal	18-10	...	Allahabad High School.
	George, S. C.	17	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Ghatak, Krishna Chandra.	19	...	Hare School.
	Ghosh, Amulyakrishna	18	...	Ditto.
	,, Akshaykrishna	18	...	Hugli Branch School.
210	,, Annadakisor	19	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Asutosh	16	...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Asutosh	16-10	...	Benares College.
	,, Banamali	17	...	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	,, Baradakanta	22	..	Dinagepur Zilla School.
	,, Biharilal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Dvijendramohan	18	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	,, Gabindagopal	20	...	Kandi School.
	,, Gaganchandra	17	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Harendranath	17	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
220	,, Hemchandra	18	...	Ditto.
	,, Jadunath	20	...	City School.
	,, Jogendranath	19	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Khagendranath	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Makhanlal	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Manmathanath	17	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	,, Parbaticharan	20	...	Seal's Free College.
	,, Sasimohan	17	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Sibdas	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sitanath	17	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
230	,, Sitanath	18	...	Katak Collegiate School.
	,, Srinath	19	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Srischandra	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Srischandra.	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Sundarchandra	19	...	Baidyabati English School.
	,, Tarakchandra	21	...	Barrisal Government School.
	,, Umeschhandra	17	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	,, Upendranath	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Upendranath	17	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	Ghoshal, Benimadhab	16	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
240	Girdhari Lal, I	18	..	Amritsar District School.
	Gokul Chand	16	...	Fyzabad Zilla School.
	Golab Roy	20	...	Pratapgar High School.
	Goswami, Surendranath	17	...	Baraset Government School.
	Grinnol, H. R.	17	...	La Martiniere College.
	Guha, Janakinath	17	...	Barrisal Government School.
	Gulab Ray	18	...	Private Student.
	Gupta, Bholanath	18	...	Bhagulpur Zilla School.
	,, Dinabandhu	19	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Haranchandra	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
250	,, Haridas	18	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	,, Harilal	17	...	City School.
	,, Kalikrishna	16	...	Monghyr Zilla School.
	,, Prasannakumar	18	...	Silchar Zilla School.
	,, Sukmayadas	17	...	Kalia E. School.
	Hallock, W. A.	19	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Hanuman Prasad	20	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harbhagwan	18	...	High School, Lahore.
	Hardatta Jeotshee	26	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Harford, J.	18	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
260	Harichand	18	...	High School, Lahore.
	Harihar Prasad	21	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Harising Ravath	18	...	Mission School, Derah Doon.
	Haris Chandra	16	...	High School, Jubbulpur.

	Hazarilal, L.	18	...	High School. Jubbulpur.
	Hoskins, C. J.	16-10-14	..	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Hpo Thain	18-8	...	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Ifraim	18	...	Teacher.
	Indrajitlal	19	...	Benares College.
	Ingram, C.	16	...	Government High School, Rangoon.
270	Isacharan	17	...	Boarding School, Batala.
	Jaishi Ram	17	...	District School, Amritsar.
	Jayewardene, A. M.	20	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Jay Lal	18	...	High School, Jubbulpur.
	Jeban Singh	18	...	Private Student.
	Jha, Kaliprasad	17-8	...	Bhagulpur Zilla School.
	,, Ramkrishna	17-6	...	Ditto.
	Johory, Isaac William	16-8	...	Ditto.
	Kaliyai, Prasannanarayan	21	...	Dacca Pogose School.
	Kalwant Ray	18	...	Mission School, Ludhiana.
280	Kar, Binodinikanta	17	...	Taghoria School.
	,, Chandrasekhar	17	...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Parbatisankar	17-7	...	Sylhet Zilla School.
	,, Premnarayan	18	...	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Bankabihari	18	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Kasiram	20	...	District School, Delhi.
	Khasnabis, Rasikchandra	18-8	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Kher, Keshcokrishna	18	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Kinahan, A.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Kisore, Mahendra	17	...	Hare School.
290	Koar, Abinaschandra	16	...	Howrah School.
	Kshetrrya, Gadadharprasad	18	...	Cawnpur Zilla School.
	Kundan Lal	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kundu, Atulchandra	18	...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	Kundu, Madhusudan	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Mukundalal	20	...	Kumarcally H. C. E. School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18	...	Barakpur School.
	Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	17	...	Malda Zilla School.
	,, Rajendralal	16	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
300	Lalbahadur	17	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Lakshman, Anant	19	...	High School, Jubbulpur.
	Lane, H. A.	17	...	Allahabad Boys' H. School.
	Lincoln, A. G.	18	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Madan, Amarnath	17	...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Madangopal	18	...	Benares College.
	Madan Mohan	17	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Mohapatra, Manicharan	21	...	Balasore Zilla School.
	Maharajkishen	18	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Mahmood Ali	17	...	Katak College.
310	Maitra, Hridaynath	18	...	Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Maheswar	16-2	...	Rungpore Collegiate School.
	,, Makundamohan	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Purnachandra	17	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	,, Purnachandra	17	...	Pabna Zilla School.
	Majumdar, Dwarkanath	18	...	Albert School.
	,, Harigopal	17	...	Krishnagur A. V. School.
	,, Indrabhusan	17	...	Kalca E. School.
	,, Kalipada	19	...	Pakur School.
	,, Trailokyanath	19	...	City School.
320	Malik, Bhushanchandra	19	...	F. C. Mission School, Kulna.
	Manikji Kharshedji Avasia	22	...	Residency College, Indore.
	Mankar Babaji Sarvattan	21	...	Private Student.
	Marik, Bhabataran	17	...	Barakpur School.
	Martin, J. A.	16	...	St. Joseph's School.
	Mashuq Ali	18	...	Alligurh Zilla School.
	Mathura Prasad	18	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Mihinlal	22	...	M. A. O. College, Alligurh.
	Mirza Hossain Beg	20	...	Mission School, Lahore.
	Mitra, Annadaprasad	17-6	...	Matihari Zilla School.
330	,, Amritalal	17	...	Hare School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	16	...	Benares College.
	,, Debendranath	16	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dinanath, I	16	...	Konnagar School.
	,, Hemchandra	19	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Hemendranath	16	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.

	Mitra, Jnanendranath	16	...	Hindu School.
	,, Jogendranath	17	...	Hare School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	18	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Lalitmohan	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
340	,, Manmathanath	16	...	Hindu School.
	,, Nitya Nath	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	18	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Prakaschandra	16	...	Ditto ditto.
	,, Saratchandra, I	16	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Surendranath	17	...	Hare School.
	Mohibuddin	15-8	...	Nowgong Zilla School.
	Muhammad Azhar	18	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Faida Hosain	16	...	High School, Jubbulpur.
	,, Isa, I	20	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
350	,, Sadiq	21	...	Pratapgar High School.
	,, Shafi	18	...	C. M. School, Jounpur.
	,, Yusuf	22	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, II	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Bhushanchandra	18-6	...	Hare School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Bijaykrishna	16-6	...	Hare School.
	,, Bipinbihari	18	...	Hindu School.
	,, Bipinbihari	19	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Dulalchandra	18	...	Baluti Higher Class English School.
360	,, Durgadas	17-4	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Durgaprasanna	19	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	,, Haricharan	18	...	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	,, Jogendranath	16	...	Agra College.
	,, Jogendranath	19	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Jogendrachandra	18	.	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogeschandra	15-8	...	Beerbhoom School.
	,, Kalipada	18	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnadhan	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Kumadbandhu	17-3	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
370	,, Madhusudan	18	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Matilal	18	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Nabakanta	19	...	Santosh Janhabi School.
	,, Prankrishna	18	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukei
	,, Saradaprasad	18	...	Purulia School.
	,, Saradaprasad	18	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Sasibhushan	16-9	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Satyacharan	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Sibdhan	18	...	Utterparah School.
	,, Sibprasanna	20	...	Oriental Seminary.
380	,, Srihari	17	...	Garden Reach School.
	,, Syamacharan	17	...	High School, Lahore.
	,, Tripuracharan	21	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Upendranath	18	...	Utterparah School.
	Mulchand	17	...	Mirzapur Zilla School.
	Nabi Bakhsh	19	...	High School, Lahore
	Nabi Bakhsh	18-8	...	Upper School, Jhang.
	Nag, Abinaschandra	19	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Nandi, Priyanath	18	...	Deogar Zilla School.
	,, Sitanath	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
390	,, Tarinicharan	18	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	Nandakisor	20	...	Meerut Zilla School.
	Narayan Balkrishna Nakhre	19	...	High School, Jubbulpur.
	Narayan Prasad	18	...	Ditto ditto
	Narayan Rao	18	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpur.
	Narayan Subhaji Sankarpavar	16	...	City School, Nagpur.
	Nawulkisor	19	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Niyogi Manmohan	19	...	Mymensing Zilla School.
	Nural Haq	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Nyo Htoon	19	...	Government High School, Rangoon.
400	Pal, Abinaschandra	17	...	Albert School.
	,, Banamali	18	...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernago
	,, Priyanath	18	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Sarbeswar	16	...	Albert School.
	,, Sibkrisna	16	...	Howrah School.
	Palit, Kalicharan	18	...	Hare School.
	,, Sibchandra	16	...	English School, Chatra.
	Upendranath	17	...	Hugli Collegiate School.

	Pasley, G. W.	16 ... Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Patwardhan, Madheo Narayan	17 ... City School, Nagpur.
410	Patyal, Narayan Sinha	18 ... Benares College.
	Peachand, R.	18 ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Perera, J. W.	19 ... Wesley College, Colombo.
	Radhailal	19 ... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ramlal	16 ... Chapra Zilla School.
	Raghunathprasad	19 ... Moradpur School, Bankipur.
	Raja Bahadur	19 ... Shajehanpur High School.
	Rajnarayan	21 ... Farakabad Zilla School.
	Rakshit, Kalidas	19 ... Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Ramjadu	17 ... Hare School.
420	Ramchandra Nanaji Dani	18 ... Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Narayan Pandit	19 ... City School, Nagpur.
	Rao, T. Krishnaji	20 ... Cuttack Academy.
	Rasul-Yar Khan	17 ... Arrah School.
	Ray, Bipinbihari	16-6 ... Scarsole School.
	,, Bhairab Chandra	20 ... Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	,, Bijaykrishna	17 ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	,, Chandramohan	19 ... Sylhet Zilla School.
	,, Charuchandra	17-8 ... Hare School.
	,, Debendranath	18 ... High School, Jubbulpur.
430	,, Harendranath	16 ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Girishchandra	18-7 ... P. Gupenathpur School.
	,, Hemchandra	21 ... City School.
	,, Hemchandra	16 ... Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	19 ... Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Kailaschandra	18 ... Pubna Zilla School.
	,, Kasisankar	19 ... Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	,, Makhanlal	20 ... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Makhanlal	19 ... Utterparah School.
	,, Nagendrakumar	18 ... Faridpur Zilla School.
440	,, Prabhatchandra	18-6 ... Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Ramchandra	17 ... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Saradindu	18 ... Hugli Branch School.
	,, Srinath	19-7 ... Beerbhoom School.
	Raychaudhuri, Saradacharan	18 ... Dinagepur Zilla School.
	Rebeiro, J. D.	16 ... Doveton College.
	Rudra, Saratchandra	17 ... Hindu School.
	Sadhukhan, Ramanath	19 ... Baraset Government School.
	,, Sibchandra	17 ... Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	18 ... Gobardanga School.
450	Saha, Bidhubhushan	17 ... Seal's Free College.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	Sahay, Jagatpal	18 ... Ranchi Zilla School.
	,, Raghubar	17 ... Church Mission School, Lucknow
	,, Jagdeb	19 ... Barare Higher Class English School.
	,, Mahabir	18 ... Patna Collegiate School.
	Sai, Haridas	20 ... City School
	Said Mumtaj Ali	19 ... High School, Lahore.
	Sanyal, Harinath	20 ... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Hemchandra	17 ... Benares College.
60	,, Tarinicharan	18 ... St John's College, Agra.
	Sayyid Abdur Rowuf	17 ... Beerbhoom School.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	17 ... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Basantakumar	17 ... Harinabi A. S. School.
	,, Basantakumar	17 ... Malda Zilla School.
	,, Becharam	17 ... Barrackpur School.
	,, Benimadhab	16 ... M. A. O. College, Alligarh.
	,, Kumadnikanta	20 ... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Kumadnath	18 ... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitchandra	19 ... Kushtia English School.
70	,, Prasannakumar	17 ... Hare School.
	,, Rajaninath	17 ... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	19 ... Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	,, Annadacharan	18 ... Hare School.
	,, Banimadhab	17 ... Ditto.
	,, Bhubanchandra	21 ... Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Bishnuchandra	18-9 ... Beerbhoom School.
	,, Jailchandra	22 ... Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Karunachandra	17-6 ... Hare School.
	,, Kasichandra	21 ... Dacca Pogose School.

480	Sen, Rajendranath	18	... Gazipur Mission School.
	„ Rameschandra	17	... Faridpur Zilla School.
	„ Sasikumar	18	... Hare School.
	„ Taraprasad	16	... Hindu School.
	„ Uday Chandra	22	... Dacca Pogose School.
	Sengupta, Purnachandra	18	... Hugli Branch School.
	Set, Syamlal	18	... Hindu School.
	Suraj Prakas	17	... Benares College.
	Shaikh Farid	19	... Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Sib Sankar	19	... St John's College, Agra.
490	Sil, Jaharlal	18	... Hare School.
	„ Kedarnath	19	... Dacca Pogose School.
	Singh, Bapu Galab	20	... Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	„ H.	16	... Doveton College.
	„ Haraprasad	22	... Pratapgar High School.
	„ Haradayal	17	... St. John's College, Agra.
	„ Lakshman	19	... High School, Jubbulpur.
	„ Maharaj	19	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Sanwant	19	... Ajmere Government School.
	Sinha, Gabindalal	21	... Kandi School.
500	„ Manilal	17	... Hare School.
	„ Purnachandra	18	... Bankura Government School.
	„ Raipada	17	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Sasibhusan	18	... Kandi School.
	Sukla, Rabidatta	19	... Benares College.
	Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	18-9	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Slater, F. C.	18	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Sultan-ul-Haq	20	... Government Zilla School, Meerut.
	Syiduddin Muhummad	20	... Barisal Government School
	Tagore, Ramkamal	20	... Rajshahye Collegiate School.
510	Taraprasad	16	... Allahabad High School.
	Tasorwoof Hossain	19	... Agra College.
	Tej Singh	18	... High School, Lahore.
	Thakur, Rajendranath	17	... Hindu School.
	Ten Broeke, E. A.	18	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Thomson, S. B.	16-2-18	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Tiwari, Durgaprasad	19	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Tribhuban Nath	18	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Trimbak Wasudeo Apte	20	... High School, Jubbulpur.
	Tydd, W.	16	... St. James' School.
	Umruddin	19-3	... District School, Hasiarpur.
520	Upadhya, Mahendranath	17	... Jalpaiguri English School.
	Venayak, Damodar Bhide	19	... City School, Nagpur.
	Vethecan, F.	17	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Vishnu, Gangadhar Gadgil	17	... High School, Jubbulpur.
	Vithal, Balkrishna Date	19	... City School, Nagpur.
	Vithoba, Madhoba	20	... Free Church Institution, Nagpur
	W. Setaram Samvaseo,	18	... Ditto ditto.
	Waris Ali	16	... Katak Collegiate School.
	White, O.	17	... Government High School, Rangoon.
530	Yaquinuddin Ahmed	16-6	... Calcutta Madrasa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabatical Order.

1	Abdul Halim	18	... Ray Barricly High School.
	„ Majeed	22	... Calcutta Madrassa.
	Adhikari, Ramgati	20	... Purulia School
	Adhya, Dinabandhu	16	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Allah Bakhsh	22	... Mirat C. M. High School.
	Badriprasad	17	.. Fyzabad Zilla School.
	Balkrishna Mungraj	18-6	... Collegiate School, Katak.
	Bagchi, Debkanta	19	... Simla Bengal Academy.
	„ Gurudas	19	... H. C. E. School, Putia.
10	„ Mahimchandra	18	... City School
	Bappooji Nowroji Khumbatta	17-0-15	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Baksi, Abinaschandra	17	... Krishnaggur Collegiate School.
	Bal, Rajaninath	19	... Zilla School, Sylhet.
	Balgobind	17	... Ulwar High School.
	Banda, N. M.	19	... Kandy Trinity College.

	Bandyopadhyay,	Abinaschandra	19	Municipal School, Santipur.
	,,	Adharchandra	18	Shajehanpur High School.
	,,	Akshaykumar	18	Utterparah School
	,,	Anathnath	21	H. C. E. School, Baluti.
20	,,	Asutos	17	Municipal School, Santipur.
	,,	Chandrakumar	19	H. C. E. School, Lakhshipasa.
	,,	Chunilal	20	Calcutta Institution.
	,,	Dakshinacharan	18	Zilla School, Comillah.
	,,	Harendra Nath	18	Hare School.
	,,	Hazarilal	18	A. V. School, Ranaghat.
	,,	Jogendranath	16	Indian Institution.
	,,	Kailaschandra	22	H. C. E. School, Bissenpur.
	,,	Kaliprassana	16	City School.
	,,	Krishnanath	21	Hare School.
30	,,	Kunjabihari	19	Hugli Branch School.
	,,	Manindrachandra	17	H. C. E. School, Banwariabad.
	,,	Radhicaprasad	19	A. V. School, Krishnagar.
	,,	Raicharan	19	City School.
	,,	Rajchandra	18	Zilla School, Faridpur.
	,,	Rajendranath	16-3	Allahabad High School.
	,,	Saradadas	17	Krishnagure Collegiate School.
	,,	Susilchandra	17	Metrapolitan Institution.
	,,	Upendrachandra	19	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	Barati Lal		17	Sitapur High School.
40	Barya,	Gunjanan	16-6	Zilla School, Sibsagar.
	,,	Jagannath	20	Ditto, Gauhati.
	Basak,	Mahanchandra	17	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	,,	Saradagopal	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basu	Abinaschandra	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Aghornath	17	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,,	Amritalal	19	Teacher.
	,,	Asutosh	18-1	Utterparah School.
	,,	Bijoykrishna	17	Hindu School.
	,,	Chandrakanta	19	Ruplal Rughonath School.
50	,,	Debendranath	18	Indian Institution.
	,,	Debendranath	17	A. S. School, Boroe.
	,,	Girischandra	19	Hugli Branch School.
	,,	Khagendranath	18	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,,	Jogendralal	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,,	Kesabchandra	18	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,,	Kumadnath	19	Grammar School, Chinsurah.
	,,	Kumadeswar	19	Dacca Pogose School.
	,,	Manahar	19	Bagnan School.
	,,	Mahimohan	16	Canning College, Lucknow.
60	,,	Manmohan	20	Maharani Surnomoie's School, Ulipur.
	,,	Nabakrishna	23	Private student.
	,,	Nrityagopal	18	South Baharu School, H. C. E.
	,,	Priyanath, senior	18	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	,,	Purnachandra	19	Zilla School, Dinagepur.
	,,	Sasikanta	19	Ditto, Bogra.
	,,	Satischandra	16	Sreedharpore H. C. E School.
	,,	Surendranath	19	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,,	Tarinicharan	17	Teghoria Zilla School.
	Benayak Rao		21	Rutlam Central College.
70	Beniprasad		18	Chapra Zilla School.
	Bhar,	Srischandra	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhatta,	Sadhuram	22	Mission School, Gazipur
	Bhattacharyya,	Haridas	17	Jagutbullabpur H. C. E. Institution.
	,,	Kesabchandra	18-6	H. C. E. School, Moheshpore.
	,,	Krishnanath	20	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	,,	Nandalal	32	Teacher.
	,,	Priyanath	19	Government School, Jessore.
	,,	Taraprasad	17	Hindu School, Navadwip.
	,,	Umeshchandra	18	H. C. E. School, Naral.
80	Bhupnarayan		19	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
	Bhura Mal		18	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
	Biswas,	Dinanath	17	Government Zilla School, Mymensing.
	,,	Trailokyanath	18	H. C. E. School, Naral.
	Brindaban		21	Benares College.
	Chaki,	Jogendranath	18	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Chakrabarti,	Asutosh	19	Joynuggur Institution.
	,,	Askhaykumar	18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Chakrabarti, Benimadhab	23	...	Teacher.
	,, Harihar	19	...	Patna Collegiate School.
90	,, Madhusudan	18	...	H. C. E. School, Serajgunge.
	,, Pranbandhu	18	...	H. C. E. Koomarkhali.
	,, Radhanath	20	...	A. S. School, Boroe.
	,, Ramgobinda	19	...	Zilla School, Pubna.
	,, Ramtrahi	18	..	Harrinavi A. S. School.
	,, Sahayram	17-6	...	Hare School.
	,, Sasibhushan	19	...	Zilla School, Faridpur.
	,, Srischandra	18	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	,, Suryyanarayan	21	...	H. C. E. School Pandra.
	,, Syamsundar	19	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
100	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17	...	Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Abinaschandra	17-4	...	Utterparah School.
	,, Ambikacharan	20	...	H. C. E School, Serajgunge.
	,, Bipinbihari	16	...	Allahabad High School.
	,, Debendranath	17	...	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	,, Debendrachandra	19	...	Ditto ditto.
	,, Gaganchandra	20	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chackdighi.
	,, Haridas	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Jogendramohan	18	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Jogendranath	21	...	H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
110	,, Manmathanath	22	...	H. C. E. School, Bagirhat.
	,, Nandalal	16-3	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	,, Narayanchandra	17	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
	,, Nepalchandra	17	...	H. C. E. School, Daulatpur.
	,, Prabhaschandra	19	...	Private Student.
	,, Rajendralal	17	...	English School, Chatra.
	,, Ramsankar	18	...	Government School, Bankura.
	,, Trailokhyanath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaturbedi, Tarachand	22	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Chaube, Abadhesh	23	...	Mirzapur Zilla School.
120	Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	17	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Gopalchandra	19	...	Rungpur Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra	20	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra	18	...	Purulia School.
	,, Mathuraprasad	17	...	Allahabad Zilla School.
	,, Padmalochun	20	...	Zilla School, Sylhet.
	Choga Lal	20	...	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
	Dam, Abhayacharan	21	...	Zilla School, Sylhet.
	Das, Asutosh	20	...	Aryan School.
	,, Bhabanikanta	18	...	Gowalparah Zilla School.
130	,, Biharilal	17	...	Lokenath H. C. E. School, Balasore.
	,, Brajanath	18	...	Mission School, Gazipur.
	,, Bipinchandra	21	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
	,, Chandranath	21	...	Zilla School, Sylhet.
	,, Gobindachandra	17	...	Hare School.
	,, Jogneswar	19-3	...	Utterparah School.
	,, Gupta, Kamini Mohun	18	...	English School, Kalia.
	,, Kanai Lal	16-7	...	Benares College.
	,, Ramchandra	19	...	Government School, Barisal.
	,, Satischandra	18	...	Zilla School, Faridpur.
140	,, Sibkrishna	17	...	Hindu School.
	Daspoddar, Haridas	17	...	Sumbhoonath School, Chatmohor.
	Datta, Abantinath	18	...	Zilla School, Sylhet.
	,, Amirto Lal	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Akshayprasad	17	...	Hindu School.
	,, Bankabihari	18	...	H. C. E. School, Daulatpur.
	,, Gurudas	22	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
	,, Jagannath	18	...	Zilla School, Puri.
	,, Nrityagopal	17	...	Hindu School.
	,, Pareschandra	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
150	,, Prasannakumar	18	...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Raicharan	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	18	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	,, Saratchandra	17	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Davies, H.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Deb, Balkrishna Narayan	21	...	Indore English School.
	De, Binodbihari	18	...	Seal's Free College.
	,, Debendronath	17-7	..	City School.
	,, Durgacharan	20	...	Zilla School, Comilla.
	,, Gangacharan	18	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.

160	De, Purnachandra	18	... Useful Arts School.
	,, Priyanath	17	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	Debi, Chand	21	... Lahore High School.
	,, Prasad	18	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Dineswari Prasad	19	... H. C. E. School, Pachamba.
	Dikshit, Sebadhar	18	... Cawnpore Zilla School.
	Dube, Baijnath	22	... Jubbulpur High School.
	,, Ramchand	18	... Ditto.
	Dyal, C. M.	17-3	... Church Mission High School, Gorruckpur.
	Fakir Chand	19	... Hoshiarpur District School.
170	Fattehbahadur	21	... High School, Gondah.
	Fazl Karim	17	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Gabinda Dadoba Bhojraj	18	... Nagpur City School.
	Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	17	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Narendranath	18	... Mooragacha School.
	Gardiner, W. J.	19	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Ghatak, Kailas Chandra	17	... Zilla School, Mymensing.
	Ghosh, Abinashchandra	19	... South Baharu School.
	,, Asutosh	19	... Utterparah School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17	... Government School, Jessore.
180	,, Gurudas	16-6	... Zilla School, Gya.
	,, Hemchandra	20	... Oriental Seminary.
	,, Hemchandra	17	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Indranarayan	21	... Kandi School.
	,, Kalinath	16-9	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	,, Kunjabihari	17	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narendranarayan	17	... Ditto ditto Shampuker Branch.
	,, Narendranath	17	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Nityananda	18	... Government School, Bankura.
	,, Pyarilal	20	... Zilla School, Pubna.
190	,, Ramlal	22	... H. C. E. School, Taki.
	,, Satischandra	18	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Syamacharan	21	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Upendralal	20	... Beerbhoom School.
	Ghosal, Basantakumar	18	... Utterparah School.
	,, Binodchandra	16	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ghanesyam	20	... Central College, Rutlam.
	Girdhari Lall, II	18	... Amritsar District School.
	Gokul Prasad	17	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Gooneratna, C.	19-5	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
200	Goswami, Brajalal	20	... Hindu School, Navadip.
	,, Hemchandra	18	... Utterparah School.
	,, Jogendrakumar	20	... Municipal School, Santipur.
	,, Umeschandra	18	... Serampur College.
	Guha, Jadunath	18	... Zilla School, Faridpur.
	,, Mahadeb	21	... H. C. E. School, Khulna.
	,, Saratchandra	17-2	... Training School, Dehra Doon.
	Gupta, Amritalal	16	... Hare School.
	,, Brajendramohan	17	... Church Mission School, Calcutta.
	,, Harischandra	20	... Seal's Free College.
210	,, Hemendranath	18	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Kisorimohan	18	... H. C. E School, Banwariabad.
	Gulal Chand	19	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Gupta, Piyarimohan	20	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Haldar, Bipinbihari	17	... Sibpur Higher Class English School.
	,, Pyarimohan	19	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	,, Probodhchandra	18-9	... Hugli Branch School
	Hariprasad	20	... Zilla School, Mozufferpore.
	Hearne, C.	18	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Hossain-Ali-Khan	26	... Agra College.
220	Inayet Hosain	18	... Cawnpur Zilla School.
	Iswariprasad	19	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Jawahirlal	17	... Benares College.
	Jaha, Kirtichandra	18	... Zilla School, Deoghur.
	Jahari, Matilal	17	... Hindu School.
	Kahanchand	18	... Guzranwallah Mission School.
	Kadhair Mal	20	... Collegiate School, Bareilly.
	Kar, Sasibhushan	19	... Ranchi Zilla School.
	Karmakar, Dharanidhar	20	... Moorogacha School.
	Kesab Das	23	... St. Peter's Church Mission School, Allahabad.
230	Khizruddin Ahmed	18	... Calcutta Madrassa.
	Khan, Ruplal	17-6	... Anglo-Vernacular School, Krishnaghur.
	Khushiram	17	... Peshwar Mission School.

	Kishanlal	20	Mirat Church Mission High School.
	Kisorilal	19	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kisholal	18	Jubbulpur, High School.
	Krishna Rao	18	Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
	Kumar, Lalschandra	23	H. C. E. School, Jehanabad.
	Kundu, Iswarcharan	17	Benares College.
	Lahiri, Jannendranath	16	Howrah School.
240	Laskar, Jadunath	17-9	H. C. E. School, Jhinidah
	Law, Makhanlal	19	Chinsura Free Church Institution.
	Mohanlal	17	M. A. O. College, Alligarh.
	Mahabirprasad	20	Benares College.
	Maiti, Dwarkanath	19	Balasore Zilla School.
	Maitra, Baradagobinda	19	Higher Class English School, Putia.
	,, Chandranath	19	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	,, Indubhushan	17	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	,, Jogendralal	20	Private Student.
	Majumdar, Haraprasanna	19	Zilla School, Noakholly.
250	,, Trailokynath	17	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	M. Makdum Hosain	19	M. O. A. College, Alligarh.
	Mallik, Asutosh	17	Albert School.
	,, Jyotindra Chandra	18	Higher Class English School, Katwa.
	,, Krishnalal	19	Hindu School.
	,, Kunjalal	19	Ditto.
	,, Kunjalal	17	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	,, Surendrakumar	17	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	Martin, A. C.	17	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Mat, Arunchandra	20	Santipore Municipal School.
260	Matabadul	17	Pratapgar High School.
	Mathuraprasad Nagar, I	21	Allahabad High School.
	Mehta Bijaysankar	18	Jabalpore High School.
	Mills, T.	16	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Minus, S.	18	St. Xavier's College
	,, S. M.	18	Government High School, Rangoon.
	Misra, Sarjuprasad	16	Hardui High School.
	Mitra, Basantakumar	18	Higher Class English School, Daulatpur.
	,, Charuchandra	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Charuchandra	17	Hindu School.
270	,, Gopal Chandra	19	Church Mission School, Calcutta.
	,, Girindranath	17	English School, Burdwan.
	,, Haradhan	17	Katak Collegiate School.
	,, Jogendranath	19	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kalipada	19	Bagnan School.
	,, Kisorimohan	18	Hare School.
	,, Nareschandra	16	Ranchi Zilla School.
	,, Priyanath	18	Garden Reach School.
	,, Priyanath	19	Simla Bengal Academy.
	,, Radhanath	19	Oriental Seminary.
280	,, Rashbehari	19	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Shibchandra	20	Hare School.
	,, Syamalal	20	Radhabullub Institution, Kuchiakole.
	Mitter, J. F. C.	17	Doveton College.
	Mustafi, Monmothanath	18	Purulia School.
	Muhammad Akram-ul-Haq	20	Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammed Ali	19	Farakabad Zilla School.
	Muhammed Rafique	17	M. A. O. College, Alligarh.
	Mumtaz Masiq	21	St. John's College, Agra.
	Muhammud Sidkiq	21	Paul's School, Backergunge, N.-W. Provinces.
290	Muhammud Abdulla	19	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ashutosh	20	Private Student
	,, Bamapada	19	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Bireswar	18	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore.
	,, Charucharan	18	Mozufferpore Zilla School.
	,, Gopalchandra	16-6	Hare School.
	,, Gurupada	18-11	Uterparah School.
	,, Heralal	17	Kasinath School, Kasipore.
	,, Jadunath	17-6	Uterparah School.
	,, Jogeschandra	16	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	,, Jagatchandra	20	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Jogendrachandra	23	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Kalisankar	17	Hindu School.
	,, Kamakshyaprasad	19	Mission School, Behala.
	,, Matilal	15-11	Residency College, Indore.
	,, Manindramohan	19	St. Xavier's College.

	Mukhopadhyay, Kedarnath	17	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nilkanta	17-3	...	Barisa School.
	,, Nripalchandra	20	...	Private student.
	,, Pratapnarayan	17	...	Uterparah School.
310	,, Sanatkumar	19	...	Gauhati Zilla School.
	,, Saratchandra	17	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School, Benares.
	Mul Chand	18	...	Amritsar District School.
	Nag, Prasannakumar	18	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
	Nandalal	17	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Narayanprasad	18	...	Superior Zilla School, Mathura.
	Nandi, Rajkumar	18	...	Sylhet Zilla School.
	Nand Ram	17-6	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Neba Ram	18	...	Jhang Upper School.
	Nestor, R. L.	16	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
320	Nilkant Apaji Tilve	21	...	Private student.
	Nivsarkar Krishnaji Gobinda	19	...	English School, Indore.
	Niyogi, Harendranarayan	19	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	Páge, Gopal Mahadeo	18	...	Jabalpore High School.
	Pal, Gopalchandra	18	...	City School.
	Palchaudhuri, Kunjabihari	17	...	Hindu School.
	Palit, Purnachandra	18	...	Katak Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	16	...	Bankura Government School.
	Pande, Bachchan	18	..	Benares College.
	,, Sukhdeo	29	...	Baraich Zilla School.
330	Pandit Jagatnarayan	16	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Badrinath	20	...	Hoshiarpore District School.
	Paramananda	20	...	Superior Zilla School, Mathura.
	Qazi Afsar-ud-deen Ahmad	19	...	Abdool Guny's Free School.
	Quth Alam	20	...	Fyzabad Zilla School.
	Radhakrishna	20	...	Teacher.
	Raghunandanprasad	19	...	Arrah School.
	Rakshit, Rajanikanta	20	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ramabatar	19	...	Benares College.
	Rajaram	23	...	Patiala Maharaja's College.
340	Ram Nath	18	...	Ajmere Government College.
	Dighe Amrit Ram Chandra	20	...	High School, Dhar.
	Ramprasad	22	...	Benares College.
	Ray, Akshaykumar	19	...	Radhabullab Institution, Kuchiakole.
	,, Gaganchandra	18-9	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra	18	...	Bogra Zilla School.
	,, Hemchandra	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Jadunath	19	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Jogendranarain	18	...	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	,, Koilaschandra	20	...	Government Zilla School, Mymensingh.
350	,, Khiroduath	18	...	Hare School.
	,, Krishnachandra	19	.	Kandi School.
	,, Naubat	18	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
	,, Radhajiban	16	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Rajgopal	19	.	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sadhucharan	18	...	Katak Collegiate School.
	,, Srinath	19	...	Hindu School, Nabadip.
	,, Suryyanarayan	18	...	Gazipur Victoria School.
	,, Srishchandra	17	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Taruk Chand	22	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
360	,, Taraprasanna	18	...	Zilla School, Jalpaiguri.
	,, Tariniprasad	19	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Tariniprasad Gupta	19	...	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	18	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Rupa Swami, T.	18	...	Nagpur Free Church Institution.
	Rura Ram	20	...	Hoshiarpur District School.
	Sa, Rajendranath	17	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	Saha, Umeschandra	20	...	Higher Class English School, Lakshmipore.
	Sahay, Bhabani	18	...	Patna College School.
	,, Kalka	18	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
370	,, Lachhman	20	...	Arrah School.
	,, Ramanigraha	19	...	Gazipur Mission School.
	Salagram	18-9	...	Benares College.
	Sambasio Krishna Jakate	17	...	Nagpur Free Church Institution.
	Santra, Marilal	18	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	Sanyal, Harilal	18	...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Sarkar, Chintamoni	17	...	Maharaja Narendra Krishna H. C. E. School, Hatigunj.
	,, Jogendranath	17	.	L. M. S. Institution, Baduria.

	Sarkar, Nilratan	18	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sarupnarayan	20	... Fyzabad Zilla School.
380	Sen, Annadaprossanna	22	... Abdool Guny's Free School.
	„ Anantanath	20	... Zilla School, Commilla.
	„ Abinas Chandra	18	... Government School, Barasat.
	„ Binodbehari	18	... Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Haracharan	19	... Abdul Guny's Free School.
	„ Hemnath	19	... Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Kailaschandra	21	... Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Kalicharan	17	... Gauhati Zilla School.
	„ Kamakshyanath	16	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Mahendranath	19	... Entally Institution.
390	„ Narayankrishna	19	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Pareschandra	18	... Monghyr Zilla School.
	„ Rameschandra	19-6	... Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	18	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ramlal	17	... Gauhati Zilla School.
	„ Sureschandra	18	... Hare School.
	„ Upendranath	18	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Sengupta, Nobinchandra	23	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Sil, Haridas	17	... Hindu School.
	„ Krishnadas	18	... Ditto.
400	Singh, Dhan	19-9	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Hera	18	... Gujrat Government School.
	„ Indrajit	19	... Pratapgar High School.
	Sinha, Debendranath	18-8	... Hare School.
	„ Digamber	23	... Bankura Government School.
	„ Dwarkanath	19	... Purulia School.
	„ Gajraj Sinha Kishen	20	... Nagpur Free Church Institution.
	„ Nrityagopal	17-6	... Hare School.
	„ Raghuber	19	... Benares College.
	Spencer, T.	16	... St. Xavier's College.
410	Sujjad Hossain	18	... Delhi District School.
	Swaminath	18	... Bulrampur Zilla School.
	Syam, Baradacharan	16	... Sylhet Zilla School.
	Syed, Ahmed Hosain	18	... Zilla School, Pubna.
	„ Bakir Ali	21	... M. O. A. College, Alligarh.
	„ Abdullah	20	... Agra College.
	„ Wajid Ali	16	... Ray Bareilly High School.
	Talibuddin, Ahmed	20	... Hare School.
	Talukdar, Harendrachandra	17	... Government Zilla School, Mymensing.
	Tewari, Mattanlal	19	... Jabalpur Church Mission High School.
420	Tewariram, Gobinda Dani	16	... Ranchi Zilla School.
	Thomson, L. A.	19-3	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	Tripati, Antatran	18	... Puri Zilla School.
	Waizul, Haq	23	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Wrafter, E.	16	... St. George's College, Mussouri.
425	Zillur, Rahim	19-6	... Gya Zilla School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1880.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1879.*

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.				
Balance of 15th December 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,84,600	2,47,63,900	1,13,58,500	2,07,13,200	3,19,48,800	40,02,900	3,60,500	97,75,800	7,89,02,400	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	5,54,000	19,06,65,092
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1879	...	...	...	...	...	38,000	...	25,200	...	5,000	...	...	21,000	...	...	...	...	89,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1879	...	...	...	...	1,000	40,000	2,000	71,500	8,000	500	...	1,500	12,500	...	...	...	...	1,37,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1879	...	...	...	...	900	20,000	4,000	7,000	32,600	9,000	1,000	12,500	2,16,500	...	...	...	...	3,03,500
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,86,500	2,48,61,500	1,13,94,500	2,08,16,900	3,19,89,400	40,17,400	3,61,500	97,89,300	7,91,52,400	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	5,54,000	19,11,94,792
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,87,900	24,900	2,65,000	11,500	...	...	5,000	70,000	...	...	...	85,400	7,52,700
Balance on 31st December 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,83,500	2,45,73,900	1,13,69,600	2,05,51,900	3,19,77,900	40,17,400	3,61,500	97,84,300	7,90,82,400	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,68,600	19,04,42,092

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,589 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,156 lakhs.

,, 1st Nov. 1879 to 15th Nov.	,,	,,	81	,,	,,	4 ,,
,, 16th Nov. ,, to 30th Nov.	,,	,,	27	,,	,,	6 ,,
,, 1st Dec. ,, to 15th Dec.	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	2 ,,
,, 16th Dec. ,, to 31st Dec.	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	7 ,,
			3,734 lakhs.			3,175 lakhs.
			3,175 ,,			
Balance against India			559 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th January 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1962.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to July 1878	April to July 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,945,000	7,381,108	7,463,235	82,127	...
II.—Tributes ...	703,000	234,831	227,704	...	7,127
III.—Forest ...	670,400	76,008	110,492	34,484	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,742,000	860,778	947,621	86,843	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	896,000	13,600	430,412	416,812	...
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,740,000	887,663	960,835	73,172	...
VII.—Customs ...	2,248,000	729,353	696,695	...	32,658
VIII.—Salt ...	7,000,000	1,923,596	2,349,769	426,173	...
IX.—Opium ...	9,000,000	3,283,237	3,234,872	...	48,365
X.—Stamps ...	3,087,000	1,116,708	1,135,340	18,632	...
XI.—Mint ...	180,000	71,944	93,268	21,324	...
XII.—Post Office ...	983,000	281,283	332,385	51,102	...
XIII.—Telegraph ...	357,000	21,399	103,143	81,744	...
XIV.—Minor Departments ...	32,400	6,036	14,210	8,174	...
XV.—Law and Justice ...	888,000	280,376	282,802	2,426	...
XVI.—Police ...	233,000	23,137	70,215	47,078	...
XVII.—Marine ...	206,000	53,651	48,547	...	5,107
XVIII.—Education ...	139,000	36,168	47,876	11,408	...
XIX.—Medical ...	37,500	12,795	18,798	6,003	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing ...	46,000	8,122	13,731	5,309	...
XXI.—Interest ...	624,000	217,503	268,004	50,501	...
XXII.—Pensions ...	430,500	42,051	41,924	2,873	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous ...	328,100	40,916	89,260	48,344	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange ...	431,000	110,843	148,056	37,213	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	17,713,709	19,132,194	1,418,485	...
XXX.—Army ...	844,500	242,067	301,667	59,600	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary ...	461,000	68,532	110,733	42,201	...
XXV.—Irrigation ...	785,500	38,360	49,713	11,353	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange ...	10,305,700	3,073,070	3,200,222	127,152	...
XXVII.—State Railways ...	1,240,000	265,525	378,051	112,526	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits ...	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal ...	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	21,401,263	23,172,580	1,771,317	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	71,075	76,539	5,464	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	21,472,338	23,249,119	1,776,781	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th January 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

fourth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling (or Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to July 1878.	April to July 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt ...	3,684,500	791,452	959,261	167,809	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	385,000	66,520	69,310	2,790	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	356,000	123,168	125,657	2,489	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	3,035,300	897,981	983,955	85,974	...
5.—Forest ...	505,900	77,589	100,005	22,416	...
6.—Excise ...	118,000	28,927	42,216	13,289	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	29,000	4,940	13,192	8,252	...
8.—Provincial Rates ...	53,000	55,212	14,283	...	40,959
9.—Customs ...	203,000	65,948	65,408	...	540
10.—Salt ...	383,000	168,542	115,654	...	52,888
11.—Opium ...	2,499,100	891,435	1,132,660	241,225	...
12.—Stamps ...	71,900	26,671	27,416	745	...
13.—Mint ...	87,300	41,400	29,078	...	12,322
14.—Post Office ...	983,300	293,429	334,023	40,594	...
15.—Telegraph ...	392,200	60,764	118,419	57,655	...
16.—Administration ...	1,279,600	407,433	422,520	15,087	...
17.—Minor Departments ...	316,600	97,537	107,619	10,082	...
18.—Law and Justice ...	3,379,500	1,143,701	1,122,408	...	21,293
19.—Police ...	2,172,000	779,812	788,207	8,395	...
20.—Marine ...	306,900	151,927	112,000	...	39,927
21.—Education ...	1,024,500	291,018	299,710	5,692	...
22.—Ecclesiastical ...	159,900	51,489	50,643	...	846
23.—Medical ...	679,000	192,141	201,405	9,264	...
24.—Stationery and Printing ...	345,900	81,399	96,598	15,199	...
25.—Political ...	375,700	106,103	118,200	11,797	...
26.—Allowances ...	1,887,900	410,265	466,881	56,616	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	2,000	1,255	1,175	...	80
28.—Superannuation ...	634,000	229,121	248,226	18,805	...
29.—Miscellaneous ...	215,000	72,340	93,254	20,914	...
30.—Famine Relief ...	10,000	52,532	11,178	...	41,354
38.—Loss by Exchange ...	3,952,000	1,066,936	921,463	...	145,473
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	8,732,617	9,192,024	459,407	...
37.—Army ...	14,135,300	3,967,811	4,412,101	444,257	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary ...	4,752,200	779,821	641,295	...	138,526
32.—Irrigation ...	1,031,800	305,951	265,287	...	40,664
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	1,393,179	1,226,814	...	166,365
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	364,245	192,071	...	172,174
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss ...	14,000	8,298	5,659	...	2,639
33 Land and Supervision ...	75,700	21,666	21,084	...	582
34.—State Railways ...	995,000	233,137	342,007	108,870	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	15,806,758	16,298,342	491,584	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	5,099,097	4,961,151	...	137,646
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	20,905,855	21,259,793	353,938	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India ...	2,720,700	958,806	701,281	...	257,525
Ditto ditto in England ...	779,300	186,477	154,807	...	31,670
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	1,145,283	856,088	...	289,195
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	22,051,138	22,115,881	64,743	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1880.

The following Account is published in accordance with the Law :—

Amended Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses incidental thereto during the year 1878-79, or from April 1878 to March 1879, made up as required by Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

Dr. **Cr.**

CHARGES AND EXPENSES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	41,589	9	4
Establishment	1,60,804	5	0
Temporary Establishment	11,179	4	2
Travelling Allowance	74	11	0
Charges for Remittance	1,01,920	7	8
Stationery	2,668	12	6
Printing Charges	2,589	2	5
Service Telegrams	2,023	0	0
Purchase of Service Postage Stamps	1,439	4	6
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rates	5,396	13	0
Cost of Note Forms	1,58,954	10	0
½ Freight on Europe Stores	26	14	0
Pensions and Gratuities	3,294	10	0
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	7,865	8	11
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	1,081	3	3
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, &c.)	2,452	11	9
Contingencies	8,428	5	8
Discount on Bills	3,906	4	0
Compensation for Dearness of Provisions	214	10	2
	5,18,910	3	4
Profit of Note Circulation for 1878-79	18,76,585	8	10
RUPEES	23,95,495	12	2

PROFITS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Government Securities	23,77,573	10	7
Premium on Bills	16,392	5	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,529	12	7
RUPEES	23,95,495	12	2

E. E.,

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H1	... M33—85409 ...	20	Ramchandra Deorao, Bagevadi.
H2	... M 2—11652 ...	5	V. Ramaswamy, Cattamputty.
M3	... M 34—52911 ...	20	Anant Vishnu Godbolay, Sangola.

BOMBAY,
The 6th January 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
95	... E 13—62235 ...	100	Gurdit Singh, Sayad-ki-Sarai, Zilla Rawalpindi, Post Office Jatti, *vid* Murree.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H173	... E 15—44510 to „ —44521	50 each.	Captain M. M. Slade, President, Committee of Adjustment of late Dr. Clark, Rawalpindi.
178	... E 17—04974 ...	20	Mr. S. Solomon, Simla.
180	... E 17—09049 ...	20	Lieutenant T. V. W. Phillips, 1-8th R. A., Thull.
	„ —09059 ...	20	
	„ —09060 ...	20	
	„ —09061 ...	20	
	„ —09062 ...	20	
	E 16—62697 ...	10	
M30	... E 17—09619 „ —09235	20	Ram Singh and Chela Ram, Bankers, Rawalpindi.
33	... E 12—71818 D 5—97318	20	B. L. Dutt, Multan.

LAHORE,
The 3rd January 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
329	... O 66—95818 ...	100	Babu Shamachurn Ghose.
330	... O 66—52101 ...	100	Mooluk Chand Ununt Ram.
331	... O 67—44029 ...	100	Raghoonath Roy and Dilsook Roy.
	„ —44031 ...	100	
332	... O 66—15165 ...	100	Kunj Behari Lal.
	O 67—35688 ...	100	
336	... O 66—74868 ...	100	Babu Woomeschunder Chakravarti.
337	... O 24—14479 ...	20	Babu Satya Jivan Lahiri.
338	... O 30—45131 ...	50	Babu Tincouri Mitter.
339	... O 15—69572 ...	10	The Post Master, Bankipore.
	L 56—90662 ...	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
81	... L 21—56916 ...	5	Babu Ramkumar Singh.
	L 22—14765 ...		
144	... L 9—58899 ...	5	Babu Chundernath Dutt.
	„ —58898 ...		
207	... L 28—49604 ...	5	Priagjee.
	„ —49605 ...		
209	... A 68—42906 ...	10	Messrs. Shaw, Finlayson & Co.
	A 67—17560 ...		
210	... L 55—88475 ...	5	Babu Gogonchunder Bose.
	„ —88476 ...		
211	... L 28—38520 ...	5	Mr. Thos. D. M. Sinaes.
	„ —38515 ...		
212	... L 10—53819 ...	5	Babu Jodunath Chunder.
	„ —53825 ...		
214	... A 80—71900 ...	10	Babu Shibnarayon Nayaka.
	A 96—60851 ...		
215	... A 53—23223 ...	20	Hajee Moosa Hajee Jusub.
	„ —83908 ...		
410	... O 29—20328 ...	1,000	Moolukchand Ununt Ram.
411	... O 25—20233 ...	20	Shaik Ishmail.
	L 54—08761 ...	5	
412	... L 22—13827 ...	5	Babu Kaminee Mohan Das.
413	... L 24—85298 ...	5	Shaik Hameeduddeen.
414	... O 56—97189 ...	20	Babu Krismchunder Bysack.
415	... L 56—17135 ...	5	Babu Mohendranath Chakravarti.
416	... O 9—54412 ...	10	Babu Kalinath Banerjee.
417	... L 31—55772 ...	5	Parbatty Kahar.
418	... O 25—33176 ...	20	Maya Das, Constable.
419	... O 9—09647 ..	10	Babu Grishchunder Seal.
420	... L 56—82474 ...	5	Babu Dwarkanath Mukerjee.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1880.

No. 8712.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, N.-W. PROVINCES.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Bareilly Division.

Mr. F. J. Jordan has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Meerut Division.

Lala Odey Lal has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Benares Division.

Lala Peary Lal has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Allahabad Division.

Lala Brij Lal has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Fatehgarh Division.

Mr. R. G. Haygarth has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Cawnpore Division.

Lala Debi Prosad has been appointed Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. A. H. Sparling has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Gorakhpur Division.

Mr. F. W. Tytler to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Gorakhpur Division, *vice* Mr. Sparling, on deputation to the Punjab.

Mr. J. G. J. Hamilton has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Moradabad Division.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 9th January 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Chittagong and Bassein . .	6 P. M.	10th Jan.	Str. *Euphrates.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6 „	10th „	Str. *Pemba.*
Akyab	6 „	10th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia and China	6 „	10th „	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	12th „	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	12th „	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Overland Mail *vid* Bombay . .	6 „	14th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 „	13th „	Do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6 „	16th „	Str. ———.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Bassin	6 „	16th „	Str. ———.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, also for Batavia and certain Australian Colonies, *via* Fiji Islands, New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria *via* Singapore	6 „	17th „	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th January 1880.

Awanace, Revd. D.
Buck, J. M.
Boilean, G.
Beaumont, J.
Bremnen, G. A.
Cameron, P. L.
Coffey, Comerford, M.
Conder, Hy.
Cooke, Mrs. K.
Cooper, F. S.
Coleman, G.
Cummings, Mrs. R.
Darley, E., Gunner.
Driver, J. M. C.
Duke, Miss L.
Echel, Echard & Co.
Ewing, Charles.
Fisher, H. D., & Co.
Fransz, J. D.
Freitheim, H.
Geary, A. F.
Gillam, W.
Gillet, G.
Gray, C. W.
Hakel, J.
Heath, Mrs. R. H.
Humphreys, Miss.
Jacob, A. M.
Justice, J. F.
Ker, Hy. (care of Capt. J. Ker.)
Kenna, Mrs.
King, Thos. M.
Leonard, J. S.
Lowrie, A. B.
Mosley, Hubert.
Nundy Brothers.
O'Clarke, Mrs.
Peters, C. M.
Ross, Mrs. C.
Ray, Mrs.
Ruckstuhl, T.
Scanlan, Miss.
Steele, T. A. (17th Lancers.)
Stewart, Mrs. T. G.
Taylor, William.
Walsh, Miss E.
Webb, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Aretter, Robert.
Bank, Thos.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Brown, Geo., Ship Capt.
Chaplin, R. H.
Cherry, —.
Chuckeropany.
Clare, Miss.
Clifton, Mrs. G.
Coton, George.
Craig, E. R.
Craine, W.
Crodiero, Antonio E.
C. A.
Dalrymple, Walter F.
Davies, A. A.
Davis, Robert R.
Davis, Miss M. C.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
Dyer, James.
Donovan, D.
Edwards, E.
Fanner, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Forster, Capt. C.
Garden, Dr.
Ginder, D.
Gordon, David.
Gordon, F. A.
Grey, Mrs. E.
Habel, Fean.
Halden, Capt. H.
Hallewell, J. A.
Hammond, C. A.
Hing, Mrs Eliza.
Holt, Mrs. C.
Hogan, D. F.
Holst, C.
Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)
Karkoo Ramdeen Jaffoda.
Kerkovins, R.
Lawler, James.
Lee, W. W.
Lewis, Charles.
Lord, Harry.
Mackenzie, J. M.
Maller, Otto.
Martin, Frank.
Massa, Franco.
McWilliams, J.
Merrett, W.
Middleton, W. J.
Mills, C. S.
Miller, F. T.
Morrison, J.
Muller, J.
Noel, Monsieur A.
Otool Kisto Mitter.
Pittard, Capt. R.
Putsch, Henry.
Quinlan, F. P.
Rix, Geo. R.
Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Rolt, H. G.
Rose, Donald.
Rose, E. T.
Ruddle, Mrs.
Salton, G. W.
Sandeman, H. A.
Sandford, J. R.
Scott, J. W.
Schiavone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Seillier, Madame.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C. J.
Silva, Harold.
Spenser, Robert.
Speid, John.
Stoddard, Hy.
Stoker, Master H. W.
Stuart, Mrs. W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swinburne, C.
Swire, H.
Turner, Messrs. F. A.
Valentin, Monsieur.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
W. W.
Wahab, E.
Wheeler, W.
White, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Whitmore, H. B. W.
Williams, W. J.
Williamson, A.
Woolfall, Thomas.
Wood, C.
X.

Newspapers.

herry, C. H.	Jellett, J. H. (B.A.)	Putsch, H.
alrymple, W. F.	Lewis, Charles.	Sale, M.
otheringham, J.	Marsham, —	Scott, J. W.
fall, Mrs.	McKennett, —.	Woolfall, Thomas.

Registered Letters.

Faushame, W. E. B.	Olson, L. (Engr.)	Thomas, T. B.
Glass, Mrs. E.	Paterson, C. F.	Yeates, T. S. M.
Heny, C.	Schiavoni, Camelo.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٗ

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1880, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

The meeting will afterwards be made special on the requisition of twelve qualified Subscribers, in accordance with Rule 60, for the consideration of the following propositions :—

I.—That Rule 50, providing that "Annuities already due, or hereafter becoming due, on risks accepted before the 1st of July 1876, shall be payable to incumbents residing in Europe at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee," be amended, and that all future disbursements on this account be made at the current rate of exchange.

II.—That the privilege of exemption from payment of subscription granted to certain Subscribers under the rescinded Rules 45A and 45B be withdrawn.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;
CALCUTTA.
The 16th December 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 008776, of the 4½ per cent., of 15th January 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bunsi-lal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to P. Doorga-chellum Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

P. DOORGACHELLUM MOODELLIAR,

Contractor, H. H. the Nizam's D. P. W.,
Market Street, Secunderabad.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No. 059007 for Rs. 500, No. 059008 for Rs. 500, and No. 059009 for Rs. 1,300, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of John Meane, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D. (72nd Highlanders), and last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOHN MEANE,

Nabha, near Umballa.

The 2nd December 1879.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1880.

An Act to confer certain powers on Religious Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain bodies of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold property acquired for such purpose, and to provide for the dissolution of such bodies and the adjustment of their affairs and for the decision of certain questions relating to such bodies; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Religious Societies Act, 1880:" Short title.

It shall come into force at once; and Commencement.

shall extend to the whole of British India; Local extent.

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or to any persons whom the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from the operation of this Act.

2. When any body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any property, Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for.

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such body,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of or in addition to any such trustee or any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in the manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such body, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of such body actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made. Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, shall be executed and attested by two or more credible witnesses in the presence of such meeting, and shall be deemed to be a document of which the registration is required by the Indian Registration Act, 1877, section seventeen.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding any thing contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance.

jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts, and with and subject to the same powers and provisions, as it was vested in the old trustees.

Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property, which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

Provision for dissolution of societies and adjustment of their affairs.

6. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any such body as aforesaid may at a meeting convened for the purpose determine that such body shall be dissolved; and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith, or at the time then agreed upon; and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of such body, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of such body applicable thereto, if any, and if not, then as such body at such meeting may determine:

Provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the members of such body, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of such body is situate; and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit.

Upon a dissolution no member to receive profit.

7. If upon the dissolution of any such body there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of such body or any of them, but shall be given to some other body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship or some other religious or charitable purpose to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present at a meeting convened in this behalf, or in default thereof by such Court as last aforesaid.

Saving of certain provisions of instruments.

8. Nothing in sections six and seven shall be deemed to affect any provision contained in any instrument for the dissolution of such body, or for the payment or distribution of such property.

Questions may be submitted to High Court.

9. When any question arises, either in connection with the matters hereinbefore referred to, or otherwise, as to whether any person is a member of any such body as aforesaid, or as to the validity of any appointment under this Act, any person interested in such question may apply by petition to the High Court for its opinion on such question. A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such other persons interested in the question as the Court thinks fit.

Any opinion given by the Court on an application under this section shall be deemed to have the force of a declaratory decree.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

Memorandum of the appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate
at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said*) on the day of 18 , *A. B.* of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of

(*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel and property*) now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—

(*here insert the same*).

Second.—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—

(*here insert the same*).

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed by the said *A. B.* as Chairman of the said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the presence of—

A. B.,
Chairman of the said Meeting.

C. D.
E. F.

D. FITZPATRICK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th December 1879:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act XXII of 1864, section 20, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Endorsement of Military Department, No. 9098-C, dated 4th July, 1879, and enclosure. [Printed papers No. 1.]
Office Memorandum from Military Department, No. 16858-C, dated 23rd September, 1879, and enclosures. [Printed papers No. 1.]
" from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 113, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosures. [Printed papers No. 2.]
" from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 125, dated 12th December, 1879. [Printed paper No. 3.]

2. The chief amendment we have made in the Bill as introduced will be found in section 2, the object of which is to confer upon the Local Government the power of imposing for local purposes in any cantonment taxes of the same description as are commonly imposed in municipalities. A power of this sort appears to be necessary, inasmuch as in some cantonments the system of taxation provided by Act XX of 1856 (which is extendible to cantonments under section 14 of the Cantonments Act) is found to be unsuitable.

3. We have added in section four a power to extend a portion of the Cantonment Act to any place without extending the whole, because the Governments of Madras and Bombay, having Cantonment Acts of their own, will probably desire to extend to some of their cantonments the new taxation sections of Act XXII of 1864 without extending the rest of that Act.

4. We think that the matter of the taxation of military persons in municipalities referred to in the Home Department office memoranda would be more appropriately dealt with in the Bill for the control of taxation in municipalities, which Sir John Strachey has obtained leave to introduce, and we accordingly suggest that it be reserved for consideration in connection with that Bill. We propose, however, by section five of the present Bill to empower the Governor General in Council to prohibit the levy of any tax in a cantonment whenever he deems it unfit that such tax should be levied there.

5. As the powers which we thus propose to confer are new, we think the Bill as amended should be published.

The 22nd December, 1879.

WHITLEY STOKES.
B. W. COLVIN.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Cantonments and for the revision of proceedings in trials held under Act No. XXII of 1864, section 20.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the levy of taxes for local purposes in Military Cantonments, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the revision of the proceedings in trials held under the twentieth section of Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

New sections inserted after section 16 in Act XXII of 1864.

2. In Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments*), after section sixteen the following shall be inserted, that is to say:—

General power of taxation.

16A. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any military cantonment any tax which under any enactment in force at the date of such notification can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

16B. When any tax is leviable in a military cantonment under section 16A, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

16C. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any military cantonment under section 16A shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment under the directions of the Local Government to the maintenance of the Police force and the carrying out of measures under the rules and regulations made under section 17.

New clause substituted in section 20 of same.

3. In the same Act, for the last clause of section twenty the following shall be substituted (that is to say):—

"There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District."

Sections 39, 40 and 41 of same amended.

4. In sections thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of the same Act, after the words "the provisions of this Act" the words "or any of them" shall be inserted.

Power to prohibit taxation in Cantonments.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any Military Cantonment, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		2nd November 1878.	1st November 1879.	to 2nd Nov. 1878.	to 1st Nov. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,79,300	6,05,166	2,93,70,030	3,18,46,537	24,76,507	...
Ditto ...	,, Jubbulpore	72,860	57,863	26,90,691	32,82,116	5,91,425	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	82,527	96,310	36,21,200	32,69,689	...	3,51,511
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,13,218	60,811	38,44,417	36,79,731	...	1,64,686
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,19,552	4,10,101	69,82,434	88,00,127	18,17,693	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,06,089	1,09,275	55,08,731	55,30,699	21,968	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	55,374	69,779	27,33,852	27,80,457	46,605	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,46,716	4,66,951	2,28,53,377	2,12,23,395	..	16,29,982
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,05,523	1,07,123	55,22,900	60,16,323	4,93,423	.
	TOTAL ...	19,81,159	19,83,379	8,31,27,632	8,64,29,074	33,01,442	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,031	1,889	1,06,660	1,10,804	4,144	...
Ditto	Nalhati ...	1,667	1,416	76,324	76,753	429	...
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	62,106	51,650	23,89,883	29,63,543	5,73,660	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	12,743	17,348	5,91,278	6,61,366	70,088	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(*a*)47,355	(*b*)33,670	...	13,685
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	986	859	79,104	59,168	...	19,936
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	1,831	2,890	1,08,359	(*c*)2,05,565	97,206	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	16,032	15,337	6,61,321	5,75,824	...	85,497
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	8,056	6,492	3,49,990	3,71,809	21,819	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	21,157	76,291	7,05,806	14,09,471	7,0.,665	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,691	5,841	1,57,562	2,60,713	1,03,151	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ..	22,130	24,767	8,10,299	8,11,938	1,639	...
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	43,533	27,393	7,52,674	10,43,926	2,91,252	..
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,054	2,261	(*d*)80,114	83,406	3,292	...
Ditto .	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	—1,180	(*e*)64,085	3,75,234	3,11,149	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	25,431	1,16,113	(*f*)1,45,850	23,55,270	22,09,420	...
29th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	1,912	...	1,04,385	1,04,385	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,944	...	(*g*)1,51,817	1,51,.17	...
	TOTAL ...	2,26,451	3,59,953	71,26,664	1,16,54,662	45,27,998	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,07,613	23,43,332	9,02,54,296	9,80,83,736	78,29,440	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,51,00,072	4,90,41,868	...	.
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,51,54,224	4,90,41,868	38,87,644	...

(*a*) From 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which date the line was closed.
(*b*) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Includes Colliery receipts.
(*d*) From 10th January 1878.
(*e*) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed
(*f*) From 1st July 1878.
(*g*) From 21st April 1879.

No. XLV OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		9th November 1878.	8th November 1879.	to 9th Nov. 1878.	to 8th Nov. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,20,789	8,21,873	3,00,90,819	3,26,68,410	25,77,591	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	85,807	71,620	27,76,498	33,53,736	5,77,238	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	69,847	95,236	36,91,047	33,64,925	...	3,26,122
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	97,938	62,090	39,42,355	37,41,821	...	2,00,534
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,66,282	2,53,800	72,48,716	90,53,927	18,05,211	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,08,692	1,13,232	56,17,423	56,43,931	26,508	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	66,662	71,840	28,00,514	28,52,297	51,783	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	4,75,095	5,32,027	2,33,28,472	2,17,55,422	...	15,73,050
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,29,566	1,02,232	56,52,466	61,18,555	4,66,089	...
	TOTAL ...	20,20,678	21,23,950	8,51,48,310	8,85,53,024	34,04,714	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,025	2,319	1,08,685	1,13,123	4,438	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,748	1,682	78,072	78,435	363	...
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	57,007	65,225	24,46,890	30,28,768	5,81,878	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	14,250	14,172	6,05,528	6,75,538	70,010	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	(a)47,355	(b)33,670	...	13,685
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,035	1,636	80,139	60,804	...	19,335
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	2,460	3,144	1,10,819	(c)2,08,709	97,890	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	18,936	13,620	6,80,257	5,89,444	...	90,813
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	10,110	6,973	3,60,100	3,78,782	18,682	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	58,558	49,073	7,64,364	14,58,544	6,94,180	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	5,563	5,504	1,63,125	2,66,217	1,03,092	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	33,344	17,401	8,43,643	8,29,339	...	14,304
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	21,638	30,672	7,74,312	10,74,598	3,00,286	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	2,394	1,721	(d)82,508	85,127	2,619	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	...	2,716	(e)64,085	3,77,950	3,13,865	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	30,897	1,08,000	(f)1,76,747	24,63,270	22,86,523	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,525	...	1,06,910	1,06,910	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	10,178	...	(g)1,61,995	1,61,995	...
	TOTAL ..	2,59,965	3,36,561	73,86,629	1,19,91,223	46,04,594	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	22,80,643	24,60,511	9,25,34,939	10,05,44,247	80,09,308	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,62,39,709	5,02,72,123	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,62,95,230	5,02,72,124	39,76,894	...

(a) From 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which date the line was closed.
(b) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.

No. XLVI OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		16th Nov. 1878.	15th Nov. 1879.	to 16th Nov. 1878.	to 15th Nov. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,21,138	8,37,346	3,08,11,957	3,35,05,756	26,93,799	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	91,440	61,643	28,67,938	34,15,379	5,47,441	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Eastern Bengal ...	62,917	91,191	37,53,964	34,56,116	...	2,97,848
29th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,04,496	66,075	40,46,851	38,07,896	...	2,38,955
6th Dec. 1879	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,39,620	2,39,100	74,88,336	92,93,027	18,04,691	...
15th Nov. 1879	Madras ...	1,18,566	1,06,095	57,35,989	57,50,026	14,037	...
22nd ditto ...	South Indian ...	68,046	58,701	28,68,560	29,10,998	42,438	...
6th Dec. 1879	Great Indian Peninsula	5,59,982	4,00,666	2,38,88,454	2,21,56,088	...	17,32,366
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,31,759	85,663	57,84,225	62,04,218	4,19,993	...
	TOTAL ...	20,97,964	19,46,480	8,72,46,274	9,04,99,504	32,53,230	...
	State.						
29th Nov. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,220	1,729	1,10,905	1,14,852	3,947	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,522	1,601	79,594	80,036	442	
6th Dec. 1879	Rajputana ...	63,019	71,485	25,09,909	31,00,253	5,90,344	...
29th Nov. 1879	Holkar ...	15,609	13,242	6,21,137	6,88,780	67,643	..
	Khamgaon ...	383	...	(a) 47,738	(b) 33,670	...	14,068
6th Dec. 1879	Amraoti ...	1,135	836	81,274	61,640	...	19,634
22nd Nov. 1879	Wardha Coal ...	2,537	4,992	1,13,356	(c) 2,13,701	1,00,345	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	20,965	12,086	7,01,222	6,01,530	...	99,692
6th Dec. 1879	Tirhoot ...	11,892	6,814	3,71,992	3,85,596	13,604	...
15th Nov. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	32,718	58,546	7,97,082	15,17,090	7,20,008	...
29th ditto ...	Neemuch ...	6,388	4,212	1,69,513	2,70,429	1,00,916	...
22nd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	21,422	18,449	8,65,065	8,47,788	...	17,277
6th Dec. 1879	Northern Bengal ...	14,830	28,148	7,89,142	11,02,746	3,13,604	...
Ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,328	1,824	(d) 83,836	86,951	3,115	...
Ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	550	4,163	(e) 64,635	3,82,113	3,17,478	...
22nd Nov. 1879	Indus Valley ...	40,767	33,616	(f) 2,17,514	24,96,886	22,79,372	...
29th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,173	...	1,10,083	1,10,083	...
6th Dec. 1879	Patna-Gya ...	...	12,550	...	(g) 1,74,545	1,74,545	...
	TOTAL ...	2,37,285	2,77,466	76,23,914	1,22,68,689	46,44,775	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,35,249	22,23,946	9,48,70,188	10,27,68,193	78,98,005	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,74,06,633	5,13,84,096	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,74,63,555	5,13,84,097	...	...

(a) From 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which date the line was closed.
(b) From 1st January to 30th June 1879, ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Includes Colliery receipts.
(d) From 10th January 1878.
(e) From 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
(f) From 1st July 1878.
(g) From 21st April 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF I

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER R

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet boo, Bajra *Penicillaria Sp*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...am	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...gapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	20 8	...	25 11	26 11
...very	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	5 14	16 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	15 6	...	...
...na	3 14	3 14	4 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 0	8 10	15 3	15 3	9 13	...	...	15 10	...	...
...ore	7 3	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	7 14	13 8	14 0	...	25 0	20 10	14 14	20 14	18 5
...lapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 3	12 6	12 14	10 13	20 8	20 8	13 6	18 13	18 13
...ry	7 0	6 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	13 8	13 8	8 10	20 10	21 11	15 6	15 0	16 0
...nool	5 2	4 13	5 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	6 6	12 2	11 13	7 8	21 3	19 3	12 5	21 3	20 14
...rna	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 10	11 8	11 11	8 2	14 6	14 6	10 2	21 6	21 13
...gleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 13	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	21 2	18 8
...h Arcot	5 13	6 13	6 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	9 5	15 0	14 8	9 13	18 3	18 3	...	21 6	19 13
...h Arcot	6 10	6 3	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	7 13	13 2	11 13	8 11	18 8	18 8	...	25 6	25 6
...jore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	8 2	15 0	15 6	9 10	25 6	25 6	15 8	23 3	26 2
...hinopoly	5 14	5 14	6 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 10	11 3	11 3	9 6	15 6	16 2	14 0	20 5	21 11
...lura	7 6	7 0	6 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	7 10	13 14	13 8	8 14	22 11	22 11	14 10	23 8	23 8
...nevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 2	12 13	12 13	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
...nbatore	7 0	6 10	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 3	10 14	11 5	8 10	19 2	19 2	15 11	25 6	25 6
...giris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 0	7 3	9 10	8 6	8 0	15 6	14 10	12 5	13 5	13 5
...m	5 3	5 3	3 11	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 14	11 10	10 2	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 14	18 13	18 13
...th Canara	6 14	7 5	6 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	7 5	11 0	10 13	9 5	...	...	...	...	...
...labar	6 8	6 13	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	10 14	8 8	13 3	11 11	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
...nbay	6 12	6 9	6 7	13 14	12 10	15 3	6 2	5 15	5 7	8 9	8 9	7 9	13 0	12 0	10 10	10 3	9 12
...medabad	9 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	6 0	5 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	6 4	16 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	13 0
...ra	8 0	7 10	6 13	18 13	17 12	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	18 13	17 12	8 14	16 0	15 4
...at	8 4	8 4	5 14	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	6 1	4 9	7 4	7 2	6 3	14 8	9 12	9 4	13 8	10 8
...ach	8 0	8 0	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	7 4½	6 10½	8 14½	8 11½	8 11½	13 5½	10 10½	10 0	13 5½	12 12
...ma (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7
...ába (Alibág)	6 12	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
...andesh (Dhulia)	9 4	8 13	8 3	...	...	...	5 14	6 5	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 12	14 15½	14 2	15 7	11 13	11 13
...ik	8 8	7 5	8 5	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 2	7 10	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 ...
...mednagar	7 15	7 15	7 4	...	...	...	6 13	6 11	7 4	7 13	7 13	7 12	10 12	11 8	11 4	10 11	11 10
...ma	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	7 6	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	9 12	9 12
...lápur	7 4	7 4	6 5	...	...	...	9 15	10 3	7 10	10 6	10 10	8 0	11 10	11 14	9 4	13 12	13 13
...ládgi (Bagalkot)	6 3	5 15	6 4	...	...	...	5 12	5 14	7 12	10 9	14 12	8 12	21 7	20 9	19 4	20 7	20 ...
...ara	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 2	7 14	7 14	7 3	9 0	8 13	8 0	9 1	9 ...
...lgaum	7 3	6 8	5 15	11 0	11 0	11 4	9 15	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 0	10 0	17 8	15 7	13 4	15 8	14 1
...arwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 ...
...tnágiri	5 15	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 2	8 7	11 11	...	...	9 13	8 ...
...nara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...
...ach Mahála (Godhra)	6 10	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	6 10	5 11	10 0	7 4	6 2	26 10	20 0	10 0	13 5	11 ...
...en	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	8 3	8 ...
...irgarh	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 14	16 10	13 8	13 0	13 ...
...roda	6 14	6 2	6 5	9 9	9 9	9 10	6 12	6 4	6 0	10 3	8 6	7 8	10 13	10 3	10 4	14 1	13 ...
...sa	11 8	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 11	4 14	4 6	5 12	6 0	5 0	11 8	11 4	9 0	13 8	12 ...
...mach	10 8	10 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 ...
...sirabad	11 12½	12 1½	11 2½	22 10½	23 8	14 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 10½	16 0	16 15½	16 ...
...jkot	9 4	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 4	10 8	10 8	6 8	15 8	15 0	8 8	11 4	12 ...
...per Sind Frontier	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rachi	8 10	8 10	8 8	14 0	13 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	13 ...
...idarabad (Nakur)	No	return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ikarpur	10 4	9 1	6 10	16 0	14 4	11 14	6 10	6 10	5 5	11 6	10 0	7 10	12 3	12 3	...	15 1	13 ...
...ar and Parkar (Umarkot)	7 13	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 12	6 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 1
Western Districts																	
...rdwan	10 4½	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
...ancoorah	10 5½	10 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
...eerbhoom	10 8½	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
...idnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
...ooghly	11 8½	11 0 to 11 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
...owrah	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																	
...alcutta	12 8	11 4	11 4	20 0	13 0	16 0	6 4	5 11	6 3	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 3	16 0	...	...	...
...4-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	6 0	10 10	11 6	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
...uddea	12 4½	11 0	12 5	...	13 5	...	13 0	10 0	9 7	15 0	12 5	10 5½	...	...	...	...	...
...essore	10 0½	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	7 8	15 8	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
...oorshedabad	10 6½	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley (in Cuttack) 17 seers, best rice 12 to 12-8 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11-4 to 22 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 s

E AND COMMERCE.

for the 1st half of December 1879.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.						Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remar
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam	Madras.	
0 3	15 2	28 2	26 14	16 6		87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	Vizagapatam		
1 13	15 8	27 5	27 5	16 13		170 2	182 3	213 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
7 14	11 11	26 3	25 2	15 6		145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
1 13	14 2	18 6	18 14	13 10		93 5	93 5	64 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
1 0	18 0	20 10	20 10	13 13		194 6	194 6	291 10	13 14	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
5 3	16 8	22 6	22 6	12 5		92 5	92 5	97 3	12 8	13 2	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	23 3	22 8	11 3		...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
2 5	14 11	20 11	18 11	12 11		87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 11	14 3	Madras		
1 14	15 2	21 2	19 6	12 14		102 2	107 6	107 14	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
7 6	16 3	20 11	20 11	12 3		110 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
5 6	17 8	22 0	20 2	15 8		201 11	206 8	233 5	12 2	11 11	15 6	South Arcot		
5 11	15 2	18 6	17 8	14 0		194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 10	13 5	Tanjore		
2 3	15 11	19 3	17 11	15 6		121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
1 3	17 0	19 10	17 13	14 3		145 13	145 13	106 14	13 8	13 2	13 [illegible]	Madura		
...	...	18 10	16 2	12 6		76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	[illegible]	Timevelly		
3 0	19 11	18 0	17 10	16 10		131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	Coimbatore		
1 13	13 0	15 13	14 11	11 10		121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 5	[illegible]6	[illegible]ris		
1 8	15 11	20 10	18 14	14 10		151 10	151 10	151 10	11 11	11 11	12 13	Salem		
2	12 5	13 2	12 10	12 10		85 8	82 10	102 2	10 2* / 13 3†	11 8* / 12 8†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
10	13 2	16 13	16 0	15 2		121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 11	9 11	Malabar		
2	7 10	10 7	9 6	9 14		54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0		60 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
...	...	11 7	11 0	6 10		80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	10 4	10 8	6 11		100 0	113 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	8 11½	8 6¼	5 11½		106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¼	12 12¼	13 5¼	Broach		
5	8 15	8 0	8 0	8 5		71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 9	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0		100 0	100 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	Colaba (Alibág)		
..	..	11 11	10 12	9 1		110 0	110 0	125 0	10 8	11 0	10 13	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
5	14 12	8 8	9 0	8 8		140 0	140 0	110 0	10 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
..	...	9 11	9 11	8 2		100 0	100 0	78 0	10 4	10 4½	11 6	Ahmednagar		
..	...	9 3	9 3	9 3		76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 10	11 2	Poona		
..	...	9 9	9 13	7 12		116 6	116 6	95 0	10 8	10 12	9 12	Sholápur		
..	...	7 11	8 0	7 0		290 0	...	...	12 5	12 4	11 0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)		
..	...	7 7	7 7	6 8		116 8	116 8	93 1	10 3	10 3	10 8	Satara		
14 17	2 9	2 7	8 6	15		75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Belgaum		
0 22	0 8	0 8	0 6	0		80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
15 14	1 8	6 7	11 7	11		135 0	150 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	14 4	Ratnágiri		
0 16	0 9	0 9	0 7	0		213 5	213 0	213 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
0 10	0 11	7 8	14 8	0		200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)		
..	.	6 3	6 3	7 0		65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
..	...	10 0	9 12	8 0		160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Asirgarh		
..	...	9 0	9 0	6 0		63 0	54 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
..	...	13 8	13 8	8 1		137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
..	...	12 8	12 0	15 0		150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	Nimach		
..	...	15 0	15 0	14 13½		70 0	70 0	60 0	11 8	11 5¼	21 4¼	Nasirabad		
.	...	9 8	9 0	7 8		70 0	70 0	40 0	67 8	60 0	60 0	Rajkot		
.	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier		
0	6 8	11 8	11 0	10 0		106 0	100 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Karachi		
.	..	...	...	...		...	..	..	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
.	..	10 2	9 6	9 6		160 0	240 0	110 0	8 10	8 0	10 0	Shikarpur		
.	...	...	...	...		180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
.	...	11 12	11 8	10 0		80 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
.	...	10 10	10 10	10 0		280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
.	...	10 8	10 8	10 0		140 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom		
.	...	10 0	10 0	9 8		160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
.	...	11 0	11 0	10 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	...	11 8	11 0	10 8		100 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
												Central Districts.		
	...	12 5	12 5	11 0		90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	...	11 6	10 10	10 4		100 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	...	11 4	11 4	10 14		100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 11	Nuddea		
	...	10 0	10 0	10 0		110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	...	12 0	11 0	10 4		120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

e interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 17-8 to 18 seers, best rice 6-2 to 6-4 seers, common rice 8-10 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 11-6 seers.
ae interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice 12-4 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 10-10 seers.
ae interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
oe interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18-8 seers, and gram [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains thro...

QUANTITIES PER 1

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mi (Cumboo, B *Penicillaria*
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.
Central Districts— contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagepore	9 3[i]	9 9½	10 13	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 3 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 0	11 6 to 10 0	16 3 to 16 0	13 12½ to 15 0	14 6 to 13 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 12	15 12	13 8	10 0 to 13 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 10 0	13 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 12	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 4[j]	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 4	8 0	13 14½	13 14½	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	9 12	12 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pubna	10 0[k]	9 12	13 8	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	6 4	16 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0[l]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	8 0[m]	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	8 0	20 0	18 0	10 6	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	10 12[n]	10 8	11 4	13 5	13 5	...	12 12	14 8	8 12 to 9 12	16 13	17 10	11 7 to 13 0	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	13 0[o]	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... [p]	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0[q]	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	17 4	8 8	24 8	32 4	13 0	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0[r]	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 8	11 0	19 8	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	...[s]	...	...	...	..	...	17 0	18 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	..	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 2	10 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Behar.																
Patna	17 0	14 0	14 12	24 0	24 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...
Gya	14 8[t]	15 0	12 0	18 8	21 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	12 8[u] to 14 0	12 8 to 13 8	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	17 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 12 8	17 0 to 18 0	16 0	15 0 to 16 8	18 8	17 8	27 8 to 28 8	19 0
Durbhunga	12 0[v]	11 0	13 12	22 0	16 0	16 8	11 0	10 0	13 8	16 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Sarun	12 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	7 12	17 0	16 4	15 0	18 8	19 0	30 4	...
Chumparun	13 0[w]	13 0	11 0	22 0	...	18 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	13 10[x]	12 1	15 12	21 0	15 12	13 10	11 8	10 8	9 7	21 0	17 13	14 11	...	...	...	..
Bhágalpur	11 14[y]	12 0	12 10	20 3	18 14	15 2	12 10	13 4	13 14	16 6	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...
Purneah	13 0[z]	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0 to 21 0	..	...	...	...
Maldah	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	9 0[a1]	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																
Cuttack	9 3	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	17 1*	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Pooree	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	8 9	15 12	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	..	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh	12 0[a2]	11 0	10 8	16 0	18 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	..	...	...	...
Lohardugga	10 0[a3]	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	..
Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	9 8[a4]	9 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	11 6	12 4	13 5	14 8	12 4	17 12	15 4	13 5	...	...	...	...
Goálpára	12 8	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	..	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	11 0	.	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 10	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	....	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	.	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 (	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 6	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	..
Khasí & Jaintiá Hills	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	..	...
Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
Saharanpur	14 13	15 6	13 12	19 2	17 0	20 4	7 8	7 8	6 6	10 10	10 10	10 2	23 6	23 6	18 2	20 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	15 6	14 5	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 4	11 0	22 0	21 0	17 10	19 0
Meerut	15 0	11 12	13 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 0
Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 8	25 0	19 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	21 8	23 0	18 0	18 0
Aligarh	14 8	15 0	14 8	21 0	23 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	19 8	18 0
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 16-12 to 22 5 seers per rupee.

[i] In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[j] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 4 to 15 seers, best rice 8-4 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

[k] In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.

[l] In Kurseong the prices are—Best ... 5 seers, common rice 11 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 7 seers.

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 8 to 12 seers, common rice 12 3 to 20-5 seers, and gram 8 seers.

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram in Naraingunge 10 seers.

[o] In the interior the prices are—Best rice in Madaripore 10 seers and common rice 16 to 21 seers.

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 16-12 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

[q] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11-4 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10-8 seers.

[r] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 24 seers and common rice 16 to 26 seers.

[s] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 21 seers and common rice 19 to 25 seers.

[t] In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.

[u] In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet (in great millet 21 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.

... 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 25 to 27 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers,

for the 1st half of December 1879 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

illets, Ragi, &c. u, Verага, Sawee, , Coraloo, Murh- iglee), *Panicum um, &c.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	10 4	9 9	8 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	107 0	100 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	Rungpore		
...	...	9 15	9 15	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	10 8	9 12	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Jalpáiguri		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	10 12	10 12	8 8	106 0	90 0	106 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
...	...	10 8	10 12	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	9 8	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
..	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	6 0	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
											Behar.		
...	...	17 0	17 8	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Patna		
7 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
6 0	...	15 0	14 8 to 15 0	10 8 to 11 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
0 0	28 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	154 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Durbhunga		
...	...	17 0	15 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mozufferpore		
1 4	26 6	15 0	11 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	17 0	17 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	16 8	12 9	12 9	111 8	105 0	126 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	15 2	13 4	12 0	151 8	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhágalpur		
...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
											Orissa.		
9 3	13 2	15 1	14 7	13 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	13 2	11 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
..	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
6 0	28 0	14 8	13 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
6 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Lohardugga		
...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	6 8	7 4	6 0	Singbhoom		
4 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	9 2	9 2	6 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	7 9	8 3	Cachar		
...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp		
...	...	5 8	5 4	5 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	..	7 8	7 8	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khási & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills		
...	...	13 0	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	16 0	14 14	13 13	109 0	109 0	107 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	Saháranpur		
...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	90 0	100 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	...	17 8	15 12	16 0	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	16 0	15 0	17 8	75 0	90 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Aligarh		
...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	Kumaun		

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 24 to 34 seers, best rice 12-8 to 21 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to and gram 15 to 22 seers.

In Begu Serai the prices are—Wheat 12-10 seers, barley 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 seers, great millet 10 seers, murwa 21 seers, maize or Indian cor and gram 15 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 15 seers, barley (in Banka) 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Mu 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 20 seers, and gram (in Banka) 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 12-8 seers, best rice 17-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 22-8 to 24 seers, 11-4 to 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·37 to 16 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·75 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 27 to 36 seers, bulrush Daltongunge) 24·75 seers, murwa 43 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40 seers, and gram 14·75 to 18 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 23 to 24 seers, bulrush milli seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 36 to 50 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUP

ISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra *Penicillaria Spica*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
. . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
. . .	14 1	14 10	12 8	25 14	24 12	15 12	9 0	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 11	23 10	22 8	15 3	21 6	21 6	15
id . . .	16 4	15 10	15 0	21 14	20 10	19 6	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	23 12	24 6	20 0	21 4	20 0	17
. . .	15 0	15 0	15 9½	19 12½	20 6	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 6	14 11	13 3	22 6	21 9½	20 6	18 9½	21 0	18
. . .	13 12	13 7	14 1	18 12	17 8	21 4	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	18 2	20 0	20 0	17 3	18 2	18
inpur . . .	15 4	14 9	16 4	21 0	20 0	23 8	6 4	6 4	6 2	16 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	22 4	18 8	19 8	20
rgunnahs . .	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	11 4	11 4	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 0	...	27 8	17 8	22 8	25 0	17
. . .	13 8	13 8	14 0	24 8	24 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	18
. . .	12 8	13 8	13 12	24 8	26 8	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	24 0	25 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	19
bad . . .	12 7	12 1½	16 0	17 3	17 3	23 2	6 4	5 12½	5 5	13 13	13 15½	12 1	15 13	16 13	21 3	15 2½	16 2½	19
j . . .	13 0	13 8	16 8	19 4	19 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 8	13 0	15 8	18 4	19 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	21
. . .	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	23 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	19
. . .	15 0	15 4	17 4	19 8	20 8	25 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	18 12	19 4	22
. . .	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20
. . .	14 0	14 0	17 6	30 0	29 15	25 0	8 8	8 4½	8 0	13 8	13 2	11 0	32 0	26 15	24 9	26 0	25 10	22
. . .	11 12	13 0	15 0	28 0	32 0	17 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	17
e . . .	14 0	13 12	16 0	21 8	23 0	23 8	8 0	7 8	6 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	22 8	24 0	24 8	21 0	22 8	18
. . .	12 12	12 14	12 8	21 8	21 8	20 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	14 0	25 8	28 4	21 12	21 8	21 8	16
. . .	12 0	12 0	14 12	17 8	18 0	17 8	6 0	6 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	32 0	31 12	27 0	26 0	23 0	20
id . . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
ur . . .	13 11	13 4	15 3	16 14	16 14	21 15	6 12	7 0	6 0	12 10	13 8	11 13	27 6	29 5	26 10	22 13	21 15	19
. . .	15 8	15 13	13 1	25 11	26 2	20 7	7 12	7 12	7 1	19 12	19 12	12 11	26 1	29 10	23 4	...	...	16
our . . .	16 3¼	15 4¾	12 9½	22 8	23 6½	20 11¼	11 11¼	12 9¼	7 10½	18 0	18 11½	15 4¾	21 9½	21 9¾	23 12½	21 9½	22 8	21
. . .	15 8	15 8	13 1	24 0	24 0	19 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	...	...	27 0	...	...	..
rh . . .	14 0	14 0	13 6	23 10	23 10	17 5	8 2	6 10	7 3	19 3	17 15	14 14	20 10	20 10	23 10	...	...	..
r . . .	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	17
. . .	14 2	14 7	14 2	22 4	23 6	19 2	10 14	11 15½	8 11	18 8	19 9	11 15½	23 15½	23 15½	22 13	21 12	21 12	17
ir . . .	14 2	14 2	13 8½	23 3	23 3	17 6	7 1	7 1	7 1¼	17 6	16 1	12 14	23 15	23 13	24 8	23 13	23 13	20
w . . .	13 8½	13 6½	14 4	20 9¼	19 14	21 4	5 8	5 8	4 12	15 6¾	15 5½	11 12	20 11	20 13	25 0	19 11	19 10¼	18
. . .	13 0	13 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	19
anki . . .	13 8	13 12	14 4	20 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	13 0	12 8	20 8	21 0	25 8	18 12	20 0	19
. . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	13 12	13 13	15 1	20 12	20 10	24 1	4 11	4 11	5 2	13 10	14 0	12 11	...	...	22 8	18 9	18 12	18
. . .	18 0	16 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	24
l . . .	14 14	14 12	13 2	23 0	22 4	20 4	9 0	9 2	7 4	16 12	14 8	12 8	21 0	23 8	25 0	17 12	16 8	16
h . . .	13 8	13 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	16 0	18
. . .	16 10	15 14	13 8	27 8	28 0	18 0	14 12	15 0	9 14	18 10	18 14	14 1	28 4	27 10	30 8	20 10	19 0	18
eli . . .	15 4	15 6	14 13	26 8	26 8	21 13	17 0	17 8	13 9	18 0	20 0	14 8	25 0	28 8	28 8	24 8	24 12	21
ur . . .	15	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	21
arh . . .	15 2	16 5	12 10	28 12	28 5	19 2	19 8	18 9	11 13	22 13	24 4	14 10	30 1	31 8	22 8	27 5	26 12	19
. . .	14 8	14 8	13 8	23 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	19 8	18 8	19 0	18
u . . .	16 8	15 4	14 12	24 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	19 8	21 0	20 0	22
. . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	23
. . .	14 0	14 0	14 4	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	19
. . .	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	24 4	24 0	27
a . . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na . . .	13 12	14 0	16 8	18 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17
. . .	10 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14
lur . . .	13 4	13 8	14 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	13
rpur . . .	13 4	13 8	15 8	18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14
. . .	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar . . .	12 4	12 12	14 4	17 0	17 8	20 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 12	18 0	18 8	16 12	15 8	15 8	13
. . .	13 0	13 4	12 8	15 0	15 8	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 12	17 0	15
pur . . .	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12
. . .	12 8	12 8	13 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	17
pore . . .	13 0	13 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	18
wála . . .	12 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12
pindi . . .	8 0	8 6	16 4	10 0	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	6 6	14 0	14 0	...	10 12	11 8	18
a . . .	11 8	11 12	16 0	14 14	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 4	13 12	...	14 4	14 4	18
. . .	12 6	12 12	15 4	16 0	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	14 8	15 2	17
ár . . .	10 12	11 0	13 12	14 0	14 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 8	13 0	15 8	12 0	12 8	15
m . . .	12 0	12 12	9 12	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	11
. . .	11 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 4	13 8	13
gomery . .	12 6	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	0	14 0	14 0	13
fargarh . .	13 8	13 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	12
smail Khán .	11 4	12 1	15 2	14 7	14 2	21 12	...	...	...	6 1	6 4	5 2	14 6	15 0	21 4	12 13	13 12	16
Jhází Khán . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
war . . .	5 3	5 15	13 7	6 6	7 3	21 0	...	...	..	5 1	5 1	8 3	7 11	10 1	19 6	6 14	7 9	16
. . .	7 1	7 11	15 5	8 4	8 1	25 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	11 8	9 12	9 11	7 6	9 14	9 14	19
a . . .	6 8	6 8	15 0	7 4	7 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	12 0	11 8	13 8	23 0	...	...	..

for the 1st half of December 1879—continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Veragu, , Cheena, Coralloo, wa, Nugeel). *Panicum Italicaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	15 3	15 3	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	15 10	14 6	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	..	10 10	10 5	Moradabad		
...	...	15 0	16 3	17 6	120 0	144 0	192 0	9 4½	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
...	...	14 1	13 7	15 10	87 0	100 0	125 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	12 4	12 8	17 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	12 8	11 4	13 12	200 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Muttra		
...	...	14 8	15 0	16 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Agra		
...	...	12 1	12 7	16 7	95 0	109 0	140 0	...	...	10 6½	Farukhabad		
...	...	13 0	12 12	17 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Etah		
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	15 5	16 0½	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 8	Jhánsi		
...	...	15 8	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	15 0	14 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	12 12	13 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Allahabad		
...	...	16 14	17 0	16 5	140 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	13 6	12 11	14 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 15	Jaunpur		
...	...	14 13½	15 4¾	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	15 0	14 12	13 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Basti		
...	...	13 4	13 4	12 6	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	80 0	90 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	14 11	13 1	11 15½	100 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	Gházipur		
30 0	24 4	13 3	12 7	14 6	64 6	70 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser*
18 0	24 0	12 8	10 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unao		* Choti jowar.
30 0	34 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bára Banki		† Kodon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sitapur		‡ Mendua.
...	...	14 1	14 1	15 1	220 0	220 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui		§ Mendua, kodon, lahi sawan.
40 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		‖ Sawan, kodon.
24 4	24 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	120 0	100 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Fyzabad		¶ Peas, arhar, and má
42 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bhurtaich		
38 13	34 10	18 6	16 12	15 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	8 6	Gonda		
35 0	...	10 8	12 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
40 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Sultánpur		
31 9	19 13	11 9	11 0	13 2	200 0	200 0	193 5	8 5	8 4	8 2	Partábgarh		
...	...	17 0	17 4	15 8	60 0	50 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
...	...	16 8	15 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		[b] Jowar falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál		[c] Firewood rising.
...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hissar		[d] Rice rising.
...	...	19 0	19 0	16 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 4	8 12	Rohtak		[e] Bajra falling.
...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[b]		[f] Salt and firewood ri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa		
...	...	19 0	17 12	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Ludhiána		
...	...	13 4	13 0	12 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	Simla		
...	...	17 4	17 4	15 4	90 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Jullundur[c]		
...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	12 4	10 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra[d]		
...	...	16 0	15 8	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 9	11 3	9 11	Amritsar		
...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0	150 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	9 12	Sialkot[a]		
...	...	15 0	15 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Gurdaspur		
...	...	15 8	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	75 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore[e]		
...	...	18 8	18 4	18 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
...	...	14 4	14 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	9 6	9 8	11 0	24 0	30 0	60 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Rawalpindi		
...	...	13 12	13 8	12 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Jhelum		
...	...	13 6	13 6	13 0	80 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Gujrát[c]		
...	...	12 4	13 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpur		
...	...	14 8	15 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	Mooltan		
...	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	Jhang		
...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	10 12	10 7	13 2	100 0	106 4	75 0	32 8	32 8	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán		
											Bannu		
...	...	6 2	6 4	9 6	48 8	48 8	61 0	26 6	26 12	45 0	Peshawar		
...	...	6 7	7 6	10 3	40 0	63 12	...	56 0	63 12	76 8	Kohát [f]		
...	...	6 4	6 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hazára		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
. . . .	10 8	10 4	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 6	12 4	14 4	...	...	...
ra	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 8	10 12	14 8	16 12	13 0	...	...	...
. . . .	11 8	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 8	16 0	17 8	23 0	...	...	...
. . . .	11 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	6 4	5 12	6 4	7 12	7 8	9 8	15 12	14 0	19 4	...	...	...
át	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
pore	12 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	8 0	15 8	16 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 8	15 0	13 0	14 0
. . . .	12 4	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
. . . .	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	13 12	12 8	9 8	14 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . . .	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
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wára . . .	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 10	4 8	6 12	7 14	8 7	7 14	16 0	17 0	15 0	14 10	13 8	13 8
gabad . .	9 9	8 6	9 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	21 12	20 0	21 0	14 12	13 12	20 0
ghpur . .	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	9 8	9 3	19 12	19 8	16 0	13 8	12 0	12 7
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lpur . . .	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 4	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Godávari . .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lerabad . .	6 13	6 13	7 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	16 12	16 5	13 13	16 12	16 5	14 2
im	7 1	7 4	8 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	11 0	10 10	8 5	18 0	15 7	12 11	...	...	...
erghat . .	7 0	6 12	6 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	5 4	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	11 1	18 0	18 4	13 8
ati	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
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pur . . .	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
na	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
. . . .	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 1	13 4	18 0	...	...	...
. . . .	8 0	8 8	7 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 7	8 12	8 0	8 7	14 0	13 8	14 5	...	...	...
dore . . .	6 12	6 8	...	8 0	7 9	7 11	9 8	9 12	8 0	11 12	11 8	9 0	23 13	22 15	16 3	...	...	...
	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	14 2	14 2	12 6	...	...	21 3	32 6	27 12	23 ...
úr	7 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 3	12 8	11 8	9 8	13 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	16 8	...	...	...
'e	7 0	7 10	5 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	7 10	11 4	11 4	9 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...
n	6 0	7 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 8	13 0	11 8	9 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ga	5 12	6 5	5 3	6 5	6 13	6 3	9 6	8 6	7 8	12 10	14 3	9 8	21 0	18 6	21 0	...	...	...
r	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
droog . .	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	24 0	25 8	19 0	23 8	22 0	20 ...
. . . .	5 6	5 6	5 11	5 7	5 5	5 11	9 12	9 6	7 10	15 3	15 3	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	10 10	10 10	11 0	21 5	21 1	15 4	6 1	5 14	4 9	8 4	7 12	7 0	23 12	25 0	15 8	19 6	18 12	17 ...
ngurh . .	12 8	12 12	*	20 4	21 0	*	7 12	7 0	*	9 0	9 0	*	20 8	21 0	*	14 4	16 4	*
. . . .	13 2	13 6	12 14	27 9	26 3	18 12	7 0	7 0	8 13	8 8	8 6	10 4	29 7	30 0	19 4	24 5	24 1	17 1
pore (City)	13 4	13 4	*	22 12	22 12	*	6 12	6 12	*	7 0	7 0	*	21 6	21 6	*	21 10	21 10	*
'e	12 4	12 8	9 12	22 0	22 12	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	14 ...
Cantonment .	11 12	11 9	12 12	22 2	22 9	17 2	...	...	...	9 4	10 9	7 4	22 12	23 1	16 11	17 7	18 10	15 1
ura	11 8	15 4	8 4	20 8	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 1
re	13 4	13 4	7 12	22 8	22 8	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10 ...
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ra	12 11	12 12	8 12	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 ...
Tracts of Meywar .	15 8	16 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar (Oodeypore) .	11 11	11 11	9 6	23 7	23 1	12 8	6 4	5 7	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
wára (Meywar Agency)	12 8	12 8	9 1	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	5 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
bgarh (,,) .	9 11	...	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	...	4 6	8 9	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar (Jodhpore) .	14 6	15 5	7 8	22 8	22 8	11 4	5 0	5 0	3 2	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 12	20 10	11 4	16 4	17 8	11 ...
neer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dee	13 8	14 12	16 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 0	10 0	21 1	21 0	21 4	...	...	...
h	13 2	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	21 0	23 4	23 4	13 0	16 0	12 ...
. . . .	11 6	10 11	13 0	22 11	22 8	15 0	6 8	6 3	4 8	7 8	7 7	7 0	22 13	22 3	16 0	23 1	22 4	16 ...
awar	12 6	11 12	14 4	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	25 6	25 6	20 12	15 4	15 4	13 ...
poora . . .	11 0	11 8	11 0	21 8	21 8	17 4	8 12	9 8	6 12	10 8	11 4	8 8	21 0	20 8	19 8	15 0	14 0	13 ...
pur	12 8	12 10	12 12	28 3	27 9	18 9	9 4	9 10	11 4	6 12	6 12	7 14	29 4	30 10	20 0	27 10	27 4	20 ...
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a	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
am																		
elkhand (Sutna) .																		

the 1st half of December 1879—concluded.

OF 80 TOLAHS.

lets, Ragi, ru, Veragu, ena, Coraloo, uglee), *Panisum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
..	...	8 4	8 4	8 14	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
..	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	Bhandára		
..	...	8 0	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	Chánda		
..	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
..	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
.	30 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	110 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 0	Jubbulpore		
..	...	13 12	13 4	13 0	110 0	160 0	120 0	6 12	6 8	6 8	Saugor		
..	...	17 12	17 8	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 12	8 4	9 2	Damoh		
..	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	200 0	240 0	240 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
0	16 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
14	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	210 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
0	13 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
..	...	10 6	10 2	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
0	32 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Narsinghpur		
..	...	11 8	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	Nimár		
..	...	14 0	14 0	12 12	60 0	60 0	86 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Raipur		
..	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	210 0	210 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sambalpur		
0	80 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bilaspur		
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6	16 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	130 0	130 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
..	...	9 0	8 3	7 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
..	...	9 8	9 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	Chudderghat		
..	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
0	7 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	61 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
..	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
..	...	9 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
..	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún		
..	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Básim		
12	18 11	24 12	22 15	13 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
14	22 10	27 6	25 2	17 2	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
0	19 3	28 0	24 0	10 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	Túmkúr		
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2	18 14	20 13	20 15	13 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 3	7 8	Coorg		
..	...	13 1	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 10	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
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8	*	13 0	13 0	*	120 0	120 0	*	11 8	11 8	*	Bhurtpore (City)		
..	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	60 0	50 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	Ajmere		
..	...	14 4	16 2	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	15 6	Deoli Cantonment		
..	...	19 0	19 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	Erinpura		
..	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	23 0	Sirohee		
..	...	14 8	15 0	9 8	120 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	12 4	Abu		
..	...	15 8	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	14 0	Anadra		
..	...	20 0	20 0	9 4	6 piest	8 piest	8 piest	8 0	8 0	6 12	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
..	...	13 4	13 4	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 9	7 13	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
..	...	16 4	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		† Per man's load.
..	...	11 4	...	15 10	...	...	...	9 1	...	12 8	Partábgarh („)		
..	...	16 14	16 14	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	12 13	13 12	25 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			Bikaneer		
..	...	17 8	16 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 4	...	Boondee		
..	...	19 0	17 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	9 4	9 4	Kotah		
..	...	17 12	17 1	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 3	10 11	11 0	Tonk		
..	...	15 6	15 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	Jhallawar		
..	...	13 4	14 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8	16 8	Shahpoora		
..	...	12 3	12 7	16 7	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 8	Dholpur		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received			Indore	Central India.	
											Gwalior		
											Goona		
											Rutlam		
											Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in some parts of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western-Provinces and Oudh, and Assam. More rain is wanted for the spring crops; but agricultural prospects, as yet, continue favourable on the whole. The public health is now generally good, except in Poona, Dharwar, North Kanara, and Moorshedabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 3rd)	...	*Ragi* 25·65; harvest of early dry crops; sowing of second crop paddy; standing crops in good condition.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·85; paddy being harvested; standing crops withering in one taluk; blight one taluk; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	·5 (in one station).	*Ragi* 30·09.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·22; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet crops commenced; 22·8 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	...	*Ragi* 22·96; sowing in 2 taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of 3 taluks; elsewhere doing well; harvest outturn ½ to ¾; pasture abundant.
Coimbatore („ „)	·03 (in one station).	*Ragi* 24·32; dry crops withering in parts of all taluks but one; wet in fair condition; harvest of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, outturn paddy ¼ to full, others ¼ to ½.
Tanjore („ „)	·2 average of four stations)	*Ragi* 28·77; crops in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ½ to full.
Madura ...	·70 (average of five stations).	*Ragi* 24·26.
Malabar (Jan. 3rd)	...	*Ragi* 20·34; harvest commenced in parts of 5 taluks.
Travancore („ „)	·52	*General Remarks.*—General prospects good, except in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and western parts of South Arcot, where want of rain is much felt.
Bombay— (Jan. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No report received.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather seasonable; horned cattle attacked with throat swelling in taluka Hala; slight damage by locusts in 4 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	Weather seasonable and agricultural prospects good.
Surat ...	...	Standing crops healthy; fever in 4 talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in 3 talukas, cattle disease in one, measles in Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 2 degrees cool, wind normal, air abnormally dry on 3rd and 4th.
Poona (Jan. 4th)	...	Cholera in city, deaths 182; also in Khed taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Dharwar ...	...	*Kharif* harvest completed; fever general; *rabi* crops favourable; exotic cotton slightly damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues on coast; fever very prevalent; cholera in Honore subsided.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects unchanged; cholera increasing in Poona, and fever in Kanara and Dharwar.
Bengal— (Jan. 6th)		
Chittagong ...	0·85	Weather cloudy from Friday (2nd), to-day (6th) fair; *amun* damaged to some extent by rain; cold weather crops doing well; cholera still prevailing in south.
Dacca ...	0·12	Prospects of crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* and winter crops good; fair outturn expected; reaping of *amun* still continues; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; epidemic fever still prevalent in thana Burwa; deaths from cholera still reported from Berhampore town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; heavy dews at night; winter rice still being cut; outturn generally very good where crop not damaged by floods; spring crops have come up well and are thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Fair average rice crop reaped; spring crops promise well; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, dry, and cool; crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects good all round; public health good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain would do good to *rabi* crops; prospects generally favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Aghani dhan* coming into market; in places harvesting completed; *rabi* continues favourable, but a little rain will do much good; prices rising; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fine; *rabi* crops doing well; prices cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0·04	Winter crops good; rice being harvested; small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts during week; in Chittagong some damage done to *amun* by rain; *rabi* crops everywhere doing very well, but require a little rain in some places, especially in Patna Division; *amun* harvest nearly finished; outturn on the whole a fair average; pulses and sugarcane also being harvested in places; small-pox and cholera reported in many districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 6th)	...	Clear weather; prospects and health both good.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Cloudless sky; westerly wind; rain much needed; crops in good condition; health good, *wheat* 13¾, coarse *chanwal* 19½, unhusked *dhan* 38 seers.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	·4 in north of district on 27th Dec.	Weather since clear; prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Agra („ 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops thriving well; *arhur* has suffered from frost; sickness is lessening.
Bareilly („ 7th)	Slight rain on 27th Dec.	Weather clear and cold.
Meerut („ 7th)	...	Sky clear; wind west; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 5th)	...	Weather fine; cold; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 7th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *millet* large, seers 23-12.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	*Nil*	Prospects good; a little rain would have been beneficial.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops thriving; *cane* crushing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Allahabad and Partabgarh; crop thriving; health generally good.
Punjab—(Jan. 6th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Crops thriving after last week's rain, and prices have fallen.
Umballa ...	—	Agricultural prospects good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops promising; prices steady; health good.
Lahore ...	...	State of crops and health of district good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	No report received.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Crops thriving well; public health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Weather still frosty; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Reports from all districts favourable, and public health improving.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 7th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* promising; threshing of *kharif* crops continues; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; cold; prospects of *rabi* good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Clear; cold; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; prospects good; rain needed for *rabi*.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather seasonable; *rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Jan. 3rd)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* doing well; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 2nd)	...	Castor and mustard doing well; sugarcane cutting; health good.
		General Remarks.—Clear; cold; threshing of *jowar* and *kharif* pulses continues; *rabi* promising; health improving; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Jan. 7th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; crops being reaped; good harvest expected.
Rangoon	...	Slight cholera and small-pox; fever and small-pox continue in Hanthawaddy; cattle disease very slight; reaping progressing.
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly over.
Prome	...	Slight small-pox in Prome town; otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly gathered.
Toungoo	...	Public health and crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall reported from any part of the province during the week; public health generally good; crops being secured satisfactorily.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Jan. 7th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather unsettled and variable; mornings and evenings cool and foggy; prospects of crops favourable.
Sylhet	·34	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold weather crops continue good.
Cachar	·54	Weather seasonable; prospects and outturn of rice crops very good; common rice 12½ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Harvesting of *sali* finished; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 7th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good; four fatal cases of cholera in Nagamangala, Hassan district; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 7th)		
Amráoti	...	*Kharif* reaping completed; *rabi* doing well.
Akola	...	*Rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad... ...	*Nil*	*Jowari* crops damaged somewhat; outturn expected to be less than last year; weather warmer; no cattle disease.
Central India States—(Jan. 7th)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 28 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear; public health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Season crops thriving.
Goona ...	*Nil*	
Bhopal ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Agar ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather clear; *rabi* crops excellent.
Rajputana—		
Meywar (Dec. 26th)	...	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good.
Harowtee (Jan. 3rd)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 1st)	·01	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 7th)	...	Prospects excellent; fever prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects favourable; seasonable; fever disappearing.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Jan. 6th)	...	Recent rain improved *rabi* prospects; health greatly improved.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd January, 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. Tindal A. Pearson, Barrister-at-law, has been confirmed in the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. S. Collis.

No. 3.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the nineteenth day of September, 1872, and fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section three, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I OF 1880.

A Regulation to repeal parts of Regulations V of 1873 and I of 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, to certain districts in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in which Regulation No. V of 1873 (*a Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal*) is in force, and also to the portion of the said territories known as the Gáro Hills District in which Regulation No. I of 1876 (*a Regulation for the peace and government of the Gáro Hills District*) is in force;

and whereas by sections eight to ten of the former Regulation and sections six to eight of the

latter Regulation certain rules are laid down with regard to the killing and capturing of wild elephants;

and whereas it is expedient that, on the extension of the said Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, the said sections of Regulation No. V of 1873 and Regulation No. I of 1876, respectively, should be repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of sections 8 to 10 of Regulation V of 1873, and sections 6 to 8 of Regulation I of 1876.

1. Whenever the said Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, is extended to any portion of the said territories in which the said Regulation No. V of 1873 or the said Regulation No. I of 1876 is in force, sections eight to ten (both inclusive) of the said Regulation No. V of 1873 or sections six to eight (both inclusive) of the said Regulation No. I of 1876, as the case may be, shall be repealed:

Provided—

Saving of existing licenses to kill or capture.

(*a*) that every license to kill or capture elephants issued under the said sections and in force in any portion of the said territories at the time when the said Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, is extended to such portion of territory, shall be deemed to have been granted under that Act; and

Saving of things done, &c.

(*b*) that nothing herein contained shall affect anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced before this Regulation comes into force.

No. 4.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the nineteeth day of September, 1872, and fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. II OF 1880.

THE ASSAM FRONTIER TRACTS REGULATION, 1880.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of certain frontier tracts in Assam inhabited or frequented by barbarous or semi-civilized tribes from the operation of enactments in force therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to such frontier-tracts within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force in each of such tracts on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf.

Every notification extending this Regulation to any tract shall specify the boundaries by which such tract is separated from the adjoining territory in British India.

Power to direct that enactment shall cease to be in force.

2. When this Regulation has been extended in manner hereinbefore prescribed to any tract, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that any enactment in force in such tract shall cease to be in force therein, but not so as to affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects.

Settlement of question as to boundary.

3. Whenever any question arises as to the line of boundary between any tract to which the provisions of this Regulation have been extended as aforesaid and the adjoining territory in British India, such officer as the Chief Commissioner of Assam from time to time appoints may consider and determine such line of boundary; and the order made thereon by such officer, if confirmed by the said Chief Commissioner, shall be conclusive.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1880.

No. 127.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, *viz.*:—

Shahzadah Ahmed Hulleemuzzaman—
a grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan and a Political Pensioner.

Sorab Jung, of Bankipore—
a member of the family of the late Nawab Moneerooddowlah and a Political Pensioner.

Kumar Bhikhun Narayan Sing—
son of Sir Joy Prokash Sing, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Bahadoor of Deo in the District of Gya.

Kumar Harendro Kishore Sing—
son of Rajendro Kishore Sing, Maharajah Bahadoor of Bettiah, one of the Chief Landholders in the District of Chumparun.

Giraj Sen—
nephew of Saheb Proladh Sen, Rajah Bahadoor of Ramnugger, in the District of Chumparun.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th January 1880.

No. 24.—APPOINTMENT.—Major F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, Registration and Jails in those Districts during the absence on leave of Major A. Farrer, or until further orders.

No. 28.—Mr. E. Grey is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th November 1879.

The 21st January 1880.

No. 33.—The services of Mr. H. C. Williams, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 22nd January 1880.

No. 37.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Commissioners, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd October 1879, until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 21st January 1880.

No. 50.—Assistant Surgeon Kishori Mohun Ghose is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st May 1879.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 58.—With reference to Home Department Notifications No. 203, dated 19th March 1879, and No. 406, dated 18th July 1879, Surgeon Major J. Jones, M.D., is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th April 1878 until the date from which he was confirmed in that appointment, *viz.*, 1st February 1879.

PORT BLAIR.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 18.—The services of Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., Officiating 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th instant.

Dr. Selby Morton, B.A., M.D., is appointed to officiate as 2nd Medical Officer during Surgeon Brander's deputation on military duty or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th January 1880.

No. 17.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted a further extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, to the Reverend P. J. Jarbo, M.A., Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FORESTS.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 55F.—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 18, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1880, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Drysdale is also granted 15 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Mr. Drysdale, or until further orders.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 17th January 1880.

No. 20 *I.-J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. Y. Murray, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajpootana, to the temporary charge of the Magisterial duties at Abu, in addition to his own, with effect from the date of assuming charge; and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of a District, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861).

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 23 *I.-J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871) is in force in the Cantonment of Morar.

No. 24 *I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure [except sections one and three, which are already in force there] as amended by Act XII of 1879 [an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877]) to the Cantonment of Morar.

No. 25 *I.-J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 61 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act X of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure) as amended by Act XII of 1879, that—

(*a*) The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, for the time being, shall, in addition to all powers which he at present exercises, exercise the powers of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter.

(*b*) The Political Agent, Gwalior, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of an Appellate Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*c*) The Agent to the Governor General in Central India for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court for hearing appeals from the decrees and orders passed in appeal by the Political Agent.

No. 27 *I.-J.*—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 143 J., dated 18th July 1872, applying to the Province of Mysore the provisions of Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), it is hereby notified that for the words "British India," wherever they occur in that Act, the words "the territories of Mysore" shall be substituted.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 319 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Central Jail at Bangalore as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation by the Courts in Mysore should be sent.

GENERAL.

The 20th January 1880.

No. 162 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant T. Hope, Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 16th January 1880.

The 22nd January 1880.

No. 171 *G.-G.*—Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Western Malwa, until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin.

No. 175 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. P. Thornton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 179 *G.-G.*—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 186 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain John Angus, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General J. Forbes, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division, is appointed to be Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 189 *G.-G.*—Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C. S., Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st instant. Mr. St. Barbe is posted as 2nd Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1880.

No. 346.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Inland Customs Department, is appointed to the charge of the Didwana Salt Source, with effect from the date on which he took charge.

The 24th January 1880.

No. 385.—Regimental Savings Banks in British Regiments and Batteries of Artillery and the rate of interest on deposits in such Savings Banks are regulated by Act 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 20. Therefore the recent Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, upon the subject of Savings Banks, cannot apply to such Banks.

The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, directed the substitution of the words "District and Presidency Savings Banks" for the words "District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks" in para. 2 of that Resolution.

No. 388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of Act XIV of 1866 (the Indian Post Office Act, 1866), and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor General in Council directs that the rates of postage specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be chargeable on the letters and other articles specified in the said Schedule sent on and after the 1st day of February 1880 from British India through the post, to the places and by the routes specified in the said Schedule.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Notification.

COUNTRIES, &c. C—denotes compulsory prepayment.			Each letter per ½ oz.	Each Post-card.	Printed papers including books, &c.		Legal and commercial documents, each packet.		Samples, each packet.
					Each newspaper per 4 oz. C.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Per 2 oz.
			A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
* Africa, West Coast, British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions ...	*via* Brindisi through	United Kingdom ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Africa, West Coast, except Liberia and British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Argentine Republic	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Ascension	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Bermuda	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Bolivia and Chili	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
* Brazil, Empire of	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Canada, Dominion of	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay and Natal,	„ Ditto	ditto ...	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Chili, see "Bolivia."									
*† Costa Rica and Guatemala	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
Delagoa Bay, see "Cape of Good Hope."									
*† Ecuador and Nicaragua	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
* Falkland Isles	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 1½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Guatemala, see "Costa Rica."									
* Guiana, British, French, and Dutch ...	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Hawaii	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
*† Hayti	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Honduras, British and Foreign	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1	1½
* Liberia, Republic of	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Madeira	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Mexico	„ Ditto	ditto	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Miquelon and St. Pierre ...	„ Ditto	ditto	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Natal, see "Cape of Good Hope."									
* Newfoundland	„ Ditto	ditto	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Nicaragua, see "Ecuador."									
*† Paraguay	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
* Peru	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Salvador or San Salvador	„ Ditto	ditto	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
San Salvador, see "Salvador."									
* St Helena	„ Ditto	ditto	11	...	2	2	4	2	2
St Pierre, see "Miquelon."									
* United Kingdom	„ Brindisi	.. ..	1½	2	1½	1½		1½	1½
* Ditto	„ Ditto	for soldiers' and seamen's letters	‡1½	...		...			
Ditto	„ Mediterranean	ditto ...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...
* United States of America	„ Brindisi through	United Kingdom ..	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Ditto Columbia	„ Ditto	ditto	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Ditto Venezuela	„ Ditto	ditto	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
*† Uraguay	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* West Indies, British, belonging to the Union, viz., Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Trinidad, Virgin Islands	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* West Indies, British, not belonging to the Union, viz., Bahamas, Barbadoes, Carincou, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island	„ Ditto	ditto ...	14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* West Indies, Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish	„ Ditto	ditto ...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *vid* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a 1-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card bearing an embossed stamp of the value of 1½ annas.

† No registration available.

‡ May be made up by attaching a 1-anna adhesive stamp to the soldiers' 9 pice envelopes.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Dalrymple, 88th Foot, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor General,—Dated 8th January 1880.

Lieutenant G. C. Kitson, 4th Battalion, 60th Foot, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency, *vice* Captain *Lord* W. L. DelaP. Beresford, V.C., resigned.

Lieutenant B. M. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, on field service.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Dalrymple, 88th Foot, Officiating Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Military Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 21st January 1880, *vice* Major A. C. W. Crookshank, proceeding on field service, and during the period Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. D. Baker, C.B. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), may be employed on field service, or until further orders.

No. 51.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Graham, S.C., Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, to be *ex-officio* an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

No. 52.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, *vice* Veterinary Surgeon W. Boyd.

No. 53.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major A. Eteson, M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, *vice* Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., who has obtained permanent employment under the Government of Bengal.

No. 54.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Sub-Lieutenant J. B. Dela P. Beresford, to be Squadron Officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 55.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the names of the under-mentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
Major C. W. Hawes, half pay list, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 17th November 1879.

Major-General the *Hon'ble Sir* H. Ramsay, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel J. H. M. Babington, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
Major G. C. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Major-General (Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 20th November 1879.

No. 56.—BREVET—

Subject to Her Majesty's Approval.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain (now Major) Arthur Frederick Jones, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...	Nov. 17, 1879	Lieutenant-General W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, retired.
Captain (now Major) James Gawler Macleod, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...	Nov. 20, 1879	Major-General (Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

No. 57.—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Blair Kennedy, Madras Infantry,
Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Robert Bruce, Bombay Staff Corps,
Lieutenant-Colonel James Limond Benwell, Madras Staff Corps,
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bean Lucie Smith, Madras Staff Corps,
} 20th January 1880.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Oliver Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th December 1879.

No. 58.—The promotion of Major J. Hopkins, Unattached List, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, as notified in G. G. O. No. 38 of 1880, is subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 59.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant Clayton William James Hingston, Bengal Staff Corps,—22nd January 1880.

No. 60.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain Major Henry Court, General List, Cavalry,
Captain George David Reid, General List, Infantry,
Captain James Nisbet Steel, General List, Infantry,
} 20th Jan. 1880.

No. 61.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd December, 1879, pages 7535 and 7536.

INDIA OFFICE,
22nd December 1879.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Donald Macdonald. Dated 20th October, 1879.

Major John Bartleman. Dated 20th October, 1879.

To be Majors.

Captain Robert Parry Nisbet. Dated 12th October, 1879.

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall. Dated 12th October, 1879.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang. Dated 12th October, 1879.

Captain Charles Walter Campbell. Dated 12th October, 1879.

Captain George Woodward Willock. Dated 20th October, 1879.

Captain Martin James Moore. Dated 20th October, 1879.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Plantagenet Broome. Dated 12th October, 1879.

Captain Samuel Brown Home. Dated 12th October, 1879.

Captain Edwin Robert Ives. Dated 20th October 1879.

Captain Alfred Thornton Davis. Dated 20th October, 1879.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major David Robertson, Bengal Infantry, in succession to General P. T. Cherry, Madras Cavalry, retired under the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877. Dated 18th July, 1879.

Major Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General E. P. Lynch, Bombay Infantry, retired under the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877. Dated 31st August 1879.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Lynch. Dated 13th August, 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 62.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major G. Atkins, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—(p. a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, S.C., Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. J. Walter, S.C., Wing Commander, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. S. Anderson, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. A. Williams, S.C., Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major T. Ringer, M.D., Medical Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—(m. c.) for 2 years—1 year 8 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 63.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 721 of 1879, Major M. J. Moore, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 1 year 121 days, under rule XIV, clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 64.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Hewitt, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

SPECIAL.

No. 65.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General, Allahabad Circle, to be Principal Medical Officer with the Reserve Division at Peshawar, and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon General while performing the duties.

No. 66.—In G. G. O. No. 999 of 1879, for "Captain E. W. H. Crofton, 60th Rifles," read *Captain J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., 101st Foot*, as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding the Khyber Division, Kabul Field Force.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 16th to 22nd January 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
3rd Hussars ...	Lieutenant O. E. S. Forbes ...	11th December 1879.	Cabul.		
92nd Foot ...	Lieutenant St. J. W. Forbes ...	13th December 1879.	Jukht-i-Shah, above Cabul.		
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro ..	20th December 1879.	Cabul.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 16th to 22nd January 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
British Military Service. J. H. Wright (*a*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	20th June 1879 ...	No Will found..	5,540 10 6	..	22nd March 1880.
Indian Military Service. F. G. Kinloch (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps ..	29th Sept. 1879 .	Not known ...	1,472 11 4	...	Ditto.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. G. Edmonds, 71, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill—London, W.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, Colonel J. G. Kinloch, Logie Kerrie Muir, N. B.
Brothers, Major A. A. A. Kinloch and J. A. Kinloch.
Sister, Agnes Anne Kinloch.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 64, dated the 19th September 1879, the admission of Mr. F. Thornbury as a 3rd grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2.—The following Officers are confirmed in their respective appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:—

Mr. E. J. Beaumont,—4th grade Officer.
Mr. J. P. Casey,—4th grade Officer.
Mr. H. C. Finch,—3rd class Engineer.

I. G. S. *Hugh Rose.*

No. 3.—Mr. F. M. Barwick, 3rd grade Officer, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, is confirmed in his appointment as 3rd grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine,—dated 13th September 1879.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 16th January 1880.

No. 16½.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., is transferred from the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway to the Railway Department under the Government of Bengal.

The 17th January 1880.

No. 17.—The services of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Railway Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 18.—The resignation of Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 516, dated 19th December 1879, is cancelled, and he is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Bengal Provincial Establishment.

The 22nd January 1880.

No. 19.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 516, dated 19th December 1879, for "*11th September 1879*," date of retirement of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana, read "*17th September 1879.*"

No. 20.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is on return from furlough appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 21.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 22.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., at present on the Peshawur-Jellalabad Railway Survey, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal for service on the Bengal System of Railways.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 23.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Hills, Major G. S., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment.
Wells, Lieutenant H. L., R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch.

No. 24.—The services of Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1880.

No. 153.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1879, the date on which Major Carter availed himself of subsidiary leave :—

Captain C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Major H. S. Hutchison, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

No. 154.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, the following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th ultimo, the date on which Major Waterhouse made over charge of his duties :—

Captain M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

The 21st January 1880.

No. 155.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Hill, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th December 1879.

The 22nd January 1880.

No. 156.—Mr. A. D. Smart, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is placed on the half-pay list, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1880.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1880.

No. 112.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 105, dated 31st December 1879, Dr. J. Anderson left Bombay by the Steamer *Vorwaerts* on the 15th January 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th January 1880.

No. 1.—Public Works Notification No. 7 of 6th August 1879, granting special leave for three months to Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to study the native languages, is hereby cancelled.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 19th January 1880.

No. 3.—In continuation of Meerut Command Notification No. 1 of 2nd January 1880, Major J. Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

The 20th January 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 509 of 17th December 1879, Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from this Command on the afternoon of the 10th January 1880 for Field Service.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 21st January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 22, dated the 29th October 1879, Mr. T. H. Jewett, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave on the afternoon of 19th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, seven days, is hereby cancelled.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 14th January 1880.

No. 90.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 102, dated 24th December 1879, Mr. F. W. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 5th January 1880, from Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., transferred on Field Service.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 16th January 1880.

No. 63.—Major Beckett, Executive Engineer, Kasauli Division, Military Works, relieved Major Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dagshai Division, Military Works, of the charge of that division on the afternoon of the 6th January 1880, from which date the latter division has been incorporated with the former.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 14 of 1879, Mr. F. J. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is temporarily appointed Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, with effect from the 18th October 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 19th January 1880.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 016 R.-E., dated 9th January 1880, from the afternoon of the 12th January 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1880.

No. 11.—The following transfers are made on the Punjab Northern State Railway :—

Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—from Rathial to Pindi Section,—to Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—from Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section,—to Rathial to Pindi Section.

No. 12.—Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), returned from the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 304 of 25th July 1879, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1879, and assumed charge of the office and duties of Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway on that date.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia-Nimach State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 3rd instant.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated 13th January 1880, Mr. N. M. Carnell, appointed as a candidate for the Traffic Department, Superior Classes, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 24, dated 23rd January 1880, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 9th January 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. S. C. G. Wood, a candidate for the Traffic Department of State Railways, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 16th January 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 17th January 1880.

No. 14.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), transferred to this Railway, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

No. 15.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), transferred from this Line to the Bengal Railway Branch, reported his departure from Peshawar on the afternoon of the 20th December 1879.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dholepur, the 17th January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 39, dated 25th November 1879, of the Director General of Railways, the appointment of Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, as Officiating Executive Engineer of the Construction Division, took effect from the 1st of December 1879.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 16th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1972—2071, Private William Davis.	At what Place Enlisted,—Chatham.
Age,—27 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Whitechapel, Middlesex, London.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—Tattooed arms.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Shoemaker.
Date of Desertion,—15th January 1880.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental. Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.	REMARKS,—None.
Date of Enlistment,—8th August 1870.	Under 2 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-6th Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-7th Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, dated at Bombay, this 15th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 49Bde.—272, Private James Morris, *alias* John Moore.	At what Place Enlisted,—Clonmel.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and County in which Born.—St. Mary's Clonmel, Coy. Tipperary.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.	Marks,—Cicatrices in the groin.
Color of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Cooper.
Date of Desertion,—11th January 1880.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental. Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	REMARKS,—None.
Date of Enlistment,—19th December 1872.	Under 8 years' service.

A. G. DAUBENY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-7th Regt., Royal Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-7th Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, dated at Bombay, this 15th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 49Bde.—2096, Private Jeremiah Mackin.	At what Place Enlisted,—Belfast.
Age,—22 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Shanklin, Antrim.
Size,—5 feet 5¼ inches.	Marks,—None.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Trade,—Fitter.
Date of Desertion,—11th January 1880.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental. Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	REMARKS,—None.
Date of Enlistment,—29th August 1878.	Under 2 years' service.

A. G. DAUBENY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-7th Regt., Royal Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Lucknow, this 17th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 452, Private Joseph Evans.	At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Age,—39 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Carrickfergus (Antrim).
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.	Marks.—Slight cast of left eye, letter "J" on right arm.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Desertion,—17th January 1880.	Coat or Jacket.— } Serge clothing and helmet. Waistcoat.— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.	REMARKS,—Squints very much.
Date of Enlistment,—21st March 1859.	Under 21 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 73rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Nowshera, this 15th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 32Bde.—C00, Private James Pickup.
Age,—23 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—14th January 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Nowshera.
Date of Enlistment,—14th July 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Manchester, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Escaped from quarter guard, 1-17th Foot.

A. J. R. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.*,
Comdg. Depôt, 1-12th Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the F-2nd Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 18th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—954, Driver William Henry Webb.
Age,—28 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained,—Scar in the left groin.
Date of Desertion,—17th January 1880.
From whence Deserted,—Kirkee.
Date of Enlistment,—30th August 1872.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich, Kent.
Parish where Born,—Chestnut, Ware.
County,—Hertfordshire.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Butcher.
Dress at the time of Desertion—
Coat or Jacket,—White Jacket (Regimental).
Waistcoat,—(None).
Breeches or Trowsers,—White Trowsers (Regimental).
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.

J. R. HEYLAND, *Lieut., R.A.*,
Comdg. F-2nd R.A.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on 2nd December 1879, treasure consisting of five copper idols, valued at about Rs. 23-8, was found in the village of Eringeur, Negapatam Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 13th of May 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

C. S. CROLE,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
VELLUM,
The 6th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd January 1880 ... Rs. 1,47,46,907-8-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 12	31,066	2,01,272	260	8,10,210	80,87,187	39,70,542
,, 13	...	1,99,305	3,19,549	5,09,812	87,99,387	40,78,223
,, 14	...	2,11,057	3,43,578	1,86,917	90,23,693	41,06,850
,, 15	...	2,06,845	1,94,746	3,888	90,18,418	41,80,091
,, 16	...	1,06,356	605	3,311	89,32,565	40,23,144
,, 17	...	97,083	3,006	436	87,41,665	30,33,927

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th Jan. 1880.
J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th January 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,03,07,569 14 8			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,54,93,013 5 11	2,58,00,583	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,32,31,879	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,26,683	14	3
Sundries	10,82,212	10	7
RUPEES	8,37,31,449	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,02,50,777	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	70,75,086	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	77,21,303	9	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,29,26,779	2	11
Balances with other Banks	3,76,046	14	10
Bullion	28,073	2	0
Dead Stock	9,83,987	12	3
Stamps	7,303	13	6
Sundries	5,18,741	3	9
	3,98,88,099	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 2,09,61,439 13 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 2,28,81,909 13 9	4,38,43,349	11	7
RUPEES	8,37,31,449	6	3

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd Jan. 1880.
W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 2—30191 ...	20	Mrs. A. M. Lafond, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
C 91—23924 ...	10	Govind Moreshwar, of Wardha.
K 7—35524 ...	5	Luxumon Bhasker, Vakeel of Akola.
C 91—20751 ...	10	
K 7—28512 ...	5	Vishnu Atmaram, Schoolmaster, Akola.
C 91—22310 ...	10	Jajbhoy Allibhoy, of Bombay.
„ —23372 ...	10	
C 91—23802 ...	10	Buldeosing, Inspector of Police, Buldana.
C 91—21896 ...	10	Mr. Shriram Bhickajee Jatar, Educational Inspector, Akola.
C 78—74982 ...	20	
C 78—73148 ...	20	Mr. Gopal Mahadeo Bhide, Clerk, Small Cause Court, Akola.
C 78—75268 ...	20	Loomba Wunajee, of Bombay.
C 78—75659 ...	20	Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee, Contractor, G. I. P. Railway, Mumnar.
K 2—30781 ...	20	Govind Hurree, of Khedda.
K 2—30804 ...	20	Wassudeo Ramchunder, Manager, *Urdu Akhbar*, Indore.
K 3—22484 ...	50	Mahomedally Habibulla, of Akola.
K 4—22121 ...	100	Abdul Rahman and Abdullabhoy, of Chandore, in Nassick.
„ —22122 ...	100	
K 5—01345 ...	500	Mr. C. Duffin, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Deesa.
*K 2—30827‡...	20	Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee, Assistant Shroff, Chartered Bank, Bombay.
* „ —30825†...	20	

* Wrongly joined. † Right hand. ‡ Left hand.

AKOLA,
The 15th January 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
227 ...	D 16—05631 ...	10	S. J. Naher, Esq., Hardoi.
	„ —05632 ..	10	
	„ —05633 ...	10	

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st January 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W3 ...	M 38—25270 ...	500	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
	„ —25556 ...	500	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H10 ...	M 6—20382 ...	5	B. M. Dádina, Dhoolia.
H11 ...	M 35—83532 ...	50	M. N. Nanawaty, Bassein.
H12 ...	M 48—13121 ...	10	Toolsabai Khodabux, Bombay.
	„ —13122 ...	10	
H13 ...	C 92—13686 ...	10	Krishnaji Ganesh, Baroda.
	„ —13691 ...	10	
H14 ...	M 34—41746 ...	20	Kaikhashroo Nusserwanji, Deolali.
	M 42—70553 ...	10	
H15 ...	M 40—54602 ...	10	Colonel Bolton, Madras Staff Corps
	M 7—30029 ...	5	
M2 ...	M 34—29902 ...	20	Captain C. W. Babington.
	„ —52701 ...		
M3 ...	M 47—22053 ...	10	Sayed Abdool Kadir, Bombay.
	„ —22054 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 20th January 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
358 ...	O 30—08113 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Julpaigurie.
360 ...	O 67—51290 ...	100	Babu Russick Lal Coondu.
	„ —51291 ...	100	
	„ —51292 ...	100	
	„ —51293 ...	100	
361 ...	O 30—73046 ...	50	Babu Raj Gobind Shome.
363 ...	O 66—22491 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Silchar.
	„ —22492 ...	100	
	„ —22493 ...	100	
	„ —01513 ...	100	
	„ —04514 ...	100	
	„ —04525 ...	100	
	„ —01526 ...	100	
	„ —04527 ...	100	
367 ...	O 58—84769 ...	20	Periar Setty.
368 ...	O 67—49095 ...	100	Huri Mohun Das and Kristo Mohun Das.
370 ...	O 67—54450 ...	100	Abdool Kedar.
	O 31—00216 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
221 ...	L 30—75704 ...	5	Kabiruddeen Ahmed.
	„ —75703 ...		
222	L 34—25449 ...	10	Babu Shib Kristo Banerjee.
	„ —25446 ...		
223 ...	L 16—57170 ...	5	Babu Brojo Gopal Mutty Lal.
	L 15—85820 ...		
224 ...	O 25—81272 ...	20	Babu Siboprosad Bose.
	„ —81271 ...		
225 ...	A 11—62321 ...	50	Babu Seetanath Banerjee.
	A 11—22379 ...		
226 ...	L 21—09157 ...	5	Babu Debendranath Bysack.
	L 23—99886 ...		
426 ...	O 67—20279 ...	100	Dr. Z. M. Ahmed.
	O 56—13146 ...	20	
	O 42—72165 ...	10	
	O 50—38751 ...	10	
427 ...	O 53—29959 ...	10	Mrs. M. Stapleton.
428 ...	O 66—07825 ...	100	Dhoor Mull.
429 ...	O 66—56739 ...	100	Jankee Das.
430 ...	O 50—12102 ...	10	Mrs. M. Syed Abdoollah.
431 ...	O 36—27636 ...	5	Babu Punchanun Ganguly.
432 ...	O 47—58162 ...	10	Lalta Pershad.
	L 31—75656 ...	5	
433 ...	A 65—04050 ...	10	Sergeant W. McDermott.
434 ...	O 67—15513 ...	100	Babu Raj Kumar Somardar.
	„ —26430 ...	100	
	„ —26437 ...	100	
	O 58—20645 ...	20	
	O 54—11202 ...	10	
435 ...	A 79—07696 to „ —07704	10 each	Babu Grish Chunder Dutt.
	A 79—07620 ...	10	
436 ...	L 55—01420 ...	5	Babu Lumbodor Surmah.
437 ...	L 43—86668 ...	10	Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 8—01591 ...	5	A. Santhappa Chetty, Madras.
J 8—06955 ...	5	K. Narayana Menon, Kuttingal.
J 9—27075 ...	10	V. Sashaiengar, Bangalore.
„ —27076 ...	10	
J 9—41283 ...	10	Ambur Chei Labai, Abdul Khader Saib, Madras.
J 5—70359 ...	20	Mr. Thos. A. Rust, Allahabad.
J 9—34445 ...	10	Mrs. Maria Platel, Calicut.
J 9—32228 ...	10	V. S. Rajoo Moodley, Trunkur.
J 8—05471 ...	5	Mr. W. F. Macfarlane, Kotagherry.
J 12—00737 ...	50	
J 10—36173 ...	100	

CALICUT,
The 10th January 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—36443 ...	10	Lealloo Ayaram Bhatia, Shikarpur.
„ —25753 ...	10	

KURRACHEE,
The 14th January 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
3 ...	E 16—55938 ...	10	Cheerag Deen, Duryai Baf, Cashmiri Bazar, Lahore.
	„ —55941 ...	10	

LAHORE,
The 17th January 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
94 ...	B 29—97809 ...	1,000	Mr. J. Davis, Pursewalkum, Madras.
	„ —97996 ...	1,000	
	B 62—30948 ...	100	
95 ...	B 62—37900 ...	100	Mr. F. Matthewson, Madras.
96 ...	B 57—25229 ...	20	Mr. T. Watkins, Supervisor, D. P. W., Trichinopoly.
	B 61—28725 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
188 ...	B 46—87442 ...	5	K. Raghavendra Rao, D. P. W., Hoskotah *vid* Bangalore.
189 ...	B 51—35241 ...	500	Haudakar Hussen Sahib, Merchant, Kurnool.
190 ...	B 46—13586 ...	5	Mr. H. Stafford, Nandigal, Kurnool District.
	B 52—97220 ...	10	
191 ...	B 46—98869 ...	5	Mr. S. Laffry, Body Guard Lines, Madras.
192 ...	B 62—21100 ...	100	Musa Sumar, near Jackaria's Musjid, Bombay.
193 ...	B 35—07997 ...	20	P. S. Srinivasa Charlu, Inspector of Police, Bellary.
194 ...	B 60—09607 ...	10	T. Angoriswami Pillai, Negapatam.

Madras Circle— *continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
195 ...	B 62—32616 ...	100	Davusahib, Merchant, Alur, Hassan District, Mysore Province.
	„ —32617 ...	100	
	„ —32618 ...	100	
	„ —32619 ...	100	
	„ —32620 ...	100	
25 ...	B 40—76101 *	5	M. G. Tirumalachari, Triplicken, Madras.
	„ —76102 *		
26 ...	B 42—59765 *	20	M. Kandaswami Chetti, Royapuram, Madras.
	„ —59766 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th January 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٠

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هی اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اوسكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٠

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٠

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهٔ آنه ٠

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

The route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ* Southampton will be abolished after the 1st February 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be forwarded *viâ* Brindisi at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission *viâ* Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pies) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next:—

Countries, &c.	Each Letter per ½ oz.	C Each Post-card.	Printed Papers, including Books, &c.		Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet.		Samples. Each Packet.
			C Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each Packet per 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Per 2 ozs. additional.	Per 2 ozs.
C denotes compulsory prepayment.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi	4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Brindisi*	1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea*	C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea	C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any Union Country (see List of Union Countries in Postal Abstract) when addressed *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Any Union Country by any route except the above†	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Africa, West Coast, except *Liberia* and *British, French, Spanish, Dutch*, and *Portuguese* Possessions, Ascension, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Delagoa Bay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 11	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 11	...	2	2	4	2	2
Hawaii *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Paraguay *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
St. Helena, West Indies (other than Union Islands), *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	14	...	2	2	4	2	2

* Soldiers' or Seamen's letters addressed to countries or places served through the United Kingdom are charged at the rates shewn above; but if the place be *foreign* (*not British*), the letters will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.

† The letter rate to Ceylon and Persia, however, is 2 annas per ½ oz. (see Postal Abstract).

L. G. WAIT,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 20th January 1880.

No. 9080.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. V. Kanagasabai Pillay, B.A., B.L., has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division.

Mr. C. V. Kistnama Charlu, B.A., has reverted to his substantive appointment as Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, Madras.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 23rd January 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	24th Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	26th ,,	Str. *Malda.*
Australian Colonies	6 ,,	28th ,,	From Bombay.*
Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 ,,	28th ,,	Do. do.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 ,,	27th ,,	Do. do.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 ,,	27th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	29th ,,	Str. *Puralia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoe, Bassein and Rangoon	6 ,,	30th ,,	Str. *Basheer.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	31st ,,	From Bombay.

* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate *viz.*, two (2) annas for ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract. No registered letters to Ceylon will however be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd January 1880.

Anderson, Miss M. Ida.
Balfour, Mrs.
Barnes, Miss.
Blagdon, G.
Bowen, L. A
Brigden, C.
Browne, J. W.
Cack, Mrs. C. R.
Cale, C. H.
Campbell, N. J.
Carlisle
C. A. S., Mrs.
Cole, G.
Cornelius, G. E.
Corcoran, J.
Chaunce, J.
Chopin, G.
Churchill, C. F.
Cowrishaw, John.
Cox, H. D.
Cook, Sergeant R.
Cullen, A.
Davidson, J Y.
Derrick,
Donaldson, Tom.
Duncan, Mrs.
Frank, Mrs.
Gonsalves, F. E.
Gray, H. D.
Gregory, A.
Harley, J. F.
Harris, J.
Hellerman, Capt. J.
Henning, Miss.
Holleran, Martin.
Joseph, S. J.
Kelner, A.
Kumjanni, Proferia.
Lyons, Mrs. A.
Manson, G.
Moore, H.
McIver, Mrs.
Noble, James.
Reed, Mrs. J.
Robertson, F. J.
Smith, Miss A.
Taylor, William.
Thorpe, Mrs.
Wallace, G.
Wilkinson, T.
White, Lt. W. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bank, Thos.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Breck, A.
Brown, Geo., Ship Capt.
Campbell, C.
Common, Charles.
Cornelah, Mrs.
Chuckeropany
Clare, Miss
Clifton, Mrs. G.
Colin, George.
Crain, L. B
Crane, W.
Crodero, Antonio E.
C. A
Dalrymple, Walter F.
Davis, A. A.
Davis, Robert R.
Davis, Miss M. C.
D'Arcy, T.
D'Cruz, Louise.
Deardon, W.
Dyer, James.
Donovan, D.
Edwards, E.
Faunce, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Forster, Capt. C.
Garden, Dr.
Gleadall, Mrs.
Gordon, David.
Gordon, F. A.
Grey, Mrs. E.
Grossmann, Jas.
Halleweil, J. A.
Hammond, C. A.
Hing, Mrs Eliza.
Holt, Mrs. C.
Hunter, John.
Jelbett, J. H. (Royal Art.)
Karkoo Ramdeen Jalloda.
Kennedy, V. Shaw.
Kerkovius, E.
Lawler, James.
Lee, J. D.
Lewis, Charles
Lord Henry,
Mackenzie, J. M.
Mahler, Otto.
Martin, Frank.
Mason, Frances.
McWilliams, J.
Monaldson, W. J.
Mills, C. S.
Morrison, J.
Obed Ito Miller,
Pillard, Capt. R.
Petsch, Henry.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, P.
Rix, Geo. R.
Robinson, Mrs J.
Rose, Donald.
Rose, E. T.
Rundle, Mrs.
Ryan, P. S.
Sandeman, H. A.
Sandford, J. R.
Scott, J. W.
Schiavone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C. J.
Silva, Harold.
Simpson, J. M.
Smith, W.
Spencer, Robert.
Stoker, Master H. W.
Stephen, Miss.
Stuart, Mrs W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swire, H. (to 2nd R. F.)
Tindal, L. W.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
W. W.
Wahab, E.
Wheeler, W.
Whels, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Wintmore, H. B. W.
Williams, W. J.
Williamson, A.
Woolfall, Thomas.

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.
Fotheringham, J.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)
Lewis, Charles.
Marsham, —
McKennett, —.
Patsch, H.
Sale, M.
Scott, J. W.
Woolfall, Thomas.

Registered Letters.

Fausham, W. E. B.
Heny, C.
Olson, L. (Engr.)
Paterson, C. F.
Schiavoni, Camelo.
Swanson, James.
Yeates, T. S. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II. 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS :—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	20	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	114	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1880.

An Act to confer certain powers on Religious Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain bodies of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold property acquired for such purpose, and to provide for the dissolution of such bodies and the adjustment of their affairs and for the decision of certain questions relating to such bodies; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Religious Societies Act, 1880:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once; and

Local extent.

shall extend to the whole of British India;

but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists, or to any persons whom the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude from the operation of this Act.

Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for.

2. When any body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire, any property,

and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such body,

and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of or in addition to any such trustee or any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed,

and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in the manner so prescribed,

such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such body, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of such body actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting.

3. Every appointment of new trustees under section two shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made.

Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, shall be executed and attested by two or more credible witnesses in the presence of such meeting, and shall be deemed to be a document of which the registration is required by the Indian Registration Act, 1877, section seventeen.

Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance.

4. When any new trustees have been appointed, whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding any thing contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees

jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts, and with and subject to the same powers and provisions, as it was vested in the old trustees.

Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property, which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

Provision for dissolution of societies and adjustment of their affairs.

6. Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any such body as aforesaid may at a meeting convened for the purpose determine that such body shall be dissolved; and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith, or at the time then agreed upon; and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of such body, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of such body applicable thereto, if any, and if not, then as such body at such meeting may determine:

Provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the members of such body, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of such body is situate; and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit.

Upon a dissolution no member to receive profit.

7. If upon the dissolution of any such body there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of such body or any of them, but shall be given to some other body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship or some other religious or charitable purpose to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present at a meeting convened in this behalf, or in default thereof by such Court as last aforesaid.

Saving of certain provisions of instruments.

8. Nothing in sections six and seven shall be deemed to affect any provision contained in any instrument for the dissolution of such body, or for the payment or distribution of such property.

Questions may be submitted to High Court.

9. When any question arises, either in connection with the matters hereinbefore referred to, or otherwise, as to whether any person is a member of any such body as aforesaid, or as to the validity of any appointment under this Act, any person interested in such question may apply by petition to the High Court for its opinion on such question. A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such other persons interested in the question as the Court thinks fit.

Any opinion given by the Court on an application under this section shall be deemed to have the force of a declaratory decree.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

Memorandum of the appointment of new trustees of the (*describe the church, chapel or other buildings and property*) situate
at a meeting duly convened and held for that purpose (*in the vestry of the said*) on the day of 18 , *A. B.* of Chairman.

Names and descriptions of all the trustees on the constitution or last appointment of trustees made the day of

(*here insert the same*).

Names and descriptions of all the trustees in whom the said (*chapel and property*) now become legally vested.

First.—Old continuing trustees:—

(*here insert the same*).

Second.—New trustees now chosen and appointed:—

(*here insert the same*).

Dated this day of 18 .

Signed by the said *A. B.* as Chairman of the said Meeting, at and in the presence of the said Meeting on the day and year aforesaid in the presence of—

A. B.,
Chairman of the said Meeting.

C. D.
E. F.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1880, and was on the 23rd idem referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1880.

THE BURMA SURVEY BILL, 1880.

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Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation and survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Survey Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of any superior officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officer.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated:

Provided that such direction shall not extend to any boundary lying within the limits of—

(*a*) any public road, canal, drain or embankment;

(*b*) the site of any town or village;

(*c*) any military cantonment;

(*d*) any civil station;

(*e*) the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, the Demarcation-officer may enter upon the land specified therein, and do all things and make all enquiries necessary for effecting the demarcation of the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost thereof.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land;

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to prefer thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) preferred within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, prefers any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such further inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery from the person making the objection of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person preferring an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any dispute as to a boundary to arbitration.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed to Judicial Commissioner.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say,—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in hearing appeals.

21. The Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

to preserve boundary-marks;

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any boundary-mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such boundary-mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such boundary-mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such boundary-mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with this Act to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice

to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

for the proper performance of all things to be done and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken under this Act;

for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of surveys made before the Act.

33. All surveys made, and all boundary-lines and marks fixed for survey or revenue-purposes, at the time of the passing of this Act shall be, and are hereby declared to be, of the same effect as if made and fixed under this Act; and this Act shall apply to them as fully as to surveys made and boundary-lines and marks fixed hereunder.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with a view to facilitating the operations of the survey which has been undertaken by the Government in connection with the revenue-settlement of that province.

2. Sections 3 to 10 give the powers required for the demarcation of boundaries. They empower the Demarcation-officer to enter upon the land and to summon those interested in the demarcation to point out the boundaries, aid him in setting up boundary-marks and afford such other assistance as may be required.

They further empower him to require a boundary-line to be cleared of jungle, fences or crops, when this is necessary for the purpose of demarcating it; but where any loss is caused by such clearance, compensation will be paid.

3. It is believed that the cases in which any dispute will arise regarding a boundary will be rare. Where any such dispute does arise, the Demarcation-officer will, after a summary enquiry, lay down the boundary provisionally, the final determination of the matter being reserved for a later stage of the proceedings.

4. The Demarcation-officer is, lastly, empowered to erect such boundary-marks as he thinks fit, and charge the cost of erecting them to the persons interested. Where the boundary is undisputed, those marks would usually be of a substantial and permanent nature. On the other hand, where there is a dispute, the marks erected at this stage would be such as would be merely sufficient to fix the line pending the determination of the dispute.

5. On the completion of the demarcation the Demarcation-officer will submit a report of his proceedings, including such maps as he has prepared, to the Boundary-officer. The Boundary-officer will be an officer qualified to exercise regular judicial functions, and it will be his duty to try out and decide as a Court of first instance all disputes as to boundaries and all objections taken to the proceedings of the Demarcation-officer. From his decisions an appeal will lie to the Commissioner of the division, and in certain cases a further appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

Where there is no dispute or objection, a formal order will be passed by the Boundary-officer confirming the demarcation made by the Demarcation-officer. Where there is a dispute or objection, the case will stand over until such dispute or objection has been finally disposed of.

6. When the boundary has been finally settled, the Boundary-officer will, if permanent boundary-marks have not already been erected along it, cause such marks to be erected, charging the cost to those interested, and will then issue a notice placing all boundary-marks, whether erected by his order or by order of the Demarcation-officer, under the charge of the landholders, who will thenceforward be responsible for their protection.

7. As it is understood that the professional surveyors engaged in the Cadastral Survey will, in order properly to discharge their duties, need certain of the powers conferred by the Bill on Demarcation-officers, the Chief Commissioner is, by section 28, empowered to invest with those powers any officer appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land.

8. The only other point which appears to call for notice in connection with the operations to be undertaken under the Bill is, that, by section 32, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules for (among other matters) the collection and record of such information as it is ordinarily the practice to collect in connection with a survey or settlement.

9. The concluding section of the Bill, which provides for the validation of past proceedings, has been taken from a draft submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has been addressed regarding it, and his reply will be submitted to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill; in the meantime the details cannot be considered as finally settled.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 9th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1880 :—

No. 2 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880 ;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of a new section after section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

2. In the said Act, after section 22, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.

"22 A. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and, by a like notification, from time to time alter, the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges."

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law.

3. All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act, fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of Bombay has lately represented that the repeal of section 30 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, by the Repealing Act, 1876, has deprived that Government of a power it formerly possessed under that section of from time to time altering the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges. It seems to the Government of India that the section in question rather assumed the existence of such a power than conferred it ; but, as it is quite clear that the Local Government should possess such a power, the present Bill has been prepared to confer it. It merely adds to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, a section conferring power on the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, and validates such orders as may have already been issued fixing or altering such limits.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.

COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th February, 1879.

No. 6.—WHEREAS it is considered expedient that a Commission should issue to enquire into and consider the provisions of the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, the Governor General in Council doth hereby authorize and appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Charles Turner, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Raymond West to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and, on or before the first day of November, 1879, to report to the Governor General in Council, under their hands and seals, their opinion on the several points herein submitted for their consideration.

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla, the 9th October, 1879.

No. 22.—WITH reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 6, dated 11th February, 1879, it is hereby notified that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the time therein prescribed for the submission of the Report of the Law Commission to the 1st December, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

REPORT.

WE, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and consider the Bills marginally noted and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the Substantive Law of British India as may seem desirable, have now the honour to report to the Governor General in Council our opinion as follows :

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servants Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

"the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one." The only question, one of great practical difficulty, has been as to "the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification." In what precise sense "code" and "codification" have been used, and whether they have always been used in the same sense, is not perhaps quite certain; but for practical purposes the words may be taken, we apprehend, as referring to the systematic legislation resulting in such works as the Succession Act, the Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. A Code as applied to the laws just named means an orderly and systematic arrangement of the rules relating to some well-marked department of the field of jural rights and duties. In its larger sense of a general assemblage of all the laws of a community no attempt has as yet been made in this country to satisfy the conception of a Code. The time for its realization has manifestly not arrived. The rapid changes going on in social relations make it difficult to appreciate the exact extent to which laws of even a limited scope have furthered or retarded progress. The different principles involved in them have not been so wrought out to their final consequences that their ultimate consistency or inconsistency and their relative value can be pronounced on with absolute confidence. When the effects of the special laws have been ascertained by their persistence under varying circumstances, the causes will become apparent by comparison, and the general principles will be established, on the suitability of which to the people and their circumstances it will then be safe to proceed in the work of final consolidation and arrangement. In the meantime, codification in the less ambitious sense may properly proceed in meeting exigencies which daily experience brings to light along with the materials out of which the appropriate fabric may in each case be formed.

2. This, as we understand it, was the general idea of legislation which the Government of India intended to insist on in its letter No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877. After pointing out the positive gaps in the system which must needs be filled up, that letter says that the "task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain."

It has been objected that this plan of ultimate scientific arrangement "seems to mix up two radically different ways of looking at law," namely, that which may be called the historical, in that it simply gathers up in orderly synthesis the results of ascertained development, and the abstract, or as it has been called the anti-historical, method, which, taking its stand on the "permanent elements of society and human nature," works out from these "an orderly exposition of fundamental principles," "followed by a statement of all their leading practical applications." We have to confess that we are unable to perceive the inconsistency complained of, or to appreciate the force of the argument adduced in support of the recommendation that, while particular sections of a complete and systematic body of civil law are proceeded with, the notion of their eventual combination in due co-ordination as parts of a single and general Code ought to be abandoned.

3. Although it is necessary, in the circumstances under which Indian legislation is carried on, to deal with the several branches of the law by distinct Acts, yet the ultimate design of forming these Acts into a general Code ought never, in our opinion, to be lost sight of. Every Statute, if it is to be self-consistent and duly proportioned, must be framed with reference to some central group of ideas which dominate the whole work. In constructing a system of laws the same principle should prevail. Although the rule of construing by reference to each other all laws which relate to the same matter does not extend to Statutes relating to different subjects, yet it is obvious that the same principles may be involved in Acts which bear on very different departments of civil rights and duties. The impressions received from a study and application of one branch of the law cannot be cast off in expounding and applying another; nor is it possible that really just and philosophical conceptions of law as an organic structure should gain possession of the minds of the community, or even of the legal profession, unless the minor generalizations embodied in particular laws centre in higher generalizations drawn from the elementary truths of human nature and experience. Unless such a co-ordinating influence is allowed to operate, the development of the law, and the social growth of the community so far as it is affected by the law, must proceed irregularly and disproportionately. In one department a particular set of ideas, which lend themselves readily to the purpose will obtain an expansion and a

predominance which are at the same time gained in another by a different set of ideas. In the course of time and the complications of human affairs the two come into collision. One must give way, and yet neither can do so without litigation, waste of energy, and personal suffering. Nothing less, perhaps, than an infallible prescience of events, together with a power and precision of language not yet vouchsafed to man, would enable a legislature to construct a system of laws involving in all its ramifications no inconsistency or want of adaptation to its intended purposes; but that affords no reason why the inevitable shortcomings should be aggravated by inattention. If a Code cannot be thrown off, as we know it cannot, by one effort of a wise and comprehensive intellect, the alternative system should be brought as nearly as possible to such a production by being animated throughout with a uniform spirit and logical method, securing, so far as may be, an essential harmony amid multitudinous details.

4. It is true that when legislation proceeds by special laws, more complete and minute attention is paid to the detailed provisions called for by the particular circumstances dealt with. But in the practical application of such laws it often becomes evident through the logical development of one set of rules that it has proceeded upon an underlying conception inconsistent with the radical idea or group of ideas involved in another special law. As the relations, then, which have revealed the latent antinomy are likely to arise again and again, it becomes necessary to subjugate the one principle to the other either by formal legislation or by a forced method of interpretation, with the injurious consequences to which we have adverted. In the case of a Code such a result can hardly arise. The leading ideas of legal relation govern the whole, and the development of each part is worked out harmoniously on the same general basis of rights and duties, however they in detail may be modified by the particular kind of activity that has to be enforced or controlled, or the kind of physical objects to which they are directed. Such is the consummation to which legislation pursued in a philosophical spirit must necessarily tend; but in India we have not at hand such materials as those out of which the Roman Code and the modern Codes of Europe were formed. The responses of a long succession of jurisprudents, the commentaries of the legists extending over centuries, are wanting. Society itself, profoundly altered in external conditions, and subjected to the operation of conflicting currents of thought, is in a state of flux, the result of which may differ widely from the course of evolution of modern institutions in Europe from their germs in the dark ages. We must provide not only for permanent needs but for pressing exigencies of the passing time; yet, in proportion as great changes are unsuitable, we ought, so far as we can, to introduce amongst the materials of the future some constant and stable elements, the virtue of which has been proved by the test of time and of manifold experiment; and which it may reasonably be expected will give a tone and character to the whole system in which they are incorporated. Englishmen, indeed, brought up in the midst of influences which give to them so marked and peculiar a political character, will move spontaneously along lines in legislation, as in other fields of action, determined for them in a great measure by their own history and their law. Their general tendency will be pretty uniform; but this should not exclude the careful analysis of all that the past and the present of English law and English ideas offer for our adoption, the conscious selection from the mass of those principles which promise to be most strong, fruitful and beneficent, and the persistent endeavour to give them recognition and a governing influence throughout the fragmentary legislation to which for some time and for some purposes we are confined. The separate laws, being thus controlled, will be in the main consistent and capable at the proper time, without any harsh disturbance of interests, and almost without a perceptible break of continuity, of uniting into a single and well-compacted general Code.

5. These principles, of the highest importance yet too obvious almost for statement but that they have been called in question by an eminent authority, are, as we think, misrepresented, or at least not correctly presented, by the comparison drawn between legislation and house-building. No one, we suppose, would be so foolish, except in a simile, as to say "I will first build the rooms I want and then devise the ground-plan of the house." What a sensible

man, having a reasonable anticipation of his future fortune and necessities with limited present means, would do would be to build room after room as he could afford it according to a plan laid down from the first, but not so immutably fixed as to admit of no adaptation to circumstances. This is the analogy, if any, which we think ought to be drawn; and if, coming closer to the matter in hand, we could suppose the English law to have been fostered and controlled in its earlier stages by a wide and clear apprehension of general principles, it is impossible to doubt that it would have conferred through many generations greater blessings, at a much less cost, than in fact it has done to the people amongst whom it grew up. The Roman law, being in theory a *jus gentium*, freed so far as its constructors could free it from the narrowing peculiarities of a particular people, has been found more rich in general principles covering a variety of circumstances than the insular product of our own history and character. From the English law, then, we must not take at random, but choose such materials and such models for the structure we have to raise in India as will fit appropriately into a design, however remote in its accomplishment, congruous and symmetrical in the relation of its parts, and adapted, as far as human foresight extends, to the place, to the people, and to their hoped-for share in the general progress of civilized men.

6. We would not have it supposed that in thus vindicating the beneficial effect, and the necessity even, of a constant attention to uniform and expansive general principles in legislation, we in any way underrate the importance of the historical and of the practical elements of the work. The growth of law is always going on. It is the upshot of a contention ever renewed of rival interests and conflicting tendencies of thought. It thus reflects the material and moral growth of the nation. The historical element of existing law as disclosed in actual usage and the decisions of the Courts as well as in special legislation must never, therefore, be disregarded. But by the aid of comparative jurisprudence we may arrive at such clear conceptions of the life, growth and death of legal ideas in the several stages of social and moral progress that we can with a great degree of probability forecast what is already, and will more certainly be, felt as an incumbrance, and remove it. We may determine, at least approximately, what will fit into the general sphere of national thought of which the legal region is but a segment, and introduce it from another system in which it has already been submitted to experiment. We may labour with a fuller consciousness of the general ends to be pursued so as to work parallel to the legislation of the most advanced and prosperous countries. It is of the nature of the human mind and character to be deeply impressed by an orderly development of consequences from received principles, even when that development takes a course different from what unaided instinct and the first rude necessities of practice would have suggested. Thus, by timely legislation, taking just account of existing legal conditions as an outgrowth of the past and a necessary basis of the future, we may save the community many painful experiences, put it into possession of the fruits of others' labours and pains, and hasten by whole generations its entry into the great procession of the nations towards a uniformity of laws founded on uniformity in the conception of right and of the essential elements of human welfare.

7. In attempting to carry out such a scheme it is, perhaps, more difficult to determine, at any given moment, exactly what legal needs exist to be satisfied than to devise the laws which for the time will satisfy them. It is still harder to determine in what precise form and measure an infusion from a foreign system is capable of forming a vital adhesion to the existing body so as to supply an obvious deficiency, or even give a stimulus to its natural growth. The legislature, then, should be in close and appreciative communication with the felt necessities and the active thought of the society for which it is to work. It must be quick to discern permanent tendencies amongst the temporary fluctuations of popular impulse. Without binding itself in the trammels of what has grown effete, it must recognize the existing state of facts as a main element of the structure to be raised, and mould them into a symmetrical fabric with the more universal element drawn from general jurisprudence. Hence a necessity not only for an acquaintance with the contents and the working of past laws, but for a thorough insight into the actual circumstances of the community both in their mutual relation as physical facts and in the way

they are conceived by the mind of the people, in the wishes and aims thus generated, and in the moral preparation made by them for the reception of some new development or some new combination of principles. When we see the untiring care and precision with which the grounds of chemical or mechanical science are investigated, and the observations and experiments verified again and again before a fact is admitted finally as the ground-work of a law, a sense of surprise is awakened at the coarse and slovenly inductions, or the purely *à priori* assumptions, on which the spirit of system is too often content to build in the science of human action. The true use of a system is to co-ordinate the facts, not to neglect or in an arbitrary way to admit or to exclude them. The true purpose of a Code is to further the moral and material progress of a people by fostering a general harmony of thought and action, and by employing all the means afforded by existing conditions for ensuring a future amelioration. There must, then, be exact and sympathetic observation leading to true insight; there must be development; there must also be adoption and appropriation; but all without waste of force, and without neglect of any element which by its unacknowledged presence will set all calculations at fault.

8. In India itself a different set of objections has been raised to any attempt at scientific legislation. Collect, it is said, and group the existing facts of custom and practice, and leave the future wholly to natural development. The answer is that, essential as an exact ascertainment of the facts of the society and of their true relations is to the legislator, a sound theory is just as essential. It is a sound and comprehensive theory which in legal as in physical science alone gives life to the materials which it embraces. Such a theory in any department of human thought can be formed only by careful and continued reflexion on a copious store both of facts and of subsidiary theories by which the facts are viewed and classed according to various methods of arrangement. It implies the exercise of intelligence unbiassed by any predilection except for the truth, a readiness to accept all the teachings of experience, where it points out what is immediately expedient as well as what is permanently necessary. The contempt for theory which is felt by some men of considerable observing powers is, in truth, a contempt for all that makes their observations valuable. They are themselves the slaves, not unfrequently, of partial theories qualified by mere inconsistencies, which can be reconciled only by reference to some higher point of union at which a wider generalization stands ready to reconcile seemingly discordant facts. A mere empirical acquaintance with affairs may become a snare in the presence of new combinations; and in meeting the foreseen difficulties of the future, it is unsafe to yield to the suggestions of unsystematic thought, or of no thought at all, which are dear to indolence, dogmatism and mental impatience.

9. Objections of the kind that we have just been considering have in the last few years been urged so strongly, and even vehemently, in this country against all comprehensive legislation whatever, that we may be pardoned for examining the arguments that have been employed by reference in somewhat more detail to the teachings of history and of social science. It would seem as though a reaction of lassitude had quenched the energies of many distinguished administrators when we find them shrinking from projects which a few years ago they would have heartily welcomed. Legislation generally has for the time become distasteful, scientific legislation a kind of bugbear. It seems to be thought that the effort of grasping the new necessities can be avoided by a simple folding of the hands: it is overlooked that the times of great administrative progress in India have been the times also of great legislative activity. Society, it is in substance asserted, can provide for its jural needs without any intervention of the legislature, and such intervention, being unnecessary, will almost certainly be mischievous. That there is much that is plausible in these arguments cannot be denied; but we believe they have no solid foundation and would hardly have been thought of but for their accordance with the tendency which for the moment is dominant in the minds of their authors. We think that active legislation is essential to the political health of a growing society; that it meets needs which cannot otherwise be satisfied, and that the more systematic it is, provided the system itself is a moderately good one, the more beneficial it will be in its operation and influence.

10. A sense of the necessity for fixed laws is one of the earliest sentiments of every settled community. It rests on the constraining influence of habit, a

centripetal instinct and the perception of utility according to the dominant notions of the general good. The physical circumstances and the prevailing beliefs of a people form an environment or nidus in which the common tendencies of human nature are developed in a tribal or national form which then reacts strongly upon the elements from which it sprung. Thus a people's law composed of a universal and an individual element becomes as characteristic as its language. It presents itself in concrete forms the suitability of which is immediately apprehended by the popular consciousness, or which are rather determined by it in the very process of germination. By time and use what was vague and unorganized becomes in a measure fixed and symmetrical. The yet unrecognized working is felt of the instinct of order and system; a new or unfixed rule of convenience is moulded to a form consistent with the general spirit of the received custom by the influence of association and a sense of congruity; while the lapse of years surrounds with a sacred halo those earlier laws which are linked with the dim and magnified traditions of the past.

11. As a community advances, the extension of its territory, the separation of employments, the multiplied forms of individual development, enfeeble the common consciousness of legal right which made its earlier law. In the subordinate aggregations which form towns and villages, as in those divisions of the people which compose different classes, a unity of feeling springing from local neighbourhood, similar pursuits or identity of moral tendency still gives birth from a contact with new circumstances to usages whose fitness is recognized, and causes their reception as rules of custom. In the wider sphere of general law the requisite developments have to be effected by scientific evolution from the earlier established principles insensibly modified by the medium in which Courts and jurists work,* or by positive legislation on the part of the sovereign authority. The capacity for a spontaneous development of law in the people wanes as the facts to be regulated grow more complex. A sense of comparative imbecility in the presence of the more definite and palpable embodiment of the public force deprives its law-creative faculty of liveliness and vigour.† The cloudy suggestions which come from this source encounter as to all the great interests of society the clear-cut provisions of a written law. New ideas grow up, new discoveries are made, giving rise to new institutions, fashions and employments. An individualism and independence of action have meanwhile become possible and prevalent which submit to no control less powerful than that of the whole State. It is then the legislature alone which can pronounce the doom of effete laws and perform a work of reconstruction answering to the spirit and the needs of each successive generation.

12. Now this, which is true of communities in general, is in a peculiar degree true of the great community of British India. The apposition at almost every conceivable point of all that is oldest with all that is newest in civilization has produced groupings of fact and jural necessities with which it was impossible that the indigenous law should be able to cope. The legal consciousness of a people bound in the chains of caste and tradition could not develop itself concurrently with the new physical and moral changes brought in by the masterful foreigner. Those only who were familiar with the actual working of the new order of things, though in a different region, could hope to frame laws appropriate to the new world they were creating. The introduction of the English law, or of legislation founded on the English law, into British India may be compared with the general adoption in Europe in the Middle Ages, and especially in Germany, of the Roman law, though the rate of change is infinitely faster. In the slowly-won victory of the enlightened classes over the dull persistence of their ignorant countrymen, the diffusion of new ideas and the creation of new wants and new sensibilities produced in the jural sphere a craving for regulations which could not be built up upon the rude framework of Teutonic tradition. The official depositories and mouth-pieces of custom found no formulas quite adapted to the new exigencies, while the Civil law presented in a consistent

* See Maine's Ancient Law, Ch. II, pp. 31-33 (third edition).

† The establishment of the British power in India has been followed by a decline of the village-communities as independent centres of political life, which is sometimes regretted but was plainly inevitable. In providing for the growth of society as a whole, and favouring individual enterprise, the Government had to limit the authority once exercised by the small communities, and once the necessary stay of their corporate existence, but become in the presence of a higher organization a means only of isolation and obstruction. Restricted in its power to enforce rules by the predominating influence of the ubiquitous "sarkár," the village-assembly soon lost the capacity to invent them. It ceased in be an effective organ alike of the public strength and of the public will. This atrophy in its turn necessitated an increased energy on the part of the Government, and centralized legislation took the place of customary law, as it alone could provide for the extended relations springing from a freer and wider-ranging activity.

system plain rules for daily needs, which yet conformed to general principles of the widest application. There was no need to find out through costly failures the way to sound conclusions. The requisite experiment had been made, and the result so expressed as to produce instant conviction. Thus, the Roman law took its place beside the Customary law, and in the course of generations went far to supersede it. Anomalies in time grew up in this system of double origin. There were inconsistencies of judicial decision and a wilderness of contradictory literature. The Code of Frederick the Great first attempted a thorough-going remedy. The Austrian Code followed; and then the Code Napoléon collecting the opinions of the great legists of France became a model, even in its errors and defects, for half the continent of Europe.

13. We may gather from this retrospect that the influence of English government, of an English mercantile class, of English literature, and acquaintance with English institutions, made the adoption of the English law in its leading principles an inevitable necessity for modern India. The new conditions of social existence raised questions to which the indigenous law gave no answer, or worse than none. Recourse was instinctively had to the law which furnished the requisite solutions, and its decisions once admitted in a few cases exacted conformity throughout a wide area to the principles on which they rested in order to prevent obvious and glaring contradictions. The English race could effectively construct—could even imitate—no civilization but the English; and of this the English law is a vital part. Step by step it made its way by occasional direct legislation, by methods of exposition and by the judgments of the Courts in a fragmentary way into every corner of the country. Mufassal munsifs, speaking no language but their vernacular, were told at last by a Chief Justice through their superiors that they were bound to dispose of the litigation of Maráthas according to the principles of English law which the Courts at Westminster would bring to bear on the same cases.* This, which might seem a *reductio ad absurdum* of the assumptions on which the highest Courts of India had for years proceeded, was after all not a mere logical disproof of the premises from which it was inferred. It was but a somewhat premature anticipation of the result to which things were inevitably tending. The earlier and more obvious works of codification—the Criminal Codes and the Code of Civil Procedure—had then already been produced; but it was now demonstrated that a more searching and laborious task must be undertaken. In the new difficulties which were daily arising, the Native judges, cut off by an elaborate education from sympathetic accord with the thought of their own people, ill-read in their own legal literature and thoroughly conscious of the tests by which their abilities would be appraised, would resort for guidance to the English text-books—to them and to judgments of the High Courts steeped thoroughly in English law, as might be expected from judges long familiar with the lore of the reports. By the Appellate judges the decrees of the lower Courts would be approved or condemned, an improved reading of the English law only being substituted for a defective one, and the chain of precedent at every step growing stronger. A system having won acceptance, no individual judge, however enlightened and sensible, could set bounds to its predominance. Even the terms of the English Real Property Law, drawn straight from the feudal system, have become, with all their misleading connotations, a part of the common vocabulary of the Courts.

14. From such an irregular and haphazard mixture of incongruous systems, some kind of order would in time no doubt have been evolved by the Courts. But the time might be a very long one—all the longer on account of the replenishing of the High Courts periodically by barristers sent straight from England, and therefore, however able, strangers necessarily for some time to the special tendencies of thought, and the special ways of confronting facts, proper to the Indian lawyer. Meanwhile, the people would suffer from uncertainty, and the law become a luxury for the rich or a gambling excitement for men on the brink of insolvency. The Legislature was imperatively called on to regulate the new development on a rational appreciation of the principles to be adopted or rejected, of the forms in which they should be grouped and of the proper place of each greater chapter in the general system of law. A Code, in short, had become necessary in order to prevent the endless litigation, the ruinous losses, the manifold embarrassments and the discouragements to traffic

* See 2 Bom. H. C. R. 38, per Couch, C.J.

and enterprise which would attend the slow formation of a complete body of law by the wasteful process of natural selection. The necessity has not diminished with time. On the contrary, such progress as has been made, as it has rested on an assumption of principles drawn directly or by generalization from the English system, has given to those principles a range of influence,—has so imbedded them in the living body of the Indian law—that all further growth of the jural system must in some way conform to them. The choice is between the halting and contradictory action of the Courts and of chance usages growing up amongst a miscellaneous population and the systematic action of the Legislature, taking all appreciable conditions into account and aiming constantly at reducing the law not only to substantial accordance with actual necessities, but to the most simple, consistent and intelligible form.*

15. The work, moreover, must be one of cautious discrimination as well as of organization. The marked characteristic of the English law, in spite of a much larger infusion of the Roman system than our lawyers are, or were, willing to admit, is its insularity, its shrinking from general principles, its bit-by-bit growth on the results of particular cases. This empirical process has caused our law, no doubt, to grow with our growth, to mirror our history and to fit the peculiar stamp which the national character has received from our antecedents and surroundings. Moreover, a body of decisions has been collected in the reports, greatly outnumbering even the 30,000 *responsa prudentum* which Tribonian and his colleagues compiled at the bidding of the Emperor Justinian. Treated in a really scientific spirit, these decisions should be of inestimable value to the jurist and legislator. They are so many experiments which even in their not infrequent failure are in the highest degree instructive. But it must be said that when read without the aid of wide generalizations, and without the control of dominant notions drawn from the necessary relations of organized society, they may be a clog to progress and a means of almost infinite divergence from the track along which society is destined to move in the coming generations. It needs at times a Mansfield and a Cockburn to break the shackles of precedent, to go back to first principles, and to educe from them results which shall place the law once more abreast of the novel and extended needs of a time when every day brings forth some change.

16. This law, however, so isolated, so special, so indifferent to aught but a practical grasp of the legal relations which a single society presents for discussion, we must of necessity make the basis in a great measure of the law of India. It may serve the purpose; but it is certain that the good will be mixed in a needless degree with evil unless it be used with prudence and sagacity. Those peculiarities which adapt it best to England are in some respects disqualifications in India. From amid the mass of precedents and proximate rules of the practical lawyer, the Indian legislator, if his work is to be beneficial and enduring, must seize the central and governing idea. He must compare it with the results arrived at as to the same class of relations under other systems. If he finds a general accordance between them, he may safely proceed to consider how far the special circumstances of the country and the people for whom he has to legislate admit, repel, or qualify the application of an apparently universal principle. Hindú society has its own laws of unmeasured antiquity. It has its religion closely interwoven with those laws. It has the customs which that religion consecrates and springing fresh from the nature of the people. To ignore these facts is to invite failure. It is a living body that we have to deal with, identical in some respects with others of the same species, but with its individuality and its need for individual treatment as well marked as our own national character.

* Inaction on the part of the Legislature retards but does not arrest legislation. In the absence of enactments the judge makes law declaring what is the customary law, and what rules regulate rights not governed by customary law.

Beyond his own experience the judge must look for materials to the suitor who is interested to secure a particular decision rather than the accurate ascertainment of a usage or the establishment of sound principles; who frequently lacks the means requisite to procure such proof as may be available or to retain a competent advocate. In the ascertainment of the customary law, then, the Legislature has ordinarily greater facilities than the Courts. A proposed law is published. Information can be obtained from the best sources and tested by the experience of individual members, who bring to the discussion of the proposed law experience acquired in the different districts of the empire or province. It may happen, but it must happen less frequently than is possible with the imperfect machinery of Courts of justice, that customary law is rejected where it should be recognized, or recognized where proof is inadequate.

In legislating on subjects not governed by customary law, the Legislature has again this advantage over the Courts, that before it arrives at a decision, its proposals are published, and criticism from all parts of the empire invited and weighed.

17. It is true that in the sphere of the criminal law and of procedure successful steps have been taken in legislation, governed to a certain extent by English analogies. But, if scrutinized, these experiments prove rather the necessity of recasting the materials of the English law than the expediency of adopting them undigested, unassayed and unmodified. The grounds of penal legislation are much the same everywhere. Murder, theft, arson, forgery, are essentially identical wherever a possibility of committing them exists. No serious difficulty is found in drawing up parallel tables of equivalent crimes for the purposes of extradition-treaties. Procedure, again, is a merely mechanical process for getting the parties to litigation and their witnesses before the Courts, for securing a fair hearing, and for giving effect to the Court's command. But when we come to the laws of property and of the family, a very different set of considerations presents itself. The dominion of man over external nature, his right over the actions of his neighbour arising from contract, may assume endlessly various forms. His personal relations as a husband, father, brother or caste-fellow are not only susceptible of infinite variation but touch his sensibilities in their tenderest points. In dealing with the substantive private law we place ourselves in the very midst of the actual life of the sentient beings who look to us for furtherance in happiness and prosperity. Every step we take is full of the peril of wounding some unknown susceptibility. The mass of people are incapable of proceeding *per saltum* to a recognition of the ultimate advantages of great changes which at the time jar on their traditional prejudices and reduce them to a state of puzzled uncertainty.

18. If, then, by means of additional laws we wish to contribute a new expansive force to Native society, we should, first of all, free ourselves from the fetters of a too exclusive devotion to our own somewhat narrow legal system. The work to be done calls for a wider survey, for a comparison of systems and a truly philosophical induction. The late Mr. Justice Willes insisted strongly on the advantages of such a method, even for English legislation. He argues for "a really well-considered Code . . . . embodying improvements suggested by a comparison of our own laws with those of other countries," which, as he truly says, "can hardly all be mistaken." When we see how one proposition after another insisted on by the great continental jurists has to force its way after years or generations of controversy into the body of English jurisprudence, we cannot but be struck with the narrowing effect of an almost purely deductive method confining professional genius to a range in no way commensurate with human nature, and obstinately refusing admission to any legal principle which cannot be proved needless by the possibility of referring it directly to something already admitted. When one sees the vehemence with which the continental jurists themselves contest some important points, a further lesson is learned of the limitation even of highly cultivated faculties. What fits the whole scope of expanding human capacities can be determined only by the profound insight of genius; but ordinary intelligence can pronounce with certainty on the insufficiency or unfitness of many rules for any people or any system except those in whose midst they have grown up.

19. How far, and in what form, the particular rules accepted in England are suited to this country and community is thus in every case a question which must be met on grounds, not of mere prejudice or senseless imitation, but according to a just analysis of what is proposed and what are the conditions under which it is to operate. To answer the question aright, something more than mere juristic science must be brought to bear on it. There must be a competent knowledge of the existing written and unwritten law, intimacy with Native habits and modes of thought, a set of associations through which the mind of the inquirer is spontaneously affected with an emotion, or the reflex of an emotion, akin to that which will be on any occasion felt by the ordinary Mussulmán or Hindú. A large degree of this responsive faculty is no doubt sometimes acquired by men of sympathetic temperament in the work of the Courts, but in general it exacts early and familiar relations between the Native and his would-be benefactor; it requires an intercourse kept up in varying positions through several years to enable the European to go outside himself and see how matters look from the purely Native point of view. It may not be right or safe to accept the view thus presented as conclusive; but it cannot be right simply to ignore it. Proceeding on a method of disdain some of our measures may by

chance succeed; many of them must necessarily fail. We work in the dark, and our legislation, being founded on no appreciative insight into the moral nature of the Natives, can never become in its entirety a portion of their intellectual being. "Government," as Burke says, "is a practical thing made for the happiness of mankind, not to furnish out a spectacle of uniformity to gratify the schemes of visionary politicians;" while the true end of legislation is "to follow, not to force, the public inclination, to give a direction, a form, a technical dress and a specific sanction to the general sense of the community." The experience of the world, the decay of superstitions, enable us now to go back with comparative intellectual freedom to really first principles. In pursuing this course, we come upon springs of thought and action common alike to Hindú, Mussulmán and Christian. At these we should pause and appropriate all they can yield to us; employ the results with frugal skill, and, having thus established the base-line and some of the principal points of our system, leave the development of its details to time, to the sure germination of sound thoughts and to the action of the Courts, continually checked in any tendency to aberration by the constraining influence of great and conspicuous landmarks.

20. The principles, then, which we attempt to introduce in our legislation, and especially in a Code, should be comparatively few, carefully chosen and thoroughly approved. They should be cast in a form as far as possible resembling that of rules already accepted, or appear as the logical outcome of already recognized doctrines.* The new law would thus link itself naturally to the law previously existing, blend with it imperceptibly, and form a basis for a new departure. It is the characteristic of sound and fruitful principles to embrace an ever-widening mass of details within their operation. Contradictory rules and reasonings are either modified or perish before them. Those principles which in themselves are consistent with the elementary facts of human nature are sure as matters progress to be recognized as the proper complement of others already accepted. Thus, from step to step a logically organized system is formed, while by a process of reaction the character of the community itself in which this process is going on is moulded insensibly to a development in which the maximum of its beneficial energy can be put forth in the manifold lines of activity which the law leaves invitingly open in every direction consistent with the common welfare.

21. The leading principles of a Code, such as we have conceived it, would be principles of human nature itself, but principles arrived at by a process of scrupulous comparison. Its propositions should be broad, simple and readily intelligible.† Their remoter consequences should be left to be traced out by judicial interpretation and the play of the popular consciousness. The induction on which they are based should be wide and accurate for the very purpose of avoiding entanglement in the details of subordinate and derivative principles. A Code thus formed will not retard or hamper progress and development: it will afford a new outline to fill up, a new platform to start from, a new impulse to systematic thought. It is conceivable that here and there its rule will constitute a barrier in some direction which otherwise the course of social evolution would have taken; but the slight obstruction thus caused will be as nothing to the positive aid afforded by a well-devised and consistent scheme of fundamental laws. Such a scheme, by the standards it sets up, by the mental standing points which it provides and imposes, contains the most certain and effectual means of its own further amelioration in the future. As the subtilties and complications of human affairs exceed the most sagacious human prevision, it will be found in time that some rules are in effect out of harmony with others. Some will correspond to the spontaneous movement of society and some will not. It may be that those which years before rested on a more specious support of sentiment and reasoning, being in truth the weaker, their inexpediency by degrees comes out. The better-founded rules, meanwhile, gain more and more on the convictions of the community; and a sense of the real incongruousness of the two having arisen, the moment has come for revision and excision. Such a process is as inevitable as human work is necessarily imperfect; but a system

* The concrete application of the law should be facilitated by the now familiar aid of illustrations of as simple a character as possible and drawn from actual cases or the incidents of every-day life.

† "Les lois ne doivent point être subtiles: elles sont faites pour des gens de médiocre entendement."—Mont. Esprit des Lois, XXIX, 16.

sound as a whole will meanwhile have done much to form the character and the turn of legal thought which will make reparation easy and natural without any general disturbance.

22. Due regard being had to the considerations on which we have dwelt, it must be admitted that a variety of laws under the same Government is not only an embarrassment to the Courts, but an impediment to intercourse and fruitful activity. The business of merchants, bankers and carriers, pursued under different conditions in different localities, is hampered with difficulties which check enterprise resting on nice calculations and adjustments. The public law ought to be substantially the same throughout the territories under a Government, as otherwise people may expose themselves without knowing, without having reason to know it, to ruinous penalties. When Caste-laws do not restrict intercommunion, uniformity of marriage and family-laws is as obviously desirable. The law relating to immoveable property and its incidents may well admit of considerable variations according to local circumstances. Landed estates are usually collected in one province and subject to one law; but even when this is not so, little or no practical inconvenience arises from a property in Bengal being held on a different tenure from one in Madras. Within the sphere of transactions variable at the will of those who engage in them, it is in the mutually dependent and ever-extending operations of commerce that a need of uniformity of law first becomes apparent; and thus the law of contracts, first in fragmentary sections and then in a systematic collection of general principles, claimed early recognition in the formation of the Indian Code. As society with its desires and needs settles down, in various phases of its being, to an approximately permanent scheme of existence, the tendency to assimilation which in ruder times would have extended identical customs over a wider and wider field appeals to the Government to effect the same objects by legislation. The spirit of the community at large spreads by gradual infiltration through the mass of local peculiarities and subdues them to itself. Change of dwelling-place and sale of land become more frequent; and the necessity is felt of rules for the holding of property and for all common transactions which will best express the average general convictions as to what is beneficial and convenient.

23. By opponents of scientific uniformity in legislation for India we are often reminded of the extremely different social conditions and stages of progress attained in different parts of the country. That very great differences exist is undoubted; but it is in no way conclusive of the question of systematic, as opposed to casual, law-making. Looking at the matter by the light of history, we have to admit that the contrasts in civilization amongst the several provinces of the Roman Empire were not less marked than those to be observed in British India. Yet this was not allowed to prevent the growth and application of a uniform system of legal principles. The prætorian law, in fact, gained largely by its necessary adaptation to the needs of citizens and foreigners alike, and its consequent rejection of all that was specially local and peculiar. Principles of universal application according to the standards then recognized had to be sought out, because it was felt that what was a good reason for a rule to a Roman was sometimes no reason at all to a foreigner, or even to a provincial. It was in this way that the Civil Law gained that character of generality which has given it such an ascendancy on the Continent of Europe. In India analogous conditions must lead to not wholly unlike results. The law to be introduced, or framed out of existing local materials, has always to be tried by the test of its suitability to the varying circumstances of the different provinces. What is insular or cramped either in thought or in expression is thus almost certainly eliminated. The central ideas of the English law are, in such works as the Penal Code and the Contract Act, cleared from the remnants of a lower stage of organization with which, in the English books, and in the English Courts, they are still encumbered, and presented in a simplicity and generality of expression which has re-acted very perceptibly on the ideas of lawyers in England. The more searching analysis forced by his situation on the Indian lawyer and legislator may thus in the end prove highly beneficial both to the science of law, and to its practical application.

24. Still, exceptions must undoubtedly be made in many cases in which it can be seen that what is special and local cannot be made immediately to yield

to what is general without a diminution of the people's happiness. In such cases the question occurs, "Le mal de changer est-il toujours moins grand que le mal de souffrir?"* and it must receive a reasonable and considerate answer. But even the most backward districts are by degrees drawn within the general circulation of thought and activity. Their people become stamped with much the same intellectual marks as their neighbours. Transactions between them increase in frequency. After a time familiarity and habit have made a removal of anomalies welcome; and in this way a well-ordered uniformity subdues tract after tract by a perfectly natural process. It is quite possible, indeed, that, in the future, provinces which had few or no definite legal ideas of their own may become, like Gaul in ancient days, remarkable for the completeness and tenacity of their adhesion to the new system. In the meantime, the existence of necessary exceptions in particular districts is no more a reason against a systematic Code in other parts of India, than the operation in Scotland or the Channel Islands of their own laws is a reason against a scientific recension of the law of England.

25. It is not, however, necessary or desirable that a Code, taking it in even its narrower sense of an aggregate of the rules in a particular department of the law, should include chapters or separate statutes on every branch and subsection of the whole subject. As to some of these a change of circumstances, such as the discovery of an entirely new means of utilizing property, the growth or decline of population, or a rapid variation in people's conceptions and sentiments, may make it desirable to await the natural evolution of the new order of ideas. Custom itself in such cases undergoes a silent metamorphosis, which undue urgency would arrest, as it would call in alarm and prejudice to the support of established use and wont, and make reform possible only at the cost of dissatisfaction and resentment. In other cases wholly new institutions, such as railways or Government currency-notes, have to find by tentative adjustments their proper place amongst those already existing. Special and temporary legislation, and that only, is properly applicable in such instances. By degrees it is found out how far the change of facts and of ideas necessitates a permanent enlargement or modification of accepted general principles; and when this has come to pass, the time has arrived for an incorporation of the special law within the general system of the Code. In a well-ordered system a place will be ready for it.

26. A consideration of the first importance in the formation of laws is the character of the machinery by which they will be carried into effect. However well devised they may be in substance to meet the needs of the society for which they are made, yet if they involve theories and ways of regarding the facts they propose to deal with wholly foreign to the conceptions of those who are to apply them, it is inevitable that variations and errors of practice should arise which will largely detract from their success. In order that the administrator should work in the spirit of the legislator, it is necessary that the legislator should first bring himself within the sphere of thought of the administrator. He may enlarge and even transform that sphere by judicious endeavour, but it will not in general admit of sudden expansion or thaumaturgic change. Human stolidity, the force of habit, the faith in professional formulas, the disinclination to analysis of common notions—all these are factors in the problem with which the legislator has to deal. If he is bent rather on practical effect than theoretic excellence, they reconcile him to a slow march, in which his followers may accompany him, as preferable to any flight, however brilliant, in which he will be altogether alone. Thus, to make a law in India practically beneficial, account must be taken of the means of professional education,† of the constitution and relations of the several official ranks,

* Mont. Esp. des Lois, XXIX, 18.

† In some provinces necessarily, in others without such apparent necessity, the qualifications for admission to the profession of the law exact little either of technical or general knowledge.

In some provinces, and generally in the Mufassal, except in the cities, where there are law-professorships established by the Government in connexion with a University or Central College, technical education other than self-instruction is not available. The system of apprenticeship is unknown outside the Presidency-towns, nor there always resorted to.

The remuneration of professional assistance is, owing to the poverty of the people generally, meagre; and pleaders without private means are unable to provide themselves with text-books or reports, if they are sufficiently educated to study them. The judges can count on little assistance from the Mufassal Bar in any case that falls outside the range of their daily experience. The parties, at what is too often to them ruinous expense, are compelled to appeal from Court to Court, and eventually find themselves deprived of justice from the unskilfulness with which their cases have been launched or prosecuted in the Court of first instance. No radical improvement is to be expected in the administration of justice in India until the better education of the Mufassal Bar is secured; and having regard to the circumstances of the people, the most effective, because to the Bar the least expensive means of securing this result appears to be the extension of codified law.

of the special merits and defects of the administrative class, and the traditions in which they have been trained, as well as of the physical situation, the history and character, of those on whom the law is to operate." Abstract perfection must yield in this as in other ways to the narrowing conditions of actual practice and of work to be done by ordinary officials. This, however, is so far from affording any reason against scientific legislation adapted to eventual consolidation that it supplies an argument in favour of that course. A poor and generally ill-trained class of advocates must derive obvious advantages from the economy and uniformity of method of a well-constructed Code. Busy administrators, dealing off-hand with innumerable details, cannot afford the time, even if they have the turn of mind, when a legal question arises, for sifting a particular Act so as to make themselves by a special study masters of what it says and of the spirit in which it has been written. If, however, all the principal Acts are composed on substantially uniform principles and with reference to higher unities towards which those principles converge, much of the official's labour is saved. He becomes himself penetrated by the spirit of the Code, and naturally brings to bear on the construction of every passage a method of interpretation substantially identical with that of the Legislature itself. The consummation is thus furthered, though it may never be quite achieved, of a uniformity of administration giving full effect everywhere to uniformity of law.

27. If, in endeavouring to state the grounds and principles on which, as we think, sectional and eventually general codification should proceed in India, we have been led into undue prolixity, a reason or an excuse may be found in the existence at this time in this country of a strong current of feeling which is opposed to all systematic legislation whatever. Its influence may not improbably be felt even in England, and by some whose interest in this country entitles them to a full statement of the reasons on which we would base systematic legislation; but, without dwelling on any speculation of that kind, it is, we think, highly desirable that in India, and for Indian purposes, a notion to which indolence and arbitrariness incline us to give a too ready welcome should be met, and if possible dissipated. The success of laws depends in some degree everywhere—in India in a special degree—on the spirit in which they are received and administered: and the zeal of the great body of public functionaries will, we believe, be more heartily engaged in giving effect to a legal system when they perceive its solid groundwork and its beneficial aim. A Code framed according to the conceptions we have tried to set forth ought not to fail in either requisite. It involves no preference of conjectural anticipation to that clear apprehension of fact which is the only sure foundation of science. In the sphere of legislation, as in other spheres, true reformation is a process of evolution rather than of revolution. The life of a community, as of an individual, implies continuity and assimilation. Society is a complex aggregate, swayed by inherited tendencies, beliefs and sentiments with respect to family-relations, to neighbourly rights and duties, to liberty and property, which no purely speculative plan of legislation would fit. All this is true and of unspeakable importance; but the same study and experience which establish its truth reveal also the capacity for progress which every community presents, the immense efficiency of co-ordinated action, the power to control, to stimulate and to mould a national character, of a reasonable, just and consistent system of laws.

28. It is not necessary or desirable that the principles of human action, and of men's relations, as they appear separately on ultimate analysis, should be the ground of a classification of laws or of the subjects for legislation. If we may resume the comparison to a house, it is plain that in constructing one as well as another, the builder must have regard to the same principles as to strength and applicability of materials, to the same mechanical laws and the same rudiments of design. But a classification of houses—still more of rooms—according to the predominance in them of one or the other of these elements of their construction would be of no service for the ordinary uses of life. For such purposes they are classed according to a set of more obvious external characteristics—their fitness for particular purposes—not because the others are less important, but because habit has taught us to expect a general conformity to a reasonable standard which on occasion we test in the proper way. The classification according to position, shape and fitness brings the objects into connexion

along a more extended line of useful and practical ideas than one according to more abstruse resemblances. So in arranging laws, it is not so much the underlying principles of their construction which should determine their classification, as the readiness with which particular series of rules hang together, or group themselves about some central doctrine, by a spontaneous association of ideas. When we use such words as "marriage," "partnership," "insurance," each of them calls up a train of thought more closely connected in fact, than the artificial combination of the infinitely various concrete instances embraced under such a word as "contract" or as "property." The use of method in legislation, as in arranging the contents of an existing aggregate of laws, is to aid the true conception and the recollection of the individual rules, and to bring out most forcibly their mutual relations in those respects in which they bear on actual practice. A grouping thus determined has somewhat the same relation to a purely abstract system, such as Austin favoured, as the natural system in botany to the Linnæan system. It takes account of the whole being and attributes of the objects to be dealt with, instead of properties of them, determinable indeed, but not by their determination bringing sufficiently together those which for the observer have most significance, and thus combining in each species the objects which in their totality are for him most really and closely related.

29. Another observation of some importance with reference to the arrangement of laws is that the chronological order of their emergence by no means coincides with that which they would occupy either according to the abstract scheme of a speculative jurist, or their co-ordination in a complete system. The practical needs of a society, arising from its moral and physical circumstances, may give rise to an institution at a comparatively early stage of its progress, the logical reasons for which are not disengaged for ages afterwards; while simple and obvious rules spring up in the latest as in the earliest stage to meet by slight adjustment some slight change. Thus Austin's analysis of sovereignty and law followed, not preceded, the practical outgrowth of innumerable institutions logically referrible to the notions thus brought into distinctness; and in the work of practical legislation it would not be possible either to await a final resolution of aggregate right into its irreducible elements, or to make those elements, when ascertained, the basis in their crude individuality of separate jural structures. The facts with which the law has to deal are essentially complex. It must yield, therefore, to the cross-divisions of human affairs, build on organic combinations of primary ideas, and accept great leading principles rather as a permeating influence than as a sole or chief ground of discrimination from each other of the great chapters of a Code.

30. The inference from such considerations as well as from the general practice of mankind is, that neither the purely abstract principles involved in laws, nor their historical relations, however necessary a study of these may be for their full comprehension, and for their scientific reconstruction, afford a safe or convenient basis for their arrangement. The great necessary relations in society which the laws do not create, but only regulate, are those which, combining the largest collections of naturally connected doctrines, suggest the best working plan. The State, moreover, does not and cannot as such come forward in its law-making capacity until society is already formed and tolerably well advanced in a rudimentary civilization. Its very existence as a political power presupposes a community already by common consent submitting in many things to fixed laws. What the sovereign-power, wherever it resides, has under these circumstances to do is, first, to provide for its own continued existence, and next for that of the society, by checking the disruptive force of private violence. The acquisition and devolution of property must already have become subject to customary rules before law in the strictest sense becomes possible. The governing ideas are modified and defined rather than created by legislation. The family in some form must have been coeval with, if not prior to, distinct personal ownership. In its essence it involves a set of relations but very partially amenable to external coercive regulation, but its continuity of existence brings it into connexions with property which at first are recognized and then regulated.

31. In all these cases the State has to deal with relations conforming to regular types of a permanent or at least durable existence, and susceptible of

strict regulation. In the great field of personal obligations the power of legislation as bearing on the essentials is comparatively limited. The natural instinct of freedom asserts itself in making bargains, and there is no interest of the community in general to be served by checking its indulgence. The law here is concerned rather in facilitating than in controlling the action of individuals. But if one fails in the duty he has undertaken to another, the State intervenes, and by force compels him to perform this duty, as it would one directly imposed in the public interest, or else to render an equivalent. The intervention must, however, be called for. No interest of the community is so directly touched that the State should voluntarily step in to repress a breach of contract. Nor is it concerned, without invitation, to enforce redress for the large class of wrongs, ranging from inappreciably petty injuries at one end of the scale up to offences at the other. The public is but remotely interested in the contentions that arise from this source, in which, too, as in cases of contract, the right or wrong is seldom all on one side. The general characteristic of both classes of obligations is that they can be satisfied by a money-payment,—liquidated or unliquidated damages,—if not, then by some stipulated or compensatory act enforceable in a like way, from whichever source the obligation has sprung. Here the connecting link which associates cases otherwise very diverse is the substantial identity of the remedies, as in family-law it is the identity of physical and moral relations, and in the law of property the identical nature of the material objects of men's rights and duties.

32. The law of personal capacity lies rather collateral to, than in any relation of logical antecedence or sequence to, the other great branches of the law. We may regard the impersonated State as either addressing its commands only to persons of particular conditions, as alone conceived able to obey them, or to the whole body of citizens, with following clauses of exception in favour of those deemed incapable of performing the duties imposed on each man in general. In a Code recognizing caste or other distinctions of race or birth as stamping an immutable legal character on every subject from the first, the law of status in this sense, and the legislation determining it, might properly take precedence of other private laws. It would define certain dominant capacities by which the whole operation of the laws of property, family, and obligations would be pervaded and modified at every step. But in a system accepting as a principle the possibility of indefinite changes of personal condition a different set of considerations prevail. We are not met at every turn by an enlarged capacity attending a high caste or a *deminutio capitis* caused by a low caste: capacity for rights and duties presents itself as generally uniform, subject only to particular exceptions requiring special discussion. Thus, physical imbecility due to age or sex, mental, as in the case of lunacy, and disabilities arising from a foreign nationality or domicile, give rise to qualifications for their subjects of the commands and permissions that bear on others. A special extension of personal rights, as in the case of a British-born subject, is anomalous, and, like the exemption of a Native notability from attendance in Court, is best treated perhaps only as a singular provision of the particular law which in each case gives the privilege.

33. The cases of restricted capacity that we have mentioned may obviously in a general system be as well dealt with after as before the laws of property and of obligations. The case of insolvency, in which a man labours under a positive incapacity to pay debts which the law bids him pay, is a case of personal disability which cannot possibly be dealt with in legislation without an assumption of laws of property and obligation already established. Corporations and societies, whether formed for mercantile or for charitable purposes, are significant to the law solely or chiefly as artificial persons capable of holding property subject to special restrictions: the place of the law respecting them should naturally be determined by this consideration. The legal relations of such loose aggregates as the inhabitants of a hamlet, or the Dhers or Mhárs of a village, stand on the border between the political and the private law. Co-ownership and co-liability, solidarity of rights and of obligations, being notions which come into activity as a rule only when the performance of obligations is due, and not really affecting the extent or essence of the rights or duties in themselves, the rules concerning these subjects group themselves most naturally

under the law of obligations. Within the same principle falls the law o partnership.

34. The duties and rights of persons in a quasi-representative character such as trustees, have reference necessarily in the main to property, and imply laws of property already recognized. The assignee, the incumbrancer, the judgment-creditor, the liquidator, the executor and the administrator have each his peculiar, and for some purposes representative, position. But the legal right or duty devolving on such persons on account of another is not in itself essentially varied by the devolution. It is determined only as to details by the particular law which makes them substitutes, and the law relating to it is united by a stronger association to the law of property or of succession than to the general law of persons. In like manner, the rules investing particular functionaries, unitedly or individually, with special competencies are connected more naturally with the political or public law than with a law of personal capacities. Many offices are regarded in England as freeholds. With these may be compared such groups of rights and duties as belong to a village-astrologer. The holder of such an office has no doubt a special personal position; but it consists in this, that, in consideration of his performing certain duties, he holds property or a right against the property of his fellow-villagers. There is in this no peculiar status, no medium through which the incidence upon him of the law generally is disturbed or varied.

35. Although, then, as men are the subject of all laws, it might seem proper to place the law of persons first in any complete system, yet, looking to the actual needs of society, the rules of the public law are those which must first be established. "*Jus privatum sub tutela juris publici latet*," as Bacon says; and the higher stages of its development cannot be reached save in the security afforded by fixed and known laws of penal coercion. It was practically indispensable, therefore, that the Indian Government should enact the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure before reducing to scientific order the branches of the private law which have since engaged its attention. They express the rules according to which the State will exercise its external coercive force; and though the Code of Civil Procedure ought, perhaps, in theory and in a final arrangement, to follow the laws to which it supplies a sanction, yet, as being simply imperative, it rightly stands historically where it does. The substantive law of property and of obligations, though as yet untouched in great part by legislation, was sufficiently understood when the Code was enacted to furnish unwritten rules for the common cases; and to these the procedure could be applied. So, also, could rules of authentication, such as the Registration-laws, and fiscal rules, such as the Acts relating to stamps and court-fees. Limitation may be deemed a part of procedure itself, and has called for regulation in a series of Acts. In the same branch of legislation the rules of evidence were summarized in 1855, and more completely by Act I of 1872. Its outline may be deemed completed by the Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.

36. If, now, we should suppose the legislature to proceed from the absolutely imperative rules embraced in the public law to those by which it will enforce duties by remedial interference at the request or suggestion of a person injured, we should look next for a Law of Wrongs. In a complete system, starting from the basis of what acts or abstinences one subject is to be allowed to exact from another, no doubt the laws defining rights and their exercise throughout the whole range to which compulsion is properly applicable would precede a law concerned with the infringement of such rights and the redress of the consequent injuries. But laws in the legislative era are directly concerned with duties, and but indirectly with rights. The practical measure of a right created by Statute is the obligation that this Statute imposes. To some duties there are no corresponding rights in the proper sense of an extension of the power of a private individual over the action of another. The State simply commands that, under given circumstances, a particular duty shall be done on pain of damages or a penalty for default. The notion in such cases of the conduct being properly compulsive, apart from any special engagement, is what links the law affecting them to that of private wrongs in the chapter of absolute duties. For all practical purposes, moreover, each genus of right is well established long before its species are determined and their characteristics finally settled by the

later refinements of legislation. If, then, the legislature says that, apart from any exercise of volition in engaging to do this or that act, each subject shall abstain from particular classes of actions, or under circumstances shall act in particular ways, in which another subject is directly interested, those classes of actions can be easily defined by reference to well-understood rights, although the remotest distinctions of the latter may not yet have been fixed by the positive law. An "earlier Statute deals [with cases] as a genus within which a new species is brought by a subsequent Act," even without an express reference to the earlier, "*ubi enim casus exprimi non poterat . . . . casus omissus habetur pro expresso si similis fuerit ratio.*"* The law of wrongs, then, is theoretically possible and practically eligible as a subject for legislation without waiting for the detailed evolution of the laws of property and contractual obligations. As to the obligations arising from faults and failures of duty, which range from breaches of the law of quasi-contract up to the gravest civil injuries, that law itself must depend on another which defines the wrongs, and the kind of reparation which the law deems proper for each. It happens, here, as in every department, that according to any possible arrangement each class of laws is dovetailed in practice into some other. The real activities of social life are all going on together, and what a moment ago was a consequence has now become a cause in a tangle of interdependence. It is a necessary incident of all consecutive legislation that in earlier Acts there should be an anticipation of the main principles at least of others yet unconstructed.

37. As a matter of fact, the strict law of persons has acquired a definite form and purpose in the Acts relating to minority and the relations connected with it (Act IX of 1875, &c.), in the Lunacy Acts, and in the Naturalization and Extradition Acts, the last two standing on the border-land between personal and public or political law. The Companies Act, X of 1866, deals with the whole class of subjects suggested by its title. Act XX of 1863, removing the subject of temple-management from the domain of public to that of private law, has provided for the constitution of the bodies by whom the endowments are to be held and dealt with. The time for an expansion of this law and for recasting it in its final shape may hardly yet have arrived, though it seems clear that it will shortly need revision. In the department of family-law, marriage and divorce have been provided for by legislation in those sections of the community whose legal circumstances seemed to call for such regulation. Relations with regard to property as affected by marriage are in part determined by the Succession Act, X of 1865. The legal relations of parentage still await regulation, but for the great mass of the population are mingled, like all the family-relations, with religious laws which it would be political sacrilege to touch—a blunder under present conditions of thought and sensibility worse than a crime.† There is a law of guardian and ward, Act XIII of 1874, of very limited application, which may well be revised and extended. As to kinsmanship and its rights and duties—a topic of great importance under the Hindú Law of Inheritance, and of some importance under the Muhammadan law—legislation cannot be thought desirable until a systematic revision of these laws is called for with substantial unanimity by the Native communities themselves. Whenever such a work becomes expedient, Act XXI of 1850, preventing loss of property through loss of caste, and Act XV of 1856, permitting the remarriage of Hindú widows of all castes, will be embraced within further-reaching laws. The daily rule of civil life is disengaging itself by degrees in custom from the purely religious law, and the severance is hastened by the action of Courts working in a plane of thought but partially coincident with that of the Native mind: the growth of ideas in a wholly changed medium must here be awaited, not in any way anticipated. For the sections of the community not subject to the laws of Manu or of Muhammad, or other special personal law, the Succession Act provides a law which, during a trial of fourteen years, has been found well suited to their necessities, so far as can be gathered from the silence of those most interested. In matters not touching the personal law of Hindús, the same Act has been made applicable to them by the Hindú

* Bac. De Augm. B. VIII De Just. Univ. Aph. 20.

† No proposal, we are informed, has been entertained by the Government of India for legislation on the subject which would have the effect of withdrawing it in the case of Natives of this country from the control of their religious or personal laws. Any suggestions to the contrary must have rested on an entire misapprehension of the facts.

Wills Act, XXI of 1870, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay. As opportunities arise, it will be well to work on the same principle, by giving definition, regularity and means of authentication, so far as this can be done without causing misconception, to the various transactions which must still be governed as to their substance by rules sacred to those amongst whom they prevail, and not to be hastily moulded to conformity with a wholly alien system. The laws devised for this purpose should, however, stand for some years outside the general system of the Code, to be embraced within it only when time and use have shown with what variations, if any, they may be finally adopted.

38. Laws of the class to which we have just adverted would be instances falling under the principle we have stated of transitory circumstances met by a consciously transitory action of the legislature. To the same class would belong the rules which it may be necessary to enact on the thorny subject of change of personal law or of status attending a change of religion either on the part of the person held in view, or of some other person connected with him. It is a principle of the Hindú law as old as Manu that effect is to be given not only to local custom but to the usages of classes and of families. Under this rule it has been recognized that a Hindú family migrating may adopt the law of its new domicile or retain that of its former home. Primogeniture has been favoured in many cases. Female succession has in some been denied. The anomalies which a family may retain, it may also cast off, by indicating its submission to the general law. It was hardly an extension, therefore, of the existing law when the Privy Council in the great case of *Abraham* v. *Abraham* determined that a convert to Christianity might choose the law by which the devolution of his property should be governed. The High Court of Madras has ruled that a Hindú by his conversion subjects his estate to the operation of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865). It is obvious that there are cases in which, according to the law as thus interpreted, an affected change of religion might be made a means of inflicting grievous wrong. In some districts conversions of Hindús to Muhammadanism are pretty frequent, though only amongst the lower orders. Fishermen on the Western coast oscillate sometimes between Christianity and a Hindúised Muhammadanism. The questions raised by cases such as these cannot, it is plain, be disposed of by the legislature with advertence merely to the single possibility of conversion to Christianity. Christians have become Mussalmáns; Sikhs return sometimes to ordinary Hindúism; and a family once Jains has been found included within the community of the Lingayats. In the confusion of classes and the corruption of creeds, of which some provinces present such strange examples, it may eventually be found expedient to place the law of status as to property and as to succession on a footing wholly unconnected with religious belief or profession wherever the two are not indissolubly united. But for the present, and perhaps for a generation to come, the steps taken towards the solution of this legislative problem should for the most part be local, tentative, and occasional. In the meantime it deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at his own disposal, the Native of India, who may under circumstances elect amongst different forms of the Hindú law, ought not to be empowered to place himself under the sway of the Succession Act, and the other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature.* It seems highly undesirable to make a declaration of a change of faith a condition precedent to admission to an improved law of property and succession; and a public notice duly registered may perhaps be thought a sufficient safeguard against fraud on the part of one desiring to embrace the benefits of modern legislation.

39. Taking, then, the great divisions of a complete future Code to relate to (1) Public and Political Law, (2) Absolute Rights and Duties, (3) Obligations, (4) Property, (5) Personal Law, (6) Family Law, and (7) Successions, we find that the most marked deficiencies are under heads (2) and (4). For the law of

* Sir Charles Turner observes that a Hindú may by will distribute property wholly at his own disposal in accordance with the Succession Act, but he doubts whether he can merely by election place himself under a particular form of the Hindú law. He would substitute for this passage the following:—

"It deserves consideration whether, as regards property wholly at its disposal, a family which may by usage place self under a special form of law, whether Hindú, or any other, might not be empowered to declare that its property hall be governed by the Succession Act and other general laws of the same class enacted by the legislature."

property, judicial investigations, conducted now in a much more enlarged spirit than formerly, are rapidly paving the way to safe and comprehensive legislation; but to strike out into a region not thoroughly pioneered, or to follow the unsafe guidance of the English law, might do infinite harm. The work must be one of time and watchfulness and patience. Meanwhile, should the Bills which we now recommend obtain the approval of the legislature, the positive rules as to rights in the substantive Civil law will have received a considerable development. The Contract Act, with the Acts relating respectively to Negotiable Instruments, to the Transfer of Property, and to Trusts, will have settled the main principles of free bilateral transactions and fiduciary relations. The law as to the estates and interests to which the State will give effect in immoveables cannot as yet be reduced in its whole extent to systematic uniformity; but Alluvion is an important fact, which has daily to be dealt with, and our acquaintance with the broader features of the law of fixed property enables us to pronounce on the expediency of such limitations and extensions of proprietorship as are involved in a reasonable law of Easements. On the frontier-line of contract and family-law we place the Master and Servant Bill, carefully avoiding any aggression beyond what is absolutely necessary on the delicate domain of purely domestic relations. When these Acts or the chief of them have been passed,* we think that the Law of Wrongs, or of absolute private duties and rights, may next most profitably engage the attention of the legislature. This law, standing between the criminal law and the laws of property and obligations, is interwoven with both. It has numerous connexions also with the law of persons and of the family, and even with the law of succession, considering the onerous responsibilities which the latter throws on executors. If, in legislating on the subject, there will be some slight anticipation of rules yet to be precisely formulated, it may be said that there will at least be no presumption of leading principles still to be established. On the other hand, the positive rules as to rights which have already been enacted require, as a complement, a rational law of wrongs. What acts or omissions, under what circumstances, are civil wrongs may be answered generically at least on principles already accepted and embodied in our positive law, and beyond broad general rules it is not expedient to go. Such rules well co-ordinated and not frittered away in transcendental distinctions may, we apprehend, be safely left for minute development in the hands of the judges. The details of life and of social relations differ infinitely in this country from what they are in England, albeit the foundations of morality are in both countries the same: great care therefore should be exercised to avoid giving an arbitrary generality to special or secondary principles of the English system. Within firm and unmistakable outlines ample room should be afforded for the play of individual energy, for the growth of beneficial influences springing from sources within the community itself, and for the plastic force of judges and administrators at once in thorough sympathy with the legislature and thoroughly instructed in the habits, practices and tendencies of the Native community. We are not without hope that a clearly-drawn Code of absolute civil duties, well adapted to the character of the people, may, with the Penal Code and the Contract-law, serve in the course of time as the solid core of a greatly improved scheme of popular ethics. The argument that by knowing their absolute civil rights people will in many instances be led into litigation for the sake of asserting them, though it has been seriously advanced, is hardly worth serious discussion. Its natural conclusion is that all civil laws are an evil; it may be all penal laws too, since, if no one knew that he could obtain redress, no one would complain of any injury. In the one case or in the other the clearer the legal duty becomes, the fewer occasions will there usually be for litigation. Laws are made and administered in the interest of the general wellbeing. No rights should be given by law except those which it is important to maintain; and when the law conforms to this principle, the man may be regarded as a friend to society who, in vindication of his private right, enforces observance of a rule universally beneficial.

* As to the order in which the several Bills should be brought forward, none more convenient suggests itself than that in which we have here mentioned them. The Transfer of Property Bill is probably the most important in the extent of its bearing on the transactions of the people at large, and on that account might claim the first attention of the legislature; but the Negotiable Instruments Bill would probably be passed with greater rapidity, and would in its department be a very useful measure.

40. The Law of Torts, in the scope which we think ought to be given to it as a principal division of a general Code, will exact from its framers a great deal of labour and discrimination. The time to be expended on its preparation, if used with reasonable diligence, ought not to be in any way stinted. The various propositions and rules contained in it should be dwelt on for so long that they may be brought fairly and closely into comparison with the innumerable other jural notions, which will not come at a moment's notice, but present themselves spontaneously in the course of leisurely deliberation. To the legislature at large such a law will supply a subject on which all available experience and acumen may well be expended for a considerable time. Whether, then, any other far-reaching measure should at the same time be in hand may admit of question. We are inclined to think that when a topic of difficulty and great extent, having widely ramified connexions with human affairs and interests, has to be dealt with, the most effective course is to allow the mind for the time to be in a great degree possessed by it. By this, mental activity is not checked, rather stimulated; but all thoughts are for the time weighed with reference to the main and central object of consideration, until a coherent body of ideas has taken form and substance. A comparison of results then brings out the strong and the weak points of each man's conclusions and opinions; superficialities are readily disposed of. And all this care the Law of Torts in an especial degree requires. But if time and thought can be found for other subjects concurrently with this, we would suggest that the scheme set forth in paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 34, dated 10th May, 1877, should be carried to completion. The laws of insurance, of carriers, and of lien are all of considerable importance; and they are to a great extent in the incipient stage in which they can be moulded according to the wisdom of the legislature without individual injury or inconvenience.* Still they do not affect the daily life of the great bulk of the people in any serious degree. No great harm will arise from the postponement of legislation regarding them until the heavier task is done.

41. When the Acts that we have suggested have been passed, the Law of Property in its whole extent will be a fit object of attention.† It is a wide and intricate subject, demanding for its mastery a mind well furnished with general principles, and with ability to grasp and measure details. To predict whether out of the multitudinous interests and rights relating to property which present themselves in India a uniform system of propositions and rules applicable to the whole country, or to a great part of it, can be evolved would be to anticipate the result which can really be reached only by close and prolonged study and observation by specially capable men.‡ In the meantime the work already accomplished by the legislature, united with other deeply reaching influences, must gradually produce great changes in the mental attitude of the people towards a scientific reformation of the law in those respects wherein an amelioration shall seem called for. When a new set of ideas has been received into the popular mind, an older set logically inconsistent may for some time stand side by side with it; but the intellectual ground having been taken away, the hold of superannuated notions by mere association is gradually loosened, and the way is prepared for their modification or complete absorption. As industry and enterprise extend in India, and larger capitals are invested in improvements

* The principal foreign trade of India is carried on with England; the internal trade has been mainly developed by the operations of English or other foreign merchants residing in the Presidency cities and towns of export, who are familiar with English law. The law of contracts adopted by the legislature and now in force follows closely the English law. These considerations point to the desirability of securing a conformity of the mercantile law of India to the mercantile law of England, provision being made for the preservation of such Native customs as have survived the extension of commerce. To the codification of this branch of the law no objections have been taken.

† This, in its final form, will obviously include the chapters on Alluvion, as a mode of accession, and on Easements, as particular extensions and restrictions of the rights of ownership, which as subjects for practical legislation require immediate attention. Closely connected with these are incorporeal rights, which in India sometimes take peculiar and characteristic forms. The law of boundaries, the rights and duties of neighbouring owners as to delimitations and landmarks, is a topic of practical importance requiring careful investigation. There are many other objects falling under the same general title which it is not necessary to enumerate, and which indeed would in some instances vary in their name and their contents according to the presiding theory ultimately adopted.

‡ Constituted as is the Legislative Department of the Government of India, it appears to promise better results that the Law Member of Council for the time being should (save when legislation is urgently called for on any other subject) select for codification those branches of the law with which he is most familiar. Thus the valuable chapter on Powers drawn by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and included in the earlier editions of the Transfer of Property Bill came from a hand specially skilled. It has been found necessary to lay this aside for the present, but only, as we anticipate, to be resumed when a general sense of its utility and fitness has been developed by the further growth of legal conceptions.

of the land, many existing customs will so palpably be impediments to progress that their extinction will be generally welcomed. Any general law which may be framed for many years to come should be traced on spacious lines, avoiding over-interference, while leaving ample room for inevitable change. Such partial improvements as are meanwhile called for may best be made with special reference to local circumstances. For that important branch of the law which relates to landlord and tenant we have made provision, so far as at present seems expedient, by the chapter on Leases in the Transfer of Property Bill.

42. We do not think that at present our suggestions for the extension of general legislation could with advantage or prudence be pushed any further. What Bacon says of cases is equally true of laws themselves,—*Angustia prudentiæ humanæ casus omnes quos tempus reperit non potest capere*,* and the work we have proposed should not be hurried through any premature reaching beyond it to remoter aims and ends. But by the side of constructive legislation we think that a preparation might well be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation. It would be desirable, indeed, that the main propositions of such a chapter should as soon as possible be laid down, at least provisionally, and consistently adhered to throughout the component parts of the future Code. To some extent this principle has been followed ; but if once the resolution be adopted of reducing the rules of interpretation to a system, they will of necessity operate forthwith more strongly and uniformly on the legislation of the future. We would not, indeed, be understood as advocating any large introduction of English legal nomenclature into the Indian law. Technical words are seldom quite correctly apprehended by Natives of India : they often have a connotation which leads one into a field of ideas quite foreign to the Indian law ; and they are subjected, as time goes on, to explanations and developments in the English Courts which cannot always coincide with the intention of the Indian legislature. These are inconveniences which we would as far as possible guard against. As matters stand at present, the reports of the English Courts, inestimably valuable to the lawyer and the judge if rightly and reasonably used, are not infrequently made a means of upsetting the law in India ; and as to the legal vocabulary in particular, a word originally admitted with reserve as the nearest in sense to some idea for which expression was sought has in after-days sometimes gained an established position and supported fallacious arguments. As the Code is gradually built up, such accidents would have a most mischievous effect ; and yet they are almost inevitable, unless they are prevented by interposing a timely check to all ingenuity of perversion. Framed in this spirit, a Code of construction may, we think, be widely beneficial. In modern times, as the freedom of judicial interpretation becomes more restricted, the reaction of the form of the law upon its substance is more extensive and deeper than in earlier days. This is the palpable danger of a complete Code. It fixes the mobile elements of the law at the moment of its creation ; it may petrify them and deprive them of their capacity of growth under the care of scientific doctrine at the call of extended needs. The danger reaches its climax when the principles of a foreign system are imposed on a community of different character and habits ; and the danger lies very much in the terminology. While, then, our legislature itself takes out the kernel of English judicial wisdom, it must guard against the *lex viva*, the concrete law, becoming a composition of shells and rind. As in the field of physical science every great advance in discovery is attended with some enlargement of general conceptions and some improvement of method, so in the progress of legal development under any system accepting purely rational standards, each step towards perfection involves a recognition of human relations hitherto less clearly seen, or a change of standing point from which new truths come into view. To enable such truths to be widely appropriated, such benefits to be gained with the least incumbering admixture, should be the purpose of a good Code of interpretation. Thus, in the language of Lord Mansfield, "our jurisprudence should be bottomed on plain broad principles, such as not only judges can without difficulty apply to the cases that occur, but as those whose rights are to be decided upon by them can understand ;" while, pending the enactment of a Code of interpretation, and even after its enactment, our judges and administrators may well follow the maxim of Lord Eldon that, "instead of struggling by little circumstances

* De Augm. VIII Aph. 10.

to take cases out of a general rule, it is more wholesome to struggle not to let little circumstances prevent the application of the general rule." The Digest which has been proposed would hold out too many temptations to the mischievous ingenuity that Lord Eldon condemned. It is needless, as private enterprise has supplied it. If made discriminative, it would be a bad form of legislation. Of Indian judgments, as of books, it may be said " some are to be read only in parts, others to be read but not curiously ; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence." In resolving which were good, bad or indifferent, the Government would have to determine what the law was or ought to be ; and, having so determined, it had better legislate at once in order to prevent all further contradictions and errors.

43. Regarding the subject of codification and of systematic legislation finally from the purely practical point of view, it is to be observed that we have one supreme and three local legislatures. We have four High Courts, one Chief Court, and several Judicial Commissioners with the powers of High Courts, of which none are bound to accept as binding the rulings of others. To the tribunal of Her Majesty in Council, which alone can constrain the decision of the local Courts of appeal, access is possible only in cases of high pecuniary value and at an expense beyond the reach of the large majority of suitors. Working under the higher Courts of appeal are a number of Judges, European and Native, who in many instances display remarkable ability, but of whom the majority have had but a defective training owing to the conditions under which they have have had to work as members of the public service. It is manifestly desirable that Judges of the first instance, by whom so large a proportion of the judicial work of the country is done, should in their often remote and isolated stations receive all the guidance and support that can be afforded them. It is desirable, too, that the superior Courts should be provided with a uniform body of rules applicable to the chief relations of social life, in order that inconsistencies and contradictions of decision may be prevented, and the great difficulty averted which must eventually arise from irreconcileable systems completely established in different parts of the country. A well-framed Code will not only reduce the necessary bulk of law-libraries, but will focus the wisdom and acumen of many learned expositors upon identical points of construction and detailed development. In such a concourse of intelligence the better interpretation, the sounder principle, must prevail ; and thus the lower Courts will be trained, not only to a right understanding of particular enactments, but to a rational and effective method of dealing with the whole range of problems set before them.

44. Amongst the many communities which have in recent years recognized the great advantages of codification is that of Lower Canada, where, as in India, a heterogeneous population made it necessary to build on wide and liberal general principles. From the introduction to its Civil Code we borrow an extract with which we conclude this part of our report :—

" Prospectively, the Code promises uniformity of jurisdiction which contributes to diminish litigation, and to add to the security and stability of our civil rights.

It offers great additional means of legal education from which may be expected a higher standard of professional excellence.

It will ensure among the individual members of society a more intimate acquaintance with their civil rights and obligations, tending to increase and facilitate business-relations and to promote the natural welfare of the community. Moreover, as a barrier against the continual inroads of fragmentary legislation, it is an earnest of stability in the law itself.

To this we would add that it is an element in good government that there should be certainty in the rules regulating the conduct of the governed, so far as they are to be held by law accountable for such conduct to the State or to their fellows, in the rules regulating the rights and obligations of property, and in the rules providing remedies for the invasion of rights. Certainty in these rules conduces to the happiness and prosperity of the governed scarcely in a less degree than does their conformity to the highest standard of jurisprudence. 'It matters little what the law is, so that it be settled' may be truly said in all cases in which it is of necessity arbitrary, and in many in which it is conventional.

II.

On the Bills r to the missio

We have carefully enquired into and considered the six Bills referred to in the margin: we have also perused the comments on those Bills sent up by the several Local Governments at the request of the Government of India, the criticisms of the same Bills volunteered by Sir James Stephen, and the important paper of Sir Henry Maine; and we are unanimously of opinion that those Bills deal with branches of the law which may properly be codified; that the proposed enactments should extend to the whole of British India; that, except in the case of the Master and Servant Bill, no class of the community should be excluded from their operation; and that, subject to certain modifications which we proceed to suggest, they should all, with the exception of the Easements Bill, be enacted with as little delay as possible. As to the Easements Bill, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner are of opinion that, with the amendments hereinafter specified, it might become law at once; but Mr. West, being of opinion that the introduction of this measure may, without public detriment, be for a short time postponed, desires not to be finally committed to all the details of the Bill, should further information suggest modifications in them.

1. The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
2. The Transfer of Property Bill.
3. The Alluvion Bill.
4. The Master and Servant Bill.
5. The Easements Bill.
6. The Trusts Bill.

In the following remarks we shall refer to the Bills as printed in the book entitled "*The Six Codifying Bills laid before the Indian Law Commission*, Calcutta, 1879."

1.—THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

On th liabl ment

This Bill, originally framed by the late Law Commission, was, as far back as 1867, introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General and referred to a Select Committee. Since then it has been redrawn by Mr. Phillips of the Calcutta Bar: it has received copious and valuable criticism from the Local Governments, the High Courts and the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and it has been carefully revised by a Select Committee comprising the Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Evans of the Calcutta Bar, and Mr. Morgan, a leading Calcutta merchant. We have found little or nothing to change in the Bill (*a*); but we think that certain additions, which we proceed to specify, may usefully be made to it.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—Section 1, paragraph 2, saves, in our opinion rightly, local usages relating to hundís and other instruments in an oriental language. But, in order to facilitate the assimilation of the practice of Native shroffs to that of European merchants, we recommend the insertion of a proviso that such usages may be excluded by any words in the body of the instrument indicating an intention that the legal relations of the parties shall be governed by the proposed Act. An eminent critic of the Bill says that he "cannot see why uniformity of practice is desirable." The reason is that it prevents uncertainty and litigation, and facilitates dealings, not only between English and Native merchants, but between Native merchants in different parts of India. The practical working of a system of credit is made safer and more beneficial when the bills of exchange under which a banker or merchant is responsible are governed by precisely the same legal conditions as those on which he is a creditor and with reference to which the others were issued or accepted.

We think that a definition of "signed" may usefully be added. Sir Charles Turner suggests the following: '"signed" means having the name of the person whose signature is by this Act required written by such person or by an agent authorized in that behalf, or indicated by a mark intended by such person as his signature, or impressed by a stamp or seal when a stamp or seal is commonly used by such person for such purpose.'

Chapter II: Of Notes, Bills and Cheques.—To sections 4, 5, explanations shewing when an undertaking to pay is 'unconditional,' when the sum payable

(*a*) There is a misprint in Section 90, line 5, where 'drawers' should be 'drawees,' and another in Section 125, line 7, where 'from' should be 'for.'

the Negotiable Instruments Bill.

is 'certain,' and when the payee is a 'certain person' should, we think, be added. They might run thus:—

"A promise or order to pay out of a specified fund is 'conditional'; but an undertaking to pay in terms absolute is not rendered 'conditional' by a declaration that provision for the payment will be made out of a specified fund.

A promise or order to pay is not 'conditional' by reason of the time for payment being expressed to be on the lapse of a certain period after the occurrence of a specified event which, according to the ordinary expectation of mankind, is certain to happen, although the time of its happening may be uncertain.

The sum payable may be "certain," although it includes future interest payable at a rate specified according to an indicated rate of exchange, or is expressed to be payable according to the course of exchange, or by instalments (if such instalments are declared to fall due on fixed dates), and although the instrument provides that, on default of payment of an instalment, the balance unpaid shall become due.

The person to whom payment is to be made may be a 'certain person,' although he is misnamed or designated by description only, or though it be directed that payment be made to one or to another of several persons, if it appears on the face of the instrument that there is community of interest between them.

In a bill of exchange the person to whom it is clear that the direction is given is a 'certain person,' although he may be misnamed or designated by description only. If an address only is given, and the person residing at such address accepts the direction, the uncertainty is cured. The direction may be given to a "certain person," though it be given to one or other of several persons."

Section 8.—Before 'parties,' the words 'maker or' seem wanted.

Section 18 might be extended so as to meet cases of error not uncommon in Native documents purporting to specify the sum, its half and the double of the half. It might run thus:—

"18. Where the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid is differently stated in the body of the instrument and on the face of, but outside the body of, the instrument, the sum stated in the body of the instrument is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument stated differently in figures and in words, the sum stated in words is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where the sum is in the body of the instrument more than once stated in words and differently, the less sum is the sum undertaken or ordered to be paid."

Section 19 should, we think, provide also for undated instruments. The requisite clause might run thus: 'A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, in which the date of making or drawing is not specified, takes effect from the date of the first negociation thereof.

Sections 21 *and* 23.—In the former section, after the word "acceptance" we would introduce the words "or noting for non-acceptance;" in the latter, line 7, after the word "sight" the words "or noted for non-acceptance."

Chapter III: Parties to Notes, Bills and Cheques.—Section 33: The statement of the obligations of the drawee of a cheque is not complete. After the word "must" we think there should be introduced the words "unless he has received notice that the drawee is dead or has been declared insolvent, or declared by the proper authority of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs;" and the following proviso should be added: "Provided that the drawee is not so liable, unless such funds have been in his hands for a sufficient time before the presentation of the cheque for payment to enable him to ascertain the state of accounts between him and the drawer."

Section 34.—For the first nine words we would substitute "subject to the other provisions of this Act," and omit the final paragraph.

Section 35.—For "all or some of several joint drawees" we would substitute "all or some or one of several drawees." We suggest that in some part of the Bill, and possibly here, a clause should be inserted showing that, to determine who is liable as an acceptor, the address to the drawee and the acceptance should be read together. We would also insert clauses showing that there may be a valid acceptance before the bill is signed or while it is otherwise incomplete, or after it is overdue: that an acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the request otherwise than by payment of money: that an acceptance may be qualified in certain specified cases. The case where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person should also be provided for. These clauses might run as follows:—

Time when acceptance may be made.

"A bill of exchange may be accepted—

(*a*) before it has been signed by the drawer or when it is otherwise incomplete;

(*b*) after it is overdue;
(*c*) after it has been dishonoured by a previous refusal to accept or by non-payment.

Acceptance when invalid.

"An acceptance is invalid if the acceptor undertakes to comply with the direction otherwise than by payment of money.

Acceptance unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance may be unqualified or qualified.

"An acceptance is unqualified where the drawee, or, where there are several joint drawees, all of them, assent without qualification to the order of the drawer.

"An acceptance is qualified—

(*a*) where it is conditional, declaring the payment to be dependent on the happening of an event therein stated;
(*b*) where it undertakes the payment of part only of the sum ordered to be paid;
(*c*) where, no place of payment being specified on the order, it undertakes the payment at a specified place and not otherwise or elsewhere; or where, a place of payment being specified in the order, it undertakes the payment at some other place and not otherwise or elsewhere;
(*d*) where it undertakes the payment at a time other than that at which under the order it would be legally due;
(*e*) where it is made by one or more of several joint drawees, not being partners, and not by all.

"If the drawer and drawee of a bill of exchange be the same person, or the drawee be a fictitious person, the holder may at his option treat the instrument as a promissory note or a bill of exchange."

Where the drawee is the same person as the drawer or a fictitious person.

Sections 47 *and* 48.—We would redraw these sections thus:—

47. A negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, endorsed or transferred without consideration, or for a consideration which fails, creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. But if any such party has transferred the instrument with or without endorsement to a holder for consideration, such holder, and every subsequent holder deriving title from him, may recover the amount due on such instrument from the transferor for consideration or any prior party thereto.

48. Any person who, being liable as a party to a negotiable instrument to pay the amount due thereon, pays the same, may recover such amount from any party to such instrument prior to himself and to a transferee for consideration, or to himself as such a transferee.

Chapter IV: Of Negotiation.—Though the subject of delivery of negotiable instruments is to some extent treated in sections 8 and 14 and chapter IV, we would prefix to the sections dealing with negotiation clauses relating to delivery generally, and to the following effect:—

"The making, acceptance or indorsement of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is completed by delivery, actual or constructive.*

As between parties standing in immediate relation, delivery to be effectual must be made by the party making, accepting or indorsing the instrument, or by a person authorized by him in that behalf.

As between such parties and any holder of the instrument other than a holder in due course, it may be shown that the instrument was delivered conditionally or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely the property therein.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by the delivery thereof.

A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof."

Section 60.—The rule declared in this section is incomplete. We would substitute "appearing to be due on" for the word "of" after "amount," and add: "but where such amount has been partly paid, a note to that effect may be indorsed on the instrument and the instrument negotiated for the balance."

Section 65.—Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"65. The holder of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand must negotiate it within a reasonable time, or present it for acceptance.

In order to charge any party thereto, a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction to that effect, must be presented for acceptance, unless such presentment has been excused by the party sought to be charged therewith.

Any other bill of exchange may be presented for acceptance.

Presentment for acceptance must be made to the drawee or to some person authorized on his behalf to accept or refuse acceptance (if after reasonable search the drawee or such per-

* Sir C. Turner would here explain 'delivery' as "the transfer of possession, actual or constructive, by the party making, accepting or indorsing an instrument with the intention of accepting the liability of a maker, acceptor or indorser, as the case may be."

son can be found) within a reasonable time after the bill is drawn and in business-hours on a business-day.

Explanation.—In determining what is a reasonable time for the negotiation or presentment of a bill for acceptance, regard must be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade with regard to similar instruments, and the circumstances of the particular case, looking to the interests of the holder as well as of the drawee.

If default is made in the due presentment for acceptance of a bill of exchange payable after sight or after demand, or containing a direction that it should be presented for acceptance, no party thereto except the drawee or a party who has excused such presentment is liable on the bill: Provided that, if a competent drawee, or a person authorized to accept on his behalf, cannot after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured."

Section 66.—The words "if he can, after reasonable search, be found," should apparently be inserted in line 2, after "sight."

Section 67.—For this section Sir C. Turner would substitute the following:—

"67. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may require that it be delivered to him, and may retain it for twenty-four hours, exclusive of public holidays, to consider if he will accept it. After the expiry of the twenty-four hours, he must re-deliver it to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was presented, whether he has accepted it or not."

Mr. Stokes and Mr. West would merely substitute for 'may' in line 1, the words "must if so required by the drawee."

Section 78.—Mr. West thinks that the drawer of a negotiable instrument payable on demand ought not to be subjected to risk through unreasonable delay on the part of successive holders in presenting it for payment. Unreasonable delay by parties subsequent ought, he thinks, to excuse prior parties from liability when such delay appears on the instrument.

Section 80.—We would add to clause (*a*) the words "as against any party sought to be charged therewith, if he has engaged to pay notwithstanding non-presentment." Mr. West thinks that this engagement ought not to give the person bound by it any recourse under section 48 against prior parties.

Section 83.—We would strike out "and" in the fourth line, and insert "due thereon." [The amount may not be claimable in full (sections 49 and 50), or it may have been in part paid.] We would insert "of the principal-money" after "amount" in line 3. We would then substitute "such" for "the" in line 5, and strike out "due thereon."

Similarly, in section 84, we would substitute "due thereon" for "thereof" in line 2.

Section 85.—It would be useful to insert a section to the effect that a cheque satisfied by payment is the property of the drawer, but may be retained by the drawee till accounts are settled between him and the drawer.

Chapter VII: Of discharge from liability.—We would here insert a section:—

"If a bill of exchange which has been negotiated is at or after maturity held by the acceptor in his own right, all rights of action thereon are extinguished."

Section 87.—After the words "twenty-four hours" there should be introduced "exclusive of public holidays."

Section 88.—After "payment", in line 2, there should be introduced "within a reasonable time."

Section 90.—We would either add to this section as it stands the words "unless on notice given by the holder they assent to the acceptance" or substitute the following:—

"90. If the holder of a bill acquiesce in a qualified acceptance thereof, he is bound to give notice of such acceptance to the other parties to the bill: any party to whom he omits to give notice is discharged."

Chapter VIII: Notice of dishonour.—To section 94 there should be added, after the first paragraph:—"or where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted"; and in the second paragraph, after the word "contract," there should be introduced the words "or the acceptance is qualified."

Section 94.—Mr. West thinks that presentment excused should be equivalent to actual presentment, only against the person excusing it; but that an impossibility of presentment, as in the case of an absconding or fictitious drawee, should rank as dishonour.

Chapter X: *Of reasonable time.*—Sir Charles Turner would omit section 108, leaving the rule as stated in section 107. The section as it stands is, in his opinion, inconsistent with section 107, and declares a rule which is not only far more strict than the existing law, but would be highly inconvenient. Bills are often negotiated before presentation for acceptance. Cheques need not be presented on the day after they come to the holder's possession; and negotiable instruments payable on demand are frequently given as a continuing security. On tiab men

Chapter XI: *Acceptance and payment for honour.*—The Bill contains no statement of the procedure in the case of acceptance *supra protest*. It appears to us desirable that the law of India should in this respect be assimilated to mercantile law elsewhere and to the practice obtaining in this country. We therefore recommend that the following clause be inserted :—

"An acceptor *supra protest* must personally appear before a notary public with witnesses, and declare that he accepts, under protest, the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour, and that he will satisfy the same at the appointed time; and then must subscribe the bill with his own hand."

Unless the person who intends to accept *supra protest* first declares in the presence of a notary that he does it for honour, and has such declaration duly recorded in the notarial register at the time, his acceptance shall be a nullity."

Section 111 should, we think, run as follows :—

"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person, not being a party already liable thereon, may, with the consent of the holder, accept the same for the honour of any party."

And for section 112 we would substitute the following :—

"*Section* 112.—A person desiring to accept for honour must in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand, and declare that he accepts under protest the protested bill for the honour of the drawer or of a particular indorser whom he names, or generally for honour; and such declaration must be recorded by the notary in his register. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer."

How acceptance for honour must be made.

Chapter XIV: *Of Foreign Bills.*—Although in practice inland bills are not generally drawn in sets, they may be so drawn; and in this country, where the postal service is in parts necessarily performed with unavoidable insecurity, we think it desirable it should appear in the beginning of the Bill that inland bills may be drawn in sets. In the Commissioners' Bill it does so appear.

We would alter the heading of this chapter, and transfer section 128 to chapter XI, and section 129 to chapter IX.

Section 126.—The Exception to this section does not go far enough. If an acceptor has accepted one of the parts of a set, payment of another part which he has not accepted will not discharge him from liability to pay a holder in due course of the accepted part. Again, not only is the indorser who has indorsed two parts to different persons, but indorsers subsequent to him of the part not paid, are liable to holders of such part in due course. In the Exception, for the last thirteen words, we would therefore substitute "he and the indorsers of each part are liable on such part as if it were a separate bill."

Section 128.—A referee in case of need may be named in an inland as well as in a foreign bill of exchange, and as well by an indorser as by a drawer. When a referee is so named in an inland bill of exchange by an indorser, presentment to the referee is optional. In foreign bills it is compulsory, in order to charge the person who has given the reference and all subsequent indorsers.

A referee in case of need may accept and pay without previous protest according to Chitty (120) (see also Chalmers, art. 37, note). We would, as we have said, carry this section into chapter XI, with some additions. We would head that chapter, "Of acceptance and payment for honour and reference in case of need."

The definition "drawee in case of need" should be amended as follows—

"When in the bill or in any endorsement thereon the name," &c.;

and section 128 should run—

"Where a drawee in case of need is named in a bill of exchange or in any indorsement thereon, the bill is not dishonoured until it has been dishonoured by such drawee."

On the Negotiable Instruments Bill.

We would add a section: "A drawee in case of need may accept and pay the bill of exchange without previous protest."

Mr. West thinks the Bill ought to contain a section embodying the principle stated in *Maillard* v. *Page*, L. R. 5 Ex. 312, 319, that an acceptance and any accompanying written contract are, as between the immediate parties, to be construed together.

We think that the second clause of section 125 (as to the non-liability of a banker who has received payment for a customer of a crossed cheque) should be amended in accordance with the views of Grove and Lindley, JJ., in *Matthiessen* v. *London and County Banking Company*, 48 L. J. C. P. 529, by omitting the first word "but."

As to the arrangement of the Bill, we would suggest that the provisions in sections 26 and 103 as to presumptions, and those in sections 42, 43, and 44 as to estoppels, might better be placed together in a separate chapter headed "Special Rules of Evidence." Section 31 should, apparently, follow section 35: section 48 should precede section 47; and some other slight alterations in the arrangement may be found desirable.

2.—THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

Recognizing in this Bill, which was originally drawn by the late Law Commission and has since been repeatedly revised, the most important of the measures laid before us, we have devoted to it perhaps an undue share of the limited time at our command.

Although it has been objected to the Bill that it deals with subjects which at a later stage of the work of codification will have to be arranged under separate chapters, it has appeared to us convenient to retain for the present in a great measure the form in which it was originally drafted.

Dealing generally with the transfer of property, its arrangement enables the legislature to determine to what general principles the law of transfer should conform, and to apply such principles consistently.

Read with the Contract Act, this Bill covers almost the whole of the ground which could be profitably occupied by law relating to the transfer *inter vivos* of interests in property; and for the convenience of the practitioner it could hardly be enacted in a more accessible form.

This, it appears to us, justifies the introductory chapter, which, after declaring what rights are inalienable and by what persons transfers may be made, proceeds to declare restrictions of the transfer of property called for in the interests of society. These restrictions are identical with those which are already incorporated into the law of India in the Succession Act.

In considering the necessity for these provisions, it must not be forgotten that the number of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians holding property in India has of late years greatly increased, and that the value of the property held by them in plantations of tea and coffee, in mills and machinery and in other investments, now amounts to many millions of pounds sterling. These persons and their estates are subject to the law of succession (Act X of 1865), and it would be obviously inconsistent that they should possess powers of creating estates in their property by transfers *inter vivos* which the legislature has declared they should not enjoy by testamentary disposition. Moreover, where the declared law is silent on the subject in respect of transfers *inter vivos*, the Courts may, and probably would consider themselves bound to, recognize principles stamped with the assent of the legislature as conclusive of the question that transfers *inter vivos* creating estates in violation of these principles are invalid as opposed to public policy.

The Privy Council has already ruled that estates cannot be created by Hindús in contravention of the principles which underlie the Thellusson Act, or subject to conditions which are void for repugnancy.

The rules contained in sections 10 to 35 impugn, so far as our experience goes, no law or practice of Hindús, Muhammadans or other sects recognized in India as enjoying special personal laws, unless it may be the now obsolete practice among Muhammadans of devoting property to the maintenance of the

family of a particular saint. But to avoid any disturbance of rights enjoyed under personal laws, sufficient provision is made in the Bill.

The persons to whom the provisions we are now considering will in practice be found mainly applicable are property-holders who have been designated in former Acts as "persons to whom the English law applies," a phrase which gave rise to no little difficulty in the case of persons holding property in the mufassal. This class has now attained sufficient importance in numbers and wealth to demand at the hands of the legislature an explicit declaration of restrictions which may be imposed on their dealings with their property, and where these restrictions are founded on approved principles and not inconsistent with personal law, there is no reason why they should not be declared of general application.

The sections from 36 to 53 embody rules already applied in the Courts of India, or flowing naturally from accepted principles.

The rules relating to sales, mortgages, exchanges and gifts declare generally no more than is understood and applied as law in the Courts. The exceptions will be noticed in our detailed observations.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly save, in section 2, transfers by decree or order of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

In the interpretation-clause (section 3) we would insert definitions of "ownership," and "property;" we would extend the definition of "attached to the earth" so as to include trees and shrubs; and with reference to sections 40, 56, 78, 79 and 80 of the Bill as we have revised it, we would define "notice" as follows:—

"A person is said to have 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry which he ought to have made or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229."

We would declare that all chapters and sections of the Bill which relate to contracts should be taken as part of the Contract Act, 1872. When the body of substantive civil law enacted for India is rearranged in a more compact and convenient form than that of a series of fragmentary portions from time to time passed by the legislature,* the chapters on Sale, Mortgage, Lease and Exchange, contained in the present Bill, will probably be placed in close connection with the rules contained in the Contract Act. But till then they may fitly be left in a law containing what the Contract Act does not contain, namely, general rules regulating the transmission of property between living persons.

Chapter II: Of Transfers of Immoveable Property.—We think that chapter II should be extended to transfers of property, whether moveable or immoveable; that it should be entitled "*Of Transfers of Property by act of Parties*"; and that it should commence with two sections,—one defining "transfer," the other showing what may be transferred. The latter section should, we think, to some extent follow the analogy of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 266, clauses (*e*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*k*), as to property which may be attached.† We also think that this chapter should contain a section declaring that a transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

The Law Commissioners, by whom the original draft of this Bill was framed, observed that their chief object was to bring the rules which regulate the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with the rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which they commenced in framing the law of Succession. With this view they inserted rules that conditions in restraint of alienation should be void; that conditions making an interest to cease on insol-

* This, we understand, is all that was intended by the Government of India in paragraph 18 of its Legislative despatch No. 34 dated 10th May, 1877, by the phrase "scientifically arranging the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced", and some such rearrangement was contemplated by the late Indian Law Commissioners, who observe in their Sixth Report, referring to their rules relating to the transfer of property: "It is probable that several of these rules will eventually find a different place whenever a final distribution and rearrangement of the whole law shall have been effected; but some blending of subjects is unavoidable in a work which the Government has, for sufficient reasons, instructed us to submit to it in portions, as each portion is completed."

† In view of the more general prohibition that no transfer can be made which is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, Sir Charles Turner thinks it unnecessary to declare that "a strictly personal right," &c., cannot be transferred.

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

vency or attempted alienation should also be void; that restrictions should be placed on the power of tying up property by transactions *inter vivos*, similar to those imposed by the Indian Succession Act, sections 100 to 104, in the case of wills. They also proposed rules as to when certain interests created by transactions *inter vivos* should be deemed vested. And they applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to transfers the rules of the Succession Act as to contingent bequests, conditional bequests and bequests with directions as to application and enjoyment. It seems to us that, subject to the following remarks, these rules are in themselves reasonable, and may properly be extended to the transactions *inter vivos* of all the inhabitants of India, whether they are or are not subject to the Succession Act. But as to the rule corresponding with section 100 of the Succession Act, Sir Charles Turner and Mr. West think that the law should be modified so as not to exclude the unborn beneficiary in the case supposed, but to make void any limitation beyond his interest. As to the rule corresponding with section 102 of the Succession Act, they think that, where distinct interests are given to persons as members of a class, which interests are ascertainable within the term prescribed by the rule against perpetuity, those interests should not fail by reason of other interests failing through the operation of that rule; and as to the rule corresponding with section 103 of the Succession Act, they think that, where an intermediate interest fails, the subsequent interest should not fail, if it is ascertained and vested immediately on the death of the specified persons who were living at the time of the transferor's death. Mr. Stokes is averse to making any of the modifications thus suggested. As to the rule prohibiting accumulation, we all should prefer the more liberal enactments of the Thellusson Act (39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 98), which allow an accumulation for twenty-one years, and do not affect provisions for payment of debts or for raising portions.* But as the rule embodied in the Succession Act, section 104, has now been in force for fourteen years, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West do not press its alteration. The Law Commissioners also proposed to extend to transactions *inter vivos* the rules as to election contained in Part XXVII of the Succession Act. We think that these rules also, founded as they are on principles of equity which are universally applicable, may also properly be inserted in the Bill.

We think provision should be made for the satisfaction of a right arising in favour of several persons, where, in consequence of a transfer, property is divided, and held in several shares; and we have framed a section with this object. Mr. West is of opinion that a corresponding rule is necessary for the case of a division of the property burdened with an obligation, and that the rules should apply in all cases of legal division.

Section 7 of the Bill treats of the title which the transferor of immoveable property can confer, and of the protection given to innocent transferees for value. We think that this matter should be dealt with in more detail, and have accordingly framed sections in substitution, providing for each of the following five cases:—

(1) where there is a transfer for consideration by a person, such as a Hindú widow, authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property;

(2) where a third person has a right to receive maintenance from the profits of immoveable property and such right does not amount to a charge;

(3) where, for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property, a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property;

(4) where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of a contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest or easement; and

(5) where a person holds immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent of the other persons interested therein.

We recommend, too, that the Bill should here provide for the following cases:—

(*a*) where a person, erroneously representing that he is authorized to

* Sir Charles Turner would also urge that these enactments are frequently required by the circumstances of large zamíndárí properties.

transfer certain immoveable property, assumes to transfer it for consideration and afterwards acquires an interest therein;

(*b*) where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interests therein;

(*c*) where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors;

(*d*) where a person creates, by transfer at different times, rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together. Mr. West thinks that the rule dealing with this case should be supplemented by a rule providing for the satisfaction of each later created interest to the fullest extent compatible with the rule of priority and for such adjustments as may further this object.

It seems to us that a clause resembling Act XI of 1855, section 2, which provides, in cases to which the English law is applicable, for improvements of immoveable property made by *bonâ fide* transferees who are subsequently evicted, may fitly be introduced into the Bill and applied to all persons in British India. We think, too, that such transferees should be allowed to remove growing crops which they have planted or sown on the property.

We think that the section (10) relating to transfers of land *pendente lite* should not forbid such transfers when made under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose, and that the section (10A) relating to fraudulent transfers may properly be extended to cases of fraudulent forfeitures and to cases where the persons defrauded are co-owners or creditors.

Chapter III: Of Sales of Immoveable Property.—We think that "sale" should be defined as a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised, or part-paid and part-promised. We entirely agree with Sir Henry Maine as to the desirability of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property a system of public transfer. But we must remember that, in the absence of a much larger number of registration-offices that at present exist in India, the requirement of registration in the case of every petty transaction relating to land would be an intolerable hardship. We have in this matter been guided by the analogy of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877, section 17), and required that sale should be made in the case of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards only, by a registered assurance, but that, in the case of immoveable property of a less value, it may be made either by registered assurance or by delivery of the property. As to delivery, we think it will be enough to say that it takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, when the parties consent to the delivery: and in the case of other immoveable property, when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

The rights and liabilities of the seller and buyer may, we think, be conveniently classified as follows:—(*a*) duties of seller; (*b*) rights of seller; (*c*) duties of buyer; (*d*) rights of buyer, and according to that phase in each case which is the more prominent in practice. In addition to the duties which the Bill (section 12) imposes on the seller, and which are generally recognised by the Courts, we think that, when the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, he should be bound to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;* that between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, he should take due care of the property and the title-deeds in his possession; that, on being so required, he should give the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits, and that he should pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of sale. As to his duty regarding incumbrances on the property sold, we conceive that it will be in accordance with what is generally understood to be the law throughout India merely to require the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to pay the interest due on the date of sale, and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances thereon then existing. As to the implied contracts of a seller, we think it will be enough to provide that

* In practice (according to Sir Charles Turner) the consideration-money is hardly ever fully paid until the seller has presented such an application.

ns- he shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; provided that, where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect so far only as his knowledge extends.

As to the buyer's duties, we would require him, in addition to the duties expressly imposed by the Bill (sections 12, 15, 16), to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs. Power to retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances should, we think, be given to the buyer only when the property is sold free of incumbrances. We would expressly require the buyer to re-transfer the property when the ownership thereof has passed to him before payment of the purchase-money, and he fails to pay or tender it. We also think that, where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he should, as between himself and the seller, be expressly bound to pay all public charges which may become due in respect of the property, the principal-money due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due.

Chapter IV: Mortgages of Immoveable Property and Charges.—The objection raised by one eminent critic, that this chapter deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a charge upon it" is one which seems to us to rest on an assumption that a transfer must of necessity extend to the whole property or interest of the transferor in the subject-matter of the transaction. We, considering ownership as generally divisible, have regarded the term "transfer" as properly applicable to any interest carved out of the aggregate called "ownership." This is consistent with the English law. "A security," says Mr. Fisher in his work on Mortgages, "is a redeemable estate or right which one person has in the property of another."

We think that the definitions of the four chief kinds of mortgage with which this chapter commences, and which were taken from Mr. Macpherson's well-known work, require some modification to adapt them to the various parts of India. Mr. West is of opinion that the words 'without delivering possession' in the definition of 'mortgage by conditional sale' are not essential, and are opposed to a common practice in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Charles Turner considers that transfer of possession is not of the essence of such mortgages, although they are very generally combined with transfer of possession and usufructuary provisions.

We are of opinion that writing and registration should be compulsory whenever the principal-money secured is one hundred rupees and upwards: when the principal is less than that sum and the property is not delivered, we would also require registration; and in all such cases we think the mortgagor, on payment of the amount remaining due, should be entitled to require the mortgagee to register an acknowledgment that any right in derogation of the interest tranferred to him has been extinguished. The requirement of registration will not only discourage fraud and facilitate investigations of title, it will also preclude some difficult questions as to priority.

Mr. West would introduce a provision in the section treating of the right to redeem, to the effect that, if the time fixed for repayment of the mortgage-money has been allowed to pass, or if no time has been fixed, the mortgagee should be entitled to reasonable notice before payment. Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner are opposed to this provision as unsuited to India. In mortgages for considerable sums the parties would sufficiently protect themselves: in the far more numerous cases of mortgages for small sums to saukárs, it would be inconvenient to require notice.

We think that a person interested in a shâre only of the mortgaged property should be entitled to redeem his own share only where the mortgagee, or, if there are several mortgagees, all of them, has or have acquired a share in the right to redeem.

The section (61) of the revised draft, declaring the right of an usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession, should, in Sir Charles Turner's opinion, enable him to do so—

where the profits are to be applied in payment of interest at a rate agreed or prescribed by law and then in reduction of principal—when the mortgagor pays or tenders

to the mortgagee, or deposits in Court as hereinafter provided, the sum then due thereon;

where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and no time is specified for redemption; or where the profits are to be so taken and the mortgage is made for a term of years, but it was not the intention of the parties that redemption should be postponed to the expiry of the term—when the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid;

where the profits are to be taken in lieu of interest and the mortgage is made for a term, and it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term—when, after the expiry of the term, the sum then due on the mortgage is paid, tendered or deposited as aforesaid.

Explanation.—It is not necessarily to be concluded from the circumstance that a mortgage is expressed to be made for a term of years that it was the intention of the parties that redemption should not be allowed before the expiry of the term. The contrary intention may be declared by, or inferred from, other stipulations of the contract.

The case where accessions to mortgaged property have been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee should, we think, be provided for.

As the law stands, there is no implied contract on the part of the borrower to produce a security of any particular degree of safety, or any particular title, as in the case of a contract for sale. The implied contracts of the mortgagor should, therefore, in our opinion, be that the interest which he assumes to transfer subsists, and that he has power to transfer the same; that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee is in possession, enable him to defend, the mortgagor's title to the mortgaged property; that where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance, the mortgagor will pay the interest accruing due on each prior incumbrance and at the proper time discharge the principal due thereon. There should also be, in the case of mortgaged leasehold, the stipulations specified in the Bill (section 24) as to payment of rent, performance of conditions, observance of contracts and indemnity.

For the section (27) treating of waste by a mortgagor in possession, Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagor must not by any act or wilful omission destroy, or materially impair the value of, the mortgaged property or his interest therein as a security for the mortgage-money."

We recommend the omission of the section (28) requiring certain notices to be given by mortgagors making, or proposing to make, second and other subsequent mortgages. This provision (which was inserted by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred) is a novelty, and does not seem to us likely to be of any practical use.

Section 34, expressing the present rule in the case of a mortgage by conditional sale, treats the mortgagee as having no remedy against the mortgagor personally, except in certain specified cases. Mr. West would substitute the following: "A mortgagee may sue a mortgagor for mortgage-money which has become payable in all cases except those wherein a personal liability has been excluded by express contract or by the nature of the mortgage."

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient, the mortgagee should, we think, be entitled to require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and if the mortgagor fails to do so, to sue him for the mortgage-money.

We think that a mortgagee interested in part only of the mortgage-money should not be precluded from suing for a partial foreclosure where the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

We would modify section 35 so as to allow powers of sale in all cases where the principal-money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards. They save litigation and expense. Their validity has been recognised in many parts of India. Moreover, interference with freedom of contract is *primâ facie* undesirable, and it is, in our opinion, only in small transactions, where the mortgagor is generally poor and ignorant, that any real danger exists as to the misuse of such powers. In some cases the mortgagor obtains money on easier terms by conferring a power of sale on the mortgagee, and the power is usually, and not unreasonably, inserted in mortgages to agents of indigo, coffee and similar estates, where the value of the security might be considerably impaired,

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were the property neglected while the mortgagee was seeking a sale by order of Court.

Where the receipts from the mortgaged property are to be taken in lieu of interest, or of interest and defined portions of the principal, we do not think that a mortgagee in possession should be bound to collect the rents and profits and to repair.

The section (45) relating to mortgages made to secure the balance of a running account and expressing the maximum secured should, we think, be extended to mortgages to secure future advances and the performance of engagements.

We think that the Court should not postpone the day appointed for payment in a foreclosure-suit unless sufficient security is given as well as good cause shown, and we would modify section 50 so as to enable it to require such security.

The power conferred on a Court to order, in a foreclosure-suit, a sale in lieu of foreclosure, at the instance of the mortgagee, or at the instance of the mortgagor furnishing security for any balance which may remain unsatisfied by the proceeds of the sale, will be novel throughout the greater part of the Mufassal.* But it seems to us expedient for the mortgagor that the Court should possess this power, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagee, he should not be allowed to recover any balance which he could not have recovered in the event of foreclosure, and that where the sale takes place at the instance of the mortgagor, the mortgagee obtains all that he is entitled to, if he receives his principal-money and interest.

Where a decree has been made for redemption, if the amount due is not paid on the day fixed by the Court, the plaintiff, where the mortgage is simple or usufructuary, should not be foreclosed, nor, where the mortgage is by conditional sale, should the property be sold.

Where one of several mortgagors redeems the mortgaged property and obtains possession thereof, we think that he should be declared entitled to a charge on the share of each of the other co-mortgagors in the property, for his proportion of the costs properly incurred in so redeeming and obtaining possession. A decision of the late Sadr Court, North-Western Provinces, is to this effect. The High Court of Bombay also has ruled that the purchaser of the interest of one of several co-sharers in an equity of redemption may redeem the whole property and hold it subject to the rights on contribution of the other co-sharers.

The Bill should, Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner think, provide separately for the rights and liabilities which arise where two or more forms of mortgage are combined.

Mr. Stokes would insert the following:—

"97. Where a simple mortgagee is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, such rents and profits shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be credited to the mortgagor against the interest of the principal-money, and if they exceed the amount due in respect of interest, against the principal-money also. In other respects the rights and liabilities of the parties are the same as if the mortgage were purely simple.

Simple mortgage usufructuary.

Where a mortgagee by conditional sale is, under the contract of mortgage, entitled as lessee or otherwise to receive the rents and profits accruing from the mortgaged property, the rights and liabilities of the parties are, up to the date on which the principal-money has become payable, the same as if the mortgage were purely usufructuary, and from and after that date the same as if the mortgage were purely by conditional sale."

Conditional mortgage usufructuary.

Sir Charles Turner thinks that it would be enough to insert a simple declaration that the mortgagee and mortgagor have respectively the same rights and liabilities as are declared to be created in each of the several forms so combined, so far as such rights and liabilities are consistent with the mortgagee's availing himself of any of his remedies. Mr. West thinks that the general provisions of the Bill sufficiently cover this matter.

* But see, as to the Presidency of Bombay, Bombay Regulation V of 1827, *ad finem*.

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There is a common practice on the part of mortgagees of suing their mortgagors on the debt as such, and in execution selling the mortgagor's interest in the property. This is purchased by strangers to the mortgage, who are thus virtually defrauded by an enforcement of the security, of the existence of which they were wholly ignorant. In order to check this practice, we have framed a section providing that, where a mortgagee, in execution of a decree for the satisfaction of any claim, whether arising under the mortgage or not, attaches and brings to sale the mortgaged property, or the mortgagor's interest therein, his security shall be extinguished unless before the issue of the proclamation under the Civil Procedure Code, section 287, he gives notice thereof to the Court executing the decree.

We concur with the late Law Commissioners in thinking that mortgage by deposit of title-deeds should not be recognized. It is now hardly known in the Mufassal. It is opposed to the policy of our registration-law: it leads to evasions of the stamp-duty; and it is at variance with the principle of making the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer. When the amount secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, it would also be inconsistent with our proposed rule requiring a written instrument.

The section (64) relating to the merger of charges is, in the opinion of Mr. Stokes and Sir C. Turner, in exact accordance with the English and Indian decisions on the subject. Mr. West would substitute the following: "The holder of one of two or more incumbrances may purchase another, or the property subject thereto, and hold the same with his original incumbrance as separate interests."

For section 54 (as to the right to recover a balance due on a mortgage) Sir Charles Turner would substitute the following:—

"Where the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, together with the costs, if any, awarded to the mortgagee by the decree or in execution thereof, he may recover such balance and costs—

if the sale has been made in a suit for foreclosure, under the last paragraph of section 87, in execution of the decree, by enforcing the security; and if such security is a bond, with sureties, both against such sureties and the principal:

in any case, if under the contract the mortgagee was entitled to any other remedy for the recovery of the mortgage-debt in addition to a sale of the property sold, and such other remedy has been claimed and decreed in execution of the decree; but

if such other remedy has not been claimed and decreed, then by subsequent suit, unless he has by release or abandonment or otherwise lost such other remedy, or the suit is barred by limitation."

Lastly, we all think that the Bill should contain provisions as to serving notices, and making or accepting tenders and deposits, under this chapter, when the person concerned is non-resident, or unknown, or incompetent to contract. These provisions (which will be found in the revised Bill, ss. 101, 102) are novel; but they are suggested by difficulties which have occurred in practice. Mr. West is of opinion that the following principles should be explicitly set forth: (1) a transaction in any guise, the real intent of which is to make property a security for a continuing debt, is to be deemed a mortgage; (2) an unreasonable restriction on redemption is void; (3) time specified is not of the essence of the transaction for either party. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner consider that it may be left to the Courts to determine in each instance what is the nature of a transaction, and whether time is of its essence, and that it would be inexpedient to do more, in respect of restrictions on redemption, than to give effect to the intention of the parties when it can be collected from the contract.

Chapter V: Of Leases of Immoveable Property.—A high authority objects to this chapter in that it deals "with matters which do not transfer property, but only create a limited interest in it." This is not, we venture to think, in accordance with either English or Indian law. The lessor not only creates, but conveys, an interest in the property concerned. We conceive, and have defined, a lease to be a transfer of a right to enjoy specified immoveable property, made in consideration of a premium or a rent. Such a right is "property," and the present chapter, therefore, in our opinion, rightly falls within the scope of a Bill entitled "The Transfer of Property Act."

On the Transfer of Property Bill.

We would require all leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, to be made by registered assurance. This agrees with the rule in the Registration Act (III of 1877), section 17, save that it omits the power given by that Act to the Local Government to exempt leases for terms not exceeding five years and for annual rents not exceeding fifty rupees. It is hardly necessary to point out that it also carries out the policy above referred to, of rendering the system of transferring immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

As to the respective rights and liabilities of the lessor and lessee, we would expressly recognize the right to distrain, subject to the local law relating to distresses. We think that the lessor's implied contract for quiet enjoyment should not in India be limited to the acts of the lessor or his transferees, or any person claiming through him or them. Where any material part of the property leased is by *vis major* destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was let, we recommend that the lessee should have the option of treating the lease as void. The lessee should, we think, in the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, be bound to make good only such defects as have been caused by his own act or default.

As to the effect of a surrender on an under-lease, we think that when the under-lease has been granted on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease, the under-lease should not be prejudiced. Mr. West thinks that the original lessor ought to be guarded against loss through sub-leases at reduced rents, and that sub-lessees willing to make good the terms of the original lease should be guarded against loss by any wilful forfeiture.

Mr. West would extend the section (73) relating to relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent to all cases free from fraud and wilful neglect and reparable by damages.

Local legislation as to the relations of zamíndár and raiyat being so copious and elaborate, we think that the provisions of this chapter should not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of any local law for the time being in force.

Chapter VI: Of Exchanges.—This chapter will supply a distinct defect in the Contract Act. We would define "Exchange," not as an agreement, but as the fulfilment of an agreement by mutual transfer of dominion, and accordingly make the first section of this chapter run thus:—

"When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an 'exchange.'

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale."

The effect of this will be to render a registered assurance necessary in the case of an exchange of land worth one hundred rupees or upwards. Here again we have borne in mind the expediency of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property as far as possible a system of public transfer.

We think the clause (section 77) relating to the right of a party evicted from a thing received in exchange should be made subject to a contract to the contrary.

In accordance with the suggestion of a distinguished Native lawyer, Srínivása Rao, we recommend the insertion here of a chapter on Gift *inter vivos*, saving of course the rules of Muhammadan law on this subject. We have framed some sections on this subject which will be found in chapter VII of the revised draft of the Transfer of Property Bill annexed to this Report. They define "gift": they show how a transfer must be effected for the purpose of making a gift (*a*) of immoveable property and (*b*) of moveable property: they require registration in the case of gifts of immoveable property of whatever value (Act III of 1877, section 17, clause *a*), and in the case of gifts of moveables, whenever the property given is not delivered: they provide a rule as to the effect of giving benefits to the persons attesting gifts of land: they declare that a gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter, and that a gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had

he accepted it. They show when a gift may be suspended or revoked. They exempt the donor from warranty. They deal, finally, with onerous and with universal gifts. Gifts of one's whole property to a relation or friend are not uncommon before an execution or in anticipation of insolvency. For such cases of fraud section 53 of the revised Bill would provide when the property is land. But an universal gift may conceivably be honest and comprise moveable property. It should therefore, we think, be specially provided for. On th for o perty

Of these provisions it may be said, generally, that some have not hitherto been declared by the legislature or the Courts; but they proceed on principles already recognized. The rule declaring an universal donee liable personally for the donor's debts due at the time of the gift to the extent of the property given is not only obviously equitable but is, as we have said, required to meet a not uncommon fraud. It is also in conformity with Hindú law.

Chapter VII: Of Transfers of Debts.—We think that this chapter should be entitled "Of Transfers of Actionable Claims," and that its provisions as to charges on debts and beneficial interests in moveable property should be omitted. We would provide rules as to the application and extent of the warranty of the solvency of a debtor. We think that in India it would be expedient to declare that, as a rule, when an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is discharged by paying the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale with interest from the date of payment. Lastly, we think that no judge, pleader or other officer connected with Courts of justice should be capable of buying any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

We have inserted in the repealing schedule the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. VIII, c. 10). It has no operation in the Mufassal; and in the Presidency-towns it will be inconsistent with the provisions of section 8 of the Bill as now revised.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked A) of the Bill as we have revised it.

3.—THE ALLUVION BILL.

This Bill, introduced into the Council of the Governor General on the 2nd October, 1878, has been settled by a Select Committee comprising amongst its members the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans, Thompson, Colvin, Cockerell and Thornton. On th vion B

We think that this Bill should save local customs, not only in the Panjáb, but in all other territories to which it is to apply. At the same time, seeing that customs, such as *dhárdhára*, have in a measure survived the existence of the circumstances which made them reasonable, we are of opinion that the Bill should enable all persons whose interests as riparian owners are likely to be affected by custom in any particular place, by consent to abolish the custom and place themselves under the operation of the general law. This might be effected by a registered instrument.

We would omit the definition of "owner." The Courts may safely be trusted to determine who in a given case is the riparian owner.

We would omit the first of the three definitions of "thread of the stream."

In other respects we regret that we have been unable to come to an agreement regarding this Bill. Subject to the amendments just specified and those next hereinafter mentioned, Mr. Stokes approves of the Bill as settled by the Select Committee.

He thinks that each of the provisos to sections 4 and 7 should run thus:—

"Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof forms on a site which is proved to belong to a private owner, such owner is entitled to the land or portion so formed."

This expresses the rule in the case of *Lopez* v. *Muddun Thakur*, and reverts, substantially, to the wording of the Bill as introduced to the Legislative Council. To save the rights of Government as is done by the Bill as amended by the Committee would, as appears to him, render sections 4 and 7 altogether inoperative.

n the Allu- a Bill.

He agrees with the Bombay Government and Mr. Justice Mutusámi Ayyar, that islands formed in the sea should in all cases belong to the Crown.

He thinks that, where any question arises as to the division of lands under section 4 or section 6, an appeal should be given to the Civil Courts.

For the reasons given by Mr. Ibbetson in Paper No. 32, he would, in sections 7 and 9, substitute the word "bank" for the word "frontage," and for the second clause of the rule contained in section 7 he would substitute the following:—

"Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any bank, and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line; and where more than one of such normals, being of equal length, can be so drawn, and there is no shorter normal, the line bisecting the angle between the extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line."

He agrees with the Panjáb Government in thinking that this rule might usefully be illustrated by diagrams.

Sir Charles Turner considers that the Bill as settled by the Select Committee is defective, and where it alters, does not always improve, the law obtaining in the Presidency of Fort William. He thinks rules for the guidance of the Courts should be framed in the simplest terms, and that instances of imperceptible accretion are so rare in a land of tropical rain that they may be left to be dealt with by the Courts on a general principle sufficiently understood. He agrees that all islands formed in the sea should be declared the property of Government, but believes they will be more speedily utilized if, when connected by a ford with a shore, they are given to the owner of the shore. He would reframe the bulk of the Bill as follows:—

"Shortest ford" and "nearest land" mean respectively the ford which is shortest, and the land which is nearest, when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood nor shrunk by drought.

Nature and extent of rights of owners in lands regained or acquired.

Where, under the provisions of this Act, land has been regained by reason of ownership of the site, or acquired by reason of ownership of land contiguous with or proximate to such acquired land, every person having an interest in land superior to that of a tenant from year to year without right of occupancy, or a tenant-at-will, has in the land so regained or acquired an interest the same as, or similar to, the interest he had in the site or such other land, as the case may be; but nothing in this Act shall be construed to enlarge the interest of any person having an interest limited in its nature or duration in derogation of the interests of a superior landlord or reversioner.

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Re-formation of land on a site of which the surface has been submerged or carried away.

4. Where land, owned by the Government otherwise than as part of the public waste or by a private owner, is submerged by the influx of the waters of a sea, lake or river, or where its surface is by the action of such waters carried away, and the land is rendered unfit for useful occupation, the ownership thereof continues and may be transferred by operation of law or act of parties, notwithstanding such submergence or destruction of surface; and, unless in the meantime it has been abandoned, may be asserted when, by the recession of the waters, alluvial deposit or otherwise, such land again becomes fit for useful occupation.

Land gained on a site forming part of the public waste.

5. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for useful occupation in any sea, lake or river,—

(*a*) if it be gained as an island separated from the shores or banks by a channel or channels not fordable at any points, it is the property of the Government:

(*b*) if it be gained as an island and the channel or channels between it and the shore or bank are fordable at any point, it belongs—

in all parts of India except the Lower and North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to the Government;

in the Provinces last mentioned, to the owner of the land from which access to the island can be obtained by the ford, or, where there are more fords than one, by the shortest ford, and, as between the owners of lands from which there are fords of equal length, to such owners in equal shares:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank, it belongs to the owner of the land to which it is adjacent.

Land gained on a site not forming part of the public waste.

6. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where, on a site not forming part of the public waste, land is by any of the causes mentioned in that section rendered fit for cultivation in a sea, lake or river—

(*a*) if it be gained, whether as an island or as an increment to the shore or bank and

within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of such estate:

(*b*) if it be gained as an island in a sea or lake and not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore to which it is nearest; and if different parts of it are respectively nearer to the lands of different owners, each owner is entitled to so much of the island as is nearest to his land on the shore:

(*c*) if it be gained as an increment to the shore or bank of any sea or lake and is not within the ascertainable boundaries of any estate, it belongs to the owner of the land on the shore or bank to which it is adjacent:

(*d*) if it be gained as an island in the bed of, or an increment to the bank of, a river and within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous, but the boundary between them is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season immediately before the land was formed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of such bank.

Land severed by inundation.

7. If land is severed by inundation, the owner retains the ownership thereof, notwithstanding such severance.

Abandoned river-beds.

8. Subject to the rule declared in section 4, where a river suddenly abandons its bed, the land thereby gained—

(*a*) if it lies in the public waste, belongs to the Government;

(*b*) if it lies within the ascertained boundaries of an estate, to the owner of such estate;

(*c*) if it lies within the estate of the owner of the bank on the one side or the other, such estates being conterminous but the boundary is not otherwise ascertainable, the middle thread of the stream in the season preceding the abandonment of the bed shall be deemed to have been the boundary, and the land lying between the line occupied by the thread of the stream and each bank shall belong to the owner of that bank.

Division of lands falling under sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), and 8 between different owners on the same shore or bank.

9. Where newly-gained land falling under the rules declared in sections 5 (*c*), 6 (*c*), 6 (*d*), or 8 is adjacent to or lies in front of the lands of different owners on the same shore or bank, each of such owners is, as between himself and the others, entitled to the newly-gained land lying adjacent to or in front of his own land, and the newly-gained land shall be divided among such owners on such principles as appear to the Court equitable and consistent with the principle of the rule declared in this Act respecting the ownership of land so gained.

Revenue to be assessed on lands acquired under the Act.

Notice to be given to Collector when land becomes fit for useful occupation.

Persons liable to pay revenue or entitled to engage to be deemed to have abandoned their title to the land on failure to give notice.

10. Where land is regained or acquired by a private owner under the provisions of this Act and is not at the time assessed with revenue, it may be assessed as soon as it becomes fit for useful occupation; and if within three years after it has become fit for useful occupation the person liable to pay revenue for the same, or entitled to engage for the revenue payable in respect thereof, fails to inform the Collector of his readiness to pay the revenue (if any) payable in respect thereof, or to accept a settlement or engagement for such revenue, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his title to the land.

Dues or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants for lands acquired by them under section 4.

11. Where land is regained by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 4, and proprietary dues or rent have not been payable by him for the site thereof while unfit for useful occupation, and he is not entitled to hold the land rent-free, he shall, in respect of the land so regained, and in proportion to its extent, pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord dues or rent—

(*a*) where the rates payable by such sub-proprietor or tenant have been fixed in perpetuity—at the rates so fixed;

(*b*) where the rates have not been so fixed, but prior to the date of becoming unfit for useful occupation such sub-proprietor or tenant was entitled to hold at favourable rates—at such rates;

(*c*) and in any other cases—at such rates as are paid by sub-proprietors or tenants (as the case may be) of a similar class for land of a similar character and subject to the same conditions in the neighbourhood.

s or rent payable by sub-proprietors or tenants ds acquired under section 5 or 6.

12. Where land is acquired by a sub-proprietor or tenant under the provisions of section 5 or 6, and the site thereof is not included in his original holding, nor are proprietary dues or rent paid by him for such site, unless such holding be ree, he must pay to his immediate superior in title or landlord, in respect of such newly-red land and in proportion to its extent, dues or rent (as the case may be) at the rates le in respect of his original holding.

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13. If any sub-proprietor or tenant entitled to any land under the provisions of this Act shall for three years after the same has become fit for useful occupation fail to inform his immediate superior in title or landlord of his intention to take such land and of his readiness to pay for such land such dues or rent as may be payable under this Act in respect thereof, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his rights thereto. Such surrender shall not defeat the title of any inferior proprietor or tenant who has given notice under this section to the person to whom he is required to give the same.

Omission of sub-proprietor or tenant to notify intention to take land to which he is entitled under the Act.

14. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, under the circumstances mentioned in this Act and which are not by this Act declared to belong to private owners, are the property of the State, and any such land, island or abandoned river-bed which has not for three years after it has become fit for useful occupation been occupied by a person declared by this Act entitled thereto shall lapse to the Government.

Right of Government to land not hereinbefore provided for or unoccupied for a certain period.

15. The Local Government may for the purposes of this Act, from time to time, declare—

Power to declare season at which average height of a river shall be ascertained and where river ends and sea begins.

with reference to any river, at what season in the year, and with reference to any tidal river, at what time of the tide, the average height shall be ascertained; and

with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Every declaration made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and have thereupon the force of law; and no such declaration shall be altered or cancelled save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

In section 11 of the Bill he would substitute, in clause (*c*), the word "boundaries" for "area," and the word "have" for "has;" and he would add to clause (*b*):—

"or, where such right has been, immediately before any alteration in the shore or bank, enjoyed, the free access of the public to the waters of a lake, sea or river, or the free passage of cart, horse or foot-traffic along the shores or banks; and such right shall subsist notwithstanding any alteration of the shore of a sea or lake, or the bank of a river, from the causes mentioned in this Act, and be exercised in such a manner as to secure to the public as far as possible the convenience theretofore enjoyed."

He would also add to clause (*g*)—

"where such power has been heretofore enjoyed."

Mr. West thinks the Bill should provide as follows:—

"The bed of the sea, of lakes below the ordinary dry-weather level of the water, of tidal rivers and of rivers capable of use for navigation or traffic belongs, in the absence of private interests acquired by grant or prescription, to the Government.

The bed of any other river or stream may be presumed to be the property of each riparian owner as to the space lying between his frontage and the mid-thread of the stream.

Explanations.—'Frontage' means the line described by the edge of the water at its medium height. 'Mid-thread' means the middle line between opposite frontages.

The up-stream and down-stream boundary of property in the bed is to be ascertained by drawing perpendiculars from the extremeties of the frontage to the mid-thread.

Where two or more equal perpendiculars shorter than all others can be drawn, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained by them.

Where the mid-thread is a curved line, the perpendicular lines are to be drawn to lines tangential to the curve where such perpendiculars strike the mid-thread.

The bed of a lake not being the property of Government may be presumed to belong to the riparian owners according to the following rules:—

(*a*) In the case of an inlet whose length landwards exceeds its breadth, the middle line between the opposite frontages is to serve as the mid-thread of a stream up to a point where the prolongation of such line to the shore equals the perpendiculars drawn to the line from the opposite frontages.

(*b*) Land intersected by any line drawn from such point perpendicular to the general line of the shore belongs to the owner of the frontage struck by it.

(*c*) Where the two rules would give different boundaries between contiguous properties, the latter is to prevail.

(*d*) In other cases the boundary-line between properties having contiguous frontages is the shortest line that can be drawn from the point at which they meet to the line described by the edge of the water at the ordinary dry-weather level, disregarding slight inequalities.

(*e*) If two or more such lines be equal, the boundary is the line bisecting the greatest angle contained between such equal lines.

(*f*) Where the conformation of the lake prevents the application of the foregoing methods, the boundary towards the lake of properties having contiguous frontages is a line drawn from the point where they meet so as to be continually perpendicular to the edge of the water as it recedes to the ordinary dry-weather level.

If land is severed or submerged by water, the ownership thereof and of its site, if capable

of identification, remains unchanged until expressly or impliedly abandoned, or the acquisition thereover of new rights inconsistent with such ownership. On the Alluvic

Land formed by natural causes on any site belongs to each owner thereof for his interest therein.

Exception.—Land which can be identified as belonging to a property whence it has been carried away by avulsion and cast on another may at his option be taken away by the owner of the former property.

Imperceptible accretions to riparian land, and accretions to such land to which no superior claim is asserted, belong to each owner of such land for his interest therein.

Where a river is divided into channels by an island, an owner of property in such island, having a frontage on a channel, is a riparian owner with reference to owners of contiguous properties and to owners of property on the opposite bank of the river, and, as between such owners, the dividing channel only is to be deemed the river or stream.

In the districts wherein Regulation XI of 1825 is in force, and in the districts wherein the interests, rights and duties arising from formations or diminutions of land, from the submergence of land, or from its exposure by the recession of water, are governed by any customary or other local law, such Regulation and such law shall, as to all matters provided for by the same, continue in force notwithstanding anything in this Act contained.

The owner of any property abutting on, or extending into, the sea or a river or lake may apply to the Local Government to determine by survey and enquiry the proper boundary of his property, to set up proper land-marks, and to make correct plans for the said boundary with reference to known permanent objects. One of such plans shall, when the survey has been made by the person appointed by Government, be deposited in the office of the Collector, and one shall be registered by such owner, with a declaration that his ownership extends to the boundary thereby defined. After the lapse of one year without a suit to contest their correctness, such plan and declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the boundary.

Should any person deem himself injured or likely to be injured by such proceedings he may, within one year from the registration aforesaid, bring a suit for the rectification of the boundary, which shall in such case be determined according to the result of such suit; and new plans, in case of variance, shall be deposited by the person interested in the office of the Collector, and shall be registered by such person.

Such plan shall be conclusive of the boundary as between the parties to the suit. As to other persons, it shall be conclusive, unless within one year from its registration a suit is brought for a rectification of the boundary as therein defined. To any such suit the preceding section shall apply.

The expenses of the surveys hereinbefore contemplated must be defrayed by the person calling for or requiring the same, according to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

The Local Government, after giving public notice, may of its own accord and at the public expense make a survey of any such boundary as aforesaid; and the plans and declaration corresponding to the result may be deposited and registered by the Collector or other officer authorized on that behalf, with the like consequences and subject to the same proceedings as in the case of a private person.

The Local Government may make rules for giving effect to this Act, which, when published in the Government Gazette, shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may appoint officers either generally or specially for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

No owner of land submerged by a (lake or) river capable of use for navigation or traffic shall be at liberty, while such land is covered with water so as to be included in the bed of the stream, to occupy or make use thereof in any way which may prevent or impede the use of such river for navigation, traffic or other usual purposes. All legal regulations as to navigation, the use of the water, and of the bed of the stream, applying to a river generally, shall apply equally to those places where it flows over land which is private as to those where it flows over public property.

A custom inconsistent with this Act shall be abrogated by disuse for twelve years, or, as to any village or town, at the request of a majority of the riparian owners with the assent of the Local Government.

Section 11, clause (*a*) of Bill, extended so as, when a riparian owner is entitled to alluvion in virtue of his estate, to give it to him according to (or for) his interest in such estate."

4.—THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

We think that this Bill not only fills up a distinct gap in the system of Indian jurisprudence, but will tend in practice to prevent misunderstandings and consequent ill-feeling and litigation between Master and Servant; and its rules as to notice will preclude much uncertainty on the part of the Courts. We are of opinion, with Savigny (*System d. h. R. Rechts*, s. 55) and other jurists, that the law of hired service should be dealt with as part of the law of persons rather than as a branch of the general law of contract. The relation of On the Master and Servant Bill.

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master and servant, though, like marriage, it arises from contract, yet when once constituted involves rights and duties of a kind essentially different from those arising on a sale of timber or wool. They are but partially amenable to strict regulation, and the peculiar relation of the parties specializes and limits, while it justifies, a particular sanction and jurisdiction for enforcing the reciprocal duties that arise from it. We, therefore, all approve of the inclusion of the Acts empowering Magistrates to deal punitively with artisans who have received advances and with workmen employed on public works. We recommend the omission of the sections in their present form giving Magistrates jurisdiction in disputes between masters and domestic servants. They are not, in our opinion, open to the objections taken by an eminent critic; but they might, we think, have occasionally caused hardship. Sir Charles Turner would put nothing in the place of these sections. His reasons are fully stated in a note appended to this Report. But breaches of contract seem proper subjects for penal legislation when committed by persons from whom it is impossible to recover damages. For this and the other reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Mr. Stokes and Mr. West are of opinion that selected Magistrates ought to have a summary power to enforce the servant's principal duties. The complaints should be made promptly and by the head of the household. The punitive jurisdiction should be exercised only in extreme cases, and means should be secured for an effective review. On the other hand, a domestic servant should have a simple, cheap and speedy remedy against a a master who wrongfully discharges him or withholds his wages. To attain these ends, they propose the following sections :—

"22. If a domestic servant commits any of the following offences—

Complaint by master.

(*a*) wilfully and wrongfully fails to enter into his master's service,

(*b*) wilfully and wrongfully absents himself therefrom,

(*c*) wilfully disobeys any order which as a domestic servant he is bound to obey,

(*d*) does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain or wrongful loss to his master,

(*e*) wilfully damages his master's property,

(*f*) intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to, any person to whom he is bound, as a domestic servant, to be respectful, intending, or knowing it to be likely, that such provocation will cause such person to break the public peace or to commit any other offence.

his master, or the person having control of his master's household, may, within fifteen days of the date on which such offence is committed, make a complaint of such offence to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.*

Explanation.—Nothing is an offence under this section where the harm thereby caused, or intended to be caused, or known to be likely to be caused, is so slight that no person of ordinary sense or temper would complain of such harm.

"23. The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he may dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the servant has committed any offence mentioned in section 22, he shall issue his summons, or, if for reasons to be recorded by him it appears necessary, his warrant, for causing the servant to appear or to be brought at a certain time and place before him.

If the Magistrate convicts the servant of any offence triable under this section, he may by a certificate signed by him with his name of office, discharge the servant from the service of his master, and the master from all or any obligations to the servant. But if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, such discharge will not be a proper or adequate punishment, he may, after recording the facts proved and the grounds of his judgment, sentence the servant to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or to both.

When the servant is a male under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may sentence him to whipping in lieu of the fine or imprisonment aforesaid.

"24. If a master wrongfully discharges a domestic servant or fails to pay his wages for a period of more than fifteen days from the time when they become payable, the servant may, within three months of the date of such discharge or the expiration of such period, make complaint of the facts to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Complaint by servant.

The Magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath, and if after such examination there is, in the Magistrate's opinion, no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint. But if, in the Magistrate's opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that the master has been guilty of the act or omission complained of, he shall issue his summons for causing the master to appear at a certain time and place before him.

* He will be, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered by the Local Government.

If the complaint is proved, the Magistrate shall order the master to pay to the servant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as the Magistrate thinks reasonable compensation for such discharge or failure, together with the wages, if any, due to the servant, and, in case of non-payment of the amount so ordered to be paid, may levy the same as if it were a fine. On the and Ser Bill.

25. In the trial of cases under section 23 or section 24, the Magistrate shall be guided, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by the rules contained in the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, sections 114 and 237, and elsewhere by the rules regulating the trial of summons-cases. He may make such order as he thinks fit in regard to the costs of the summons or warrant.

Procedure.

26. If any complaint under section 22 or section 24 is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, frivolous or vexatious, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 209, or (in the said towns) of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877, section 242, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply."

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

We agree with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that the Bill should extend to the whole of British India. Where, as in Burma, most of the domestic servants come from Madras or Bengal, a law with which they were unfamiliar might be held sometimes *in terrorem* over their heads in order to make them submit to unjust treatment, and false and exaggerated reports gaining currency might seriously interfere with the supply of such servants. Provisions corresponding with Acts XIII of 1859 and IX of 1860, which confer magisterial jurisdiction over artizans and others who have received advances, and over workmen employed on public works, may now, we think, be made generally applicable. Both Acts have worked beneficially in large portions of the country. They have been tested by twenty years' experience; and, while the High Courts do their duty, they cannot be made a means of oppression. But we think that the section corresponding with Act XIII of 1859 should not extend to cases where the advance has been worked out or duly expended.

We are of opinion that the following minor changes should be made in the Bill.

We think that the clause (section 11) relating to the servant's obligation to be obedient should run thus: "He must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders."

We would omit the clause (section 11, clause *l*) imposing on a domestic servant the duty, on being so required, to accompany his master to any place not more than one hundred miles from the place where he entered the service. Considering the very various classes of persons included under the expression "domestic servant," it would be impossible to frame a rule on the subject which would not often give rise to hardship; and we think the matter may properly be left to arrangement in each case.

Where a servant is disabled by illness from performing his duty, he should provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to his master; but this rule should not in our opinion apply where the illness arises from injury received in the course of his employment.

We would not allow a master in every case to discharge without notice a servant for habitual idleness, for being declared an insolvent, or for theft, rape or adultry while in the master's service; but we think he should have that power in the case of a single instance of the servant's intoxication or insolence, or gross negligence in the performance of his duties, and also where the master discovers that the servant has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect in character which unfits him for such service.

We would omit the two sections (14, 15) dealing respectively with the master's right to sue third persons for compensation for loss of service and with the effect of a servant's contributory negligence. They will find their proper place in the Code of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, which we think should be undertaken without delay. We would retain the section dealing with the servant's right to compensation for breach of the master's duties.

We would confine the master's obligation (section 17, clause *j*) to provide fellow-servants of ordinary care and reasonable skill to cases where the service is a work of danger.

Mr. West is of opinion that the power of moderate chastisement may properly be delegated to the masters of minor servants by their parents or guardians. It will, he thinks, save boys from sudden dismissal and loss of character at an age when remote consequences cannot be appreciated by them; it is the only kind of discipline to which young and rude natures are amenable: under section 29 of the revised Bill an apprentice is subject to chastisement; and the omission of the power, so guarded as it is, may do an injury to many Native boys by preventing masters who know what boys are from employing them. It is a discipline to which virtually every English boy in a like situation and under the like circumstances is subjected—and on the whole for his good. The instances in which boys suffer any ill usage at the hands of their employers are so rare that they may be almost excluded from consideration in framing a general rule. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner, on the other hand, consider that in this country it would be inexpedient for the legislature to sanction the employment of violence by a master on any servant.

Mr. West would expressly forbid the servant to receive, without his master's consent, any premium or commission from any other person on account of any business or transaction in which he has dealt with such person as his master's agent. The prevalence of the dishonest practice at which this rule is pointed is, in his opinion, a reason for its introduction, not for its omission.

Mr. West would extend the section (27) empowering Magistrates to deal summarily with disputes between employers and their workmen employed on public works to cases where those works are on account of a municipality. In such cases, owing to the large number of persons employed, the settlement of disputes by the ordinary civil process might, in his opinion, well occupy the whole time of the employer and bring the works to a standstill. At the same time such disputes as arise are, legally, of the simplest character. Mr. Stokes and Sir Charles Turner do not consider the proposed extension desirable. We all think that the amount awarded under this section should (as is the case under Act IX of 1860) be recoverable only by distress and sale of the defaulter's moveable property.

We doubt whether the presumption in section 6, clause (*d*), that artizans and workmen are hired for no specific term, is justifiable in some parts of India, and we suggest that special inquiry on this point be made of the Local Governments. We would also suggest for consideration that the Bill should contain a rule that an artizan or workman breaking off in the middle of a day should forfeit that day's wages unless hired by the hour, and that, conversely, a master dismissing an artizan or workman in the middle of the day should pay him that day's wages.

We have considered the question raised by the first draft of the Bill, as to whether a compulsory system of registering domestic servants should be introduced by imperial legislation. We are, on the whole, opposed to such introduction. It may be that in some places registration is desirable, if not absolutely necessary; but where the expediency of legislation in this direction is recognised, the end should, in our opinion, be sought by municipal regulations under local laws.

Lastly, we would repeal and re-enact, as part of the Bill, the substance of Act XIX of 1850 (*for the binding of Apprentices*). We make this recommendation partly because the subject is intimately connected with the law of Master and Servant, partly because we think it desirable that the provisions of the Apprentice Act should now be revised with reference to the changes produced by recent legislation and by the establishment in India within the last thirty years of railway-workshops, factories and steam-packet companies. We would, for example, suggest that the provisions of that Act, as to depositing contracts of apprenticeship in the Magistrate's Court or the offices of persons appointed under Act X of 1841 to register ships, might now be modified so as to require deposit in the ordinary registration-offices.

We annex to this Report a copy (marked B) of the Bill as we have revised it.

5.—THE EASEMENTS BILL.

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We concur in the opinions expressed by Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes that it is desirable to codify the law on this subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate judges". We also agree with Mr. Justice Elsmie, that the frequent litigation in the case of urban easements is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves nor the majority of the Courts understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined.

The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognized only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a Court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the Courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears to us calculated to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usage, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so-called. Easements, being restrictions on the free use of property in others, are regarded with disfavour by the law; and section 7 of the Bill was accordingly framed so as to state the fact that all easements are in derogation of certain natural rights and to prevent attempts to create new kinds of easements. It enumerated the rights of one or other of which every easement must be a restriction, and thus intentionally excluded every kind of servitude not now known to the law. This, however, has been objected to on the ground that there may be in some parts of India rights not so enumerated. We admit the possibility, though not the probability, of the existence of such rights; and we recommend that section 7 should be modified as follows:—

"Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

(*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same, and all products thereof and accessions thereto, as he thinks fit;

(*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy, without disturbance by another, the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person.

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.— Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure, and the 'subjacent and adjacent soil' mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through, his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over, his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natu-

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ral lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land, that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond, to use and consume its water for drinking, household-purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners."

Should, for instance, a 'natural right' to lateral access of light or air, or to the non-diminution of the supply of fish, be hereafter established in any part of India, the section as now modified will not exclude an easement in derogation of such right. We are aware that section 7, even in its new form, may operate indirectly as a statutory recognition of various rights connected with the ownership of land. But a definite conception of these is a necessary preliminary to the codification of the law of actionable wrongs, and we see no substantial objection to inserting it for the present in a Bill dealing with restrictions of the rights in question.

We would also insert the following section :—

"19. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

"*Illustrations.*

"(*a*) By the custom of a certain village, every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

"(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house."

And to the first section of the chapter containing the rules as to the incidents of easements, we would add the following sentence : "And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect such incident."

The other amendments which we would recommend are comparatively unimportant.

We would modify the clause (section 2) saving Government-rights to regulate distribution of water, so as to avoid stating positively that the Government has such rights in the case of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels. It is true that the preamble to the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, contains a statement to that effect ;* but the correctness of that statement is open to doubt, and in any case it applies only to the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces. We would extend the clause so as to save any right of Government to regulate the collection and retention of the water of such rivers and streams, and the collection, retention and distribution of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation.

We would expressly save rights in gross possessed by the Government or public, and rights acquired or arising out of relations created before the proposed Act comes into force.

We would add to section 6 an illustration showing that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill, and is a negative easement. Such an easement, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India : it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil Law ; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such a right should not, we think, be followed by the legislature.

* This preamble is identical with the preamble to Act XXX of 1871. Sir James Stephen says that he always understood that this "was one of the parts of that Act which was most strongly objected to and one of the principal causes of its being disallowed by the Secretary of State." As a matter of fact, the preamble was not objected to, and the reason of the disallowance was that the Act contained six sections (44 to 49) providing for the levy of a special water-rate on lands irrigable but not irrigated.

We think it would be well to add to the section (10) dealing with the power of lessors and mortgagors to impose easements a clause declaring that no lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the rights of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

For the provisions of the Bill (section 11) relating to the acquisition of easements by lessees, we would substitute the following: "No lessee of immoveable property can acquire, for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own, an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease."

We think that easements of necessity, strictly so-called, should be separated in section 12 from those apparent and continuous easements which arise when a transfer is made, which are necessary for enjoying the thing transferred, or other immoveable property of the transferor, as it was enjoyed when the transfer took effect.

When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, we think the dominant owner should be entitled to set it out. The second paragraph of section 13 declares that a way of necessity cannot be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. We have struck out this paragraph, as Mr. West thinks it opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience, on account of periodical fallows of parts of the same land, of crops sown and growing at different times, and of the great temporary changes arising from the extremes of wet and dry weather making a strict adherence to the same road in all seasons in many instances almost impossible.

In the section (15) relating to the acquisition of easements by prescription (which with the exception of the clause relating to easements of support, has been the law of the land since 1871),* we would restore the words "and as of right" to the clause dealing with the access and use of light and air. Under the English Prescription Act, a claim to an easement is defeasible if the easement can be shown to have been enjoyed by express agreement in writing, and we think that the following explanation should be inserted in the Indian law:

"Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease."

With reference to the decision in *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 85, we think that the following explanation might usefully be inserted:

"In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to an artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner."

We have struck out section 18, which declares that no right to an easement can be acquired by long and continued possession, except under section 15. It was intended to abolish prescription at common law, which has been held to exist in the Presidency-towns. But it appears to be unnecessary, and might possibly mislead in the case of rural easements special to India or to particular districts, and not included amongst those enumerated in section 15, or not readily yielding to the conditions imposed by that section.

We think that the provision (section 29) as to the extent of an easement where the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion or diminished by diluvion should run thus:

"Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased; and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished."

It appears to us that the section (45) relating to the extinction of an easement by alteration of the dominant heritage should be thus worded:

* See Act No. IX of 1871, section 27 = 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, secs. 2, 3.

On the Easements Bill.

"An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change; or

(*b*) where by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended by the parties to be subject to increase by such change."

As to the extinguishment of easements by non-user (section 59), we think that a distinction may properly be drawn in this respect between continuous and discontinuous easements, and that in the case of a discontinuous easement the dominant owner should be enabled to keep it alive by registering a declaration of his intention to retain it.

Though fully recognizing the propriety of the rule (section 52) that the servient owner has no right to require that an easement should be continued, we think, nevertheless, that the dominant owner ought not to be allowed to damage the servient heritage by suddenly and maliciously abandoning or suspending the easement. We recommend, then, that the rule should be, that the servient owner is not entitled to compensation for damage caused by the abandonment or suspension, if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage.

We think that the Bill may properly be supplemented by a chapter on Licenses, which, though mentioned in the Evidence Act, sections 116, 117, are nowhere dealt with in the body of Indian codified law; and we have framed rules on this subject which we think will be useful.

We annex to this report a copy (marked C) of the Bill as we have revised it, Mr. West, however, desiring it to be understood that the details of the measure should, in his opinion, be open to revision according to the further information which may become available to the Legislature by the time the Bill is before it.

6.—THE PRIVATE TRUSTS BILL.

On the Private Trusts Bill.

It seems to us that this Bill, especially the chapter dealing with constructive and resulting trusts, will supply a real defect in the codified law of India, and be of practical utility to the Mufassal Courts and pleaders. We have duly considered the remarks of Sir James Stephen on the ambiguity of the word "trust" as understood by English lawyers. But we are unable to agree that they constitute an argument of any weight against the Bill, or that its enactment will introduce the serious evils that he anticipates. Cases frequently arise in which in one sense there has been a trust, though not in the sense to which the Bill confines it. Pleaders having got hold of the word "trust," then build upon it arguments drawn from the English books which may well mislead Judges who are not more than usually circumspect. This must go on until legislation regulates this branch of the law. By saying what is a "trust" and which of the relations arising from it amongst those recognized by the English Courts are to be admitted and which not, the Legislature will obviate the very evil which Sir James Stephen fears. The Courts are introducing, and from the necessities of the case must introduce, the English Law of Trusts indiscriminately, unless the law distinctly says how far they may go. Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, stepdaughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence among the Natives of India; and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates, in which without the intervention of the legislature they are certain to become entangled. We need hardly say that the system of *benámi*, or the enjoyment of the profits of property held by another in trust for the beneficiary, was familiar to the people of India before the introduction of British rule, and in no country, owing to the extreme subdivision of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common. Gains made by one person at the cost of another are an every-day source of litigation: these cases must be dealt with in some way; and here, too, definite legislation will clear and simplify the law. But, apart from the Native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and

taken advantage of a trust-law recognized by our Courts; and, now that the number and wealth of this class have increased, and every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law, the question of the advisability of its codification seems no longer open to discussion.

Chapter I: Preliminary.—We would expressly exclude from the operation of the Act private religious or charitable endowments (which may fitly be left to family or local usage); and we would declare that nothing in its second chapter (*Of the Creation of Trusts*) shall apply to trusts created before it comes into force.

To avoid the conceivable risk of confounding trusts with bailments, we recommend that the definition of "trust," which was taken from the New York Civil Code, should be modified as follows: "A 'trust' is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner, or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner." And in order to prevent the possible introduction by pedantic lawyers of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, we would define the "beneficial interest" of the beneficiary as his "right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property." The beneficiary should, in our opinion, have no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust.

We think that the definitions of "passive trust," "active trust," "executed trust" and "executory trust" are unnecessary and should be omitted.

We would extend the definition of "notice" so as to cover cases where information is given to, or obtained by, an agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

Chapter II: Of the Creation of Trusts.—We would provide expressly in section 4 that, where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

We agree with the framer of the Bill as to the expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust in every case where land forms the subject-matter: but we think that the requisite written declaration may be signed by the trustee as well as by the author of the trust; and we are of opinion that, unless the trust is declared by will, or the author is himself the trustee, the property should be actually transferred. We would, therefore, make the sections relating to the declaration and creation of trusts run as follows:—

"5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee.

"No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless so declared, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

"These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

"6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee."

We would declare that the subject-matter of every trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary; and, in order to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust, we would say that the subject-matter must not be a mere beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

We think the Bill should provide for disclaimers by proposed beneficiaries.

Chapter III: Of the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.—In the section (11) relating to the trustee's duty to fulfil the purpose of the trust, we would insert an explanation that the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts should, unless a contrary intention is expressed, be deemed to be to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

When a beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government, we think that the trustee should be bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person, in such manner as the Government directs.

On the Private Trusts Bill.

Chapter IV: Of the Rights and Powers of Trustees.—We think that t prohibition (section 32) as to enforcing a trustee's charge upon the trus property for proper expenses paid out of his own pocket should not apply whe the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court original jurisdiction.

We think that the section (33) entitling the trustee to be indemnified l the gainer by a breach of trust should expressly exclude this right when th trustee has, in committing the breach, been guilty of fraud.

As to the management of the trust-property (section 36), we think that, fo the purposes of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, every trustee in the actua receipt of the rents and profits of land should be deemed to be a landlord. A similar provision is contained in the English Statute 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114 We consider that, except with the permission of a principal Civil Court o original jurisdiction, no trustee should have power to lease trust-property fo a term exceeding twenty-one years.

We would enable the trustee, with the permission of the Court, but no otherwise, to apply the trust-property, in whole or in part, to the advancemen in life of a minor beneficiary.

Where power to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the Bill should, in our opinion, provide tha the power may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless, from the terms of the instrument of trust, it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Chapter V: Of the Disabilities of Trustees.—The Bill declares (section 46) in accordance with the present law, that, where there are more trustees than one all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides. Mr. West is of opinion that the rule ought to be that, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, a majority of the trustees may act subject to control by the Court on application by the minority. We think tha the section declaring that no trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property may buy the same should be extended to the agents employed by such trustees for the purpose of the sale. Of the two alternative rules given in the Bill, as to when the trustee may buy the trust-property, we consider that printed in the text to be best adapted for India (namely) :—

"No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

"And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it or obtain a mortgage or lease of it for himself."

Chapter VI: Of the Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary.—The Bill declares (section 56) that the beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of it. Mr. West considers that the beneficiary should not be allowed to substitute a trust in favour of another for one in his own favour, without the assent of the trustee, except in the case of a passive trust.

We think that to the section (58) declaring the beneficiary's right to proper trustees, and a proper number of trustees, the following explanations may usefully be added :—

"*Explanation I.*—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section "a person domiciled abroad : an alien enemy : a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary : a person in insolvent circumstances ; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

"*Explanation II.*—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least."

With regard to the first of these explanations, we would observe that in Hindú and Muhammadan families, a minor son often succeeds to property burdened with a trust for dependent relations of his father, and a married woman is sometimes made by her father trustee for herself and her son or daughter.

Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has under certain circumstances, a right to have the property declared subject to

the trust or retransferred. We think that to the section (61) embodying this rule should be added a clause saving the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or his sub-purchaser (8 B. P. C. 42), and disallowing the right to a declaration or retransfer when the beneficiary has ratified the sale to the trustee, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee. On the P Trusts

The section (62) enabling the beneficiary to follow trust-property saves transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and a transferee for consideration (with or without notice) from such a transferee. Mr. West would also save a gratuitous transferee from a *bonâ fide* transferee for value, and a transferee *bonâ fide* for value from a volunteer.

Where the trustee wrongfully mingles trust-property with his own, we would adopt the rule given in the margin of the Bill, section 65, namely, that the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him. It accords with the decision in *Cook* v. *Addison*, L. R. 7 Eq. 471.

It seems to us that section 68 should be extended to the cases where one of several beneficiaries (1) knowingly obtains any advantage from a breach of trust, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or (2) becomes aware of a breach, and either actually conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach; and that in such case the other beneficiaries should be entitled to have his interest under the trust impounded.

Chapter VII:—Of Vacating the Office of Trustee.—It seems unnecessary to require a trustee desiring to be discharged by the Court to institute a suit for that purpose. It will be enough to require him to present a petition.

We think express provision should be made for the appointment of a new trustee in place of one disclaiming, or accepting an inconsistent trust. Mr. West is of opinion that, if no provision has been made by the instrument of trust, the Court only should nominate the trustee.

Chapter VIII: Of the Extinction of Trusts.—The Bill should, we think, declare that no trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust (1 Coll. 655, 659). Mr. West considers that a trust should not be allowed to be revocable except on the same terms as a gift.

Chapter IX: Certain Obligations in the Nature of a Trust.—We doubt the expediency of attempting to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions: we would point out that in many, perhaps most, of those transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives; and we think that, in lieu of section 78, clause (*d*), and section 81, the Bill should simply declare that where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide the consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

We think that, in addition to the ten constructive trusts expressly set forth in the Bill, it should mention those that arise in the following cases:—

where a testator bequeaths certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose:

where property is bequeathed, and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion:

where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake:

where any person, bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another, enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are or may be adverse to those of such other person, and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage:

where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained, in derogation of the interests of another, without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised:

Private Bill.

where a tenant for life or other qualified owner of property, as represen ing all persons interested therein, gains some advantage; and, lastly,

where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of them, by secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co creditors.

We think that some words should be inserted to show that a resulting trust cannot be implied in evasion of any law for the time being in force (*E. p. Yallop*, 15 Ves. 60.)

Some of the rules applied by this chapter might conceivably be held to extend to the manager as such of an undivided family. We would therefore declare that nothing contained in the Act shall be deemed to affect the mutual relations of the members of undivided families as determined by any customary or personal law.

Mr. West is of opinion that the Bill should also provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) the constitution of trusts for alimentary provisions and the forfeiture of the interests of persons for whom such provisions have been made:

(*b*) the illegality of trusts (other than trusts for payment of debts, for keeping on foot a policy of life-insurance, or for public purposes) involving an accumulation of the proceeds of trust-property for more than twenty-one years:

(*c*) the power of a trustee to carry on a business, at the charge and risk of the beneficiaries, so far as may be necessary in order to its liquidation:

(*d*) the non-effect on the trustee's transactions of slight deviations by the trustee from his duty:

(*e*) the liability of a trustee of his own wrong, for losses and gains as well as for the trust-property.

He would also add, either to the Bill or to the Limitation Act, appropriate sections on limitation of certain suits relating to express or constructive trusts.

We annex a copy (marked D) of the Bill as (subject to the above remarks) we have revised it.

III.

Summary of recommendations.

In conclusion, we have to recapitulate briefly the specific recommendations which we have made in this report:—

(*a*) that the process of codifying well-marked divisions of our substantive law should continue;

(*b*) that the eventual combination of those divisions as parts of a single and general Code should be borne in mind;

(*c*) that the English law should be made the basis in a great measure of our future Codes, but that its materials should be recast rather than adopted without modification;

(*d*) that in recasting those materials, due regard should be had to Native habits and modes of thought; that the form which those materials should assume should, as far as possible, resemble that of rules already accepted; that, in other words, the propositions of our Codes should be broad, simple and readily intelligible;

(*e*) that uniformity in legislation should be aimed at, but that special and local customs should be treated considerately;

(*f*) that the existing law of persons should not at present be expanded by way of codification, save that the operation of the European British Minors Act, XIII of 1874, should be extended;

(*g*) that the laws relating respectively to negotiable instruments, to the subjects dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill, to trusts, to alluvion, to easements, and master and servant, should be codified, and the Bills already prepared on these subjects be passed into law, subject to the amendments above suggested;

(*h*) that the Law of Wrongs should then be codified;

(*i*) that, concurrently with or after the framing of a Law of Wrongs, the laws relating to insurance, carriers and lien should be codified;

(*j*) that the legislature should then deal with the Law of Property in its whole extent;

(*k*) that preparation be made for a systematic chapter on interpretation; Summ recomm tions.
(*l*) that the project of framing a digest of the decisions of Indian Courts should be abandoned.

WHITLEY STOKES. (L. S.)
C. A. TURNER. (L. S.)
RAYMOND WEST. (L. S.)

The 15th November, 1879.

Note by Sir Charles Turner as to the proposal to give a special criminal jurisdiction in the case of Domestic and Agricultural Servants and Mechanics.

I consider that where the misconduct of the servant amounts to a criminal act, *e. g.*, wilful damage or dishonesty, or intentional insult calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, the master is sufficiently protected by the provisions of the general law; that the peculiar character of the contract in establishing a personal relation is in itself a strong argument against the enactment of a special criminal law to enforce its obligations; that although a servant may by his poverty be unable to make compensation in damages for breach of contract, yet the power of the master to put an immediate termination to the contract ordinarily protects him against any serious damage for such breaches; that in the exceptional cases in which a master cannot at once supply the place of a servant whom he discharges, or who quits his service, the dependence of the master on the good-will of the servant will supply what is in this country sometimes wanting,—a valuable incentive to the master so to conduct himself towards the servant as to attach him to his service. The moral effect of criminal prosecution and punishment is so deteriorating to the character, that I would confine special legislation exposing servants to these penalties to cases which contain an element of fraud and are not sufficiently met by the general law, namely, where advances have been received for labour or materials and the work has not been executed; and in these cases I would still further restrict the penalties by allowing resort to them only where the advance has not been worked out or duly expended. I consider that, to force a man by terror of imprisonment in a criminal suit to serve for the whole period—it may be for years—for which he engages, if he has received a few rupees as an advance, an advance which may have been long ago recovered—is to accord the sanction of the law to a qualified form of slavery, justifiable only by political emergency, as in the case of enlistment in the army, and inconsistent with recent legislation in India, which abolishes imprisonment of any kind for the enforcement of other contracts or civil wrongs resulting in debts or measured in damages. I consider such legislation especially undesirable in this country, where ignorance of the language on the part of the master often leads to seeming disobedience on the part of the servant; where a dominant race of masters is from its circumstances encouraged to exercise arbitrary power over servants, where the servants can expect but little protection from the effect of public opinion in controlling his master's conduct, and where, among the lower grades of society, there are masters who have not been accustomed from their youth to fulfil the duties entailed by that relationship. Note b Turner Master Servan

C. A. TURNER.

A.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Extent. **1.** This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879:" It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of *March*, 1880.

Repeal of Acts. **2.** On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

Saving of certain enactments, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c. (*a*) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:

(*b*) any terms or incidents of any contract or constitution of property which are consistent with the provisions of this Act and are allowed by the law for the time being in force:

(*c*) any right or liability arising out of a custom or personal law consistent with this Act, or out of a legal relation constituted before this Act comes into force, or any relief in respect of any such right or liability:

(*d*) any transfer by operation of law or by decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"ownership:" the "ownership" of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others. Such ownership is either absolute or qualified.

"property:" The thing of which there may be ownership is called "property:"

"assurance:" "assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, to or in immoveable property:

"registered:" "registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"attached to the earth" means—

"attached to the earth." (*a*) rooted in the earth, as in the case of trees and shrubs;

(*b*) imbedded in or permanently resting upon the earth, as in the case of walls or buildings; or

(*c*) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of that to which it is attached:

"notice." and a person is said to have "notice" of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when but for wilful abstention from an inquiry which he ought to have made, or gross negligence, he would have known it or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, section 229.

Enactments relating to contracts to be taken as part of Act IX of 1872. **4.** The chapters and sections of this Act which relate to contracts shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BY ACT OF PARTIES.

(*A*).—*Transfer of Property, whether moveable or immoveable.*

"Transfer" defined. **5.** In the following sections "transfer" means an act by which one living person conveys to another, or to himself and another, in present or in future, the ownership of property or an interest therein, and "to transfer" is to perform such act.

What may be transferred. **6.** The ownership of property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by this section or by any other law for the time being in force:—

(*a*) The chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate, the chance of a relation obtaining a legacy on the death of a kinsman, or any other merely contingent or possible right or interest, cannot be transferred to any one except the present or future owner or co-owner of the property affected thereby,

(*b*) A mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to any one except the owner of the property affected thereby.

(*c*) An easement cannot be transferred otherwise than by release to the owner of the servient heritage.

(*d*) An interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally cannot be transferred by him.

(*e*) A mere right to sue for compensation for a

fraud or for harm illegally caused to body, mind or reputation cannot be transferred,

(*f*) A public office cannot be transferred, nor can the salary of a public officer whether before or after it has become payable.

(*g*) Stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government and political pensioners cannot be transferred.

(*h*) No transfer can be made (1) in so far as it is opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby, or (2) for an illegal purpose, or (3) to a person legally disqualified to be transferee.

Persons competent to transfer.

7. Every person competent to contract and entitled to transferable property, or authorized to dispose of transferable property not his own, is competent to transfer such property either wholly or in part, and either absolutely or conditionally, in the circumstances, to the extent and in the manner allowed and prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

Operation of transfer.

8. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing in such property, and in the legal incidents thereof.

Such incidents include, where the property is land, the easements annexed thereto, the rents and profits thereof accruing after the transfer, and all things attached to the earth;

and, where the property is machinery attached to the earth, the moveable parts thereof;

and, where the property is a house, the easements annexed thereto, the rent thereof accruing after the transfer, and the locks, keys, bars, doors, windows and all other things provided for permanent use therewith;

and, where the property is a debt or other actionable claim, the securities therefor, but not arrears of interest accrued before the transfer;

and, where the property is money or other property yielding income, the interest or income thereof accruing after the ownership passes.

Oral transfer.

9. A transfer may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law.

Condition restraining alienation.

10. Where a transfer is subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property transferred, the condition or limitation is void except in the case of a lease where the condition is for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him: provided that property may be transferred to or for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to part with the same or her beneficial interest therein.

Restriction repugnant to interest created.

11. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created in favour of any person, but the terms of the transfer direct that such interest shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, he shall be entitled to receive and dispose of such interest as if there were no such direction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right to restrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of one piece of immoveable property, the enjoyment of another piece of such property, or to compel the enjoyment thereof in a particular manner.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or attempted alienation.

12. Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation making any interest therein reserved or given to or for the benefit of any person to cease on his becoming insolvent or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, such condition or limitation is void.

Nothing in this section applies to a condition in a lease for the benefit of the lessor or those claiming under him.

Transfer for benefit of person not in existence at date of transfer, subject to prior transfer.

13. Where on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, subject to a prior interest created by the same transfer, the interest created for the benefit of such person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor in the property.

Illustration.

A transfers property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and after the death of the survivor for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for his second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son does not take effect, because it does not extend to the whole of A's remaining interest in the property.

Rule against perpetuity.

14. No transfer can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life-time of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

Transfer to class some of whom come under sections 13 and 14.

15. If on a transfer of property an interest is created for the benefit of a class of persons with regard to some of whom such interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen and fourteen, such interest fails as regards the whole class.

Transfer to take effect on failure of prior transfer.

16. Where an interest fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, any interest created in the same transaction and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior interest also fails.

17. The restrictions in sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen shall not apply to property transferred for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind.

Transfer in perpetuity for benefit of public.

18. Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising therefrom shall be accumulated, such direction shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Direction for accumulation.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the date of the transfer, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following such date; and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

19. Where on a transfer of property and interest is created in favour of a person without specifying the time when it is to take effect, or in terms specifying that it is to take effect forthwith or on the happening of an event which must happen, such interest is vested, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Vested interest.

A vested interest is not defeated by the death of the transferee before he obtains possession.

Explanation.—An intention that an interest shall not be vested is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the enjoyment thereof is postponed, or whereby a prior interest in the same property is given or reserved to some other person, or whereby income arising from the property is directed to be accumulated until the time of enjoyment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen the interest shall pass to another person.

20. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created for the benefit of a person not then living, he acquires upon his birth, unless a contrary intention appear from the terms of the transfer, a vested interest, although he may not be entitled to the enjoyment thereof immediately on his birth.

Transfer for benefit of person not then living.

21. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such person thereby acquires a contingent interest in the property. Such interest becomes a vested interest, in the former case, on the happening of the event, in the latter, when the happening of the event becomes impossible.

Contingent interest.

Exception.—Where under a transfer a person becomes entitled to an interest in property upon attaining a particular age, and the transferor also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from such interest before he reaches that age, or directs the income or so much thereof as may be necessary to be applied for his benefit, such interest is not contingent.

22. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of such members only of a class as shall attain a particular age, such interest does not vest in any member of the class who has not attained that age.

Act X of 1865, s. 1 Report, s.

Transfer to members of a class who attain a particular age.

23. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to a specified person if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned for the occurrence of that event, the interest fails unless such event happens before, or at the same time as, the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist.

Act X of 1865, s. 1 Report, s

Transfer contingent on happening of specified uncertain event.

24. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the interest shall go to such of them as shall be alive when the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 1

Transfer to such of certain persons as survive at some period not specified.

Illustration.

A transfers property to B for life, and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. C dies during the life of B. D survives B. At B's death the property passes to D.

25. An interest created on a transfer of property and dependent upon a condition fails if the fulfilment of the condition is impossible, or is forbidden by law, or is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or is fraudulent, or involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Act X of 1865, s. 1 Act X of 1865, s. 1 expanded reference Act IX o 1872, s. 2

Conditional transfer.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets a farm to B on condition that he shall walk ten miles in an hour. The lease is void.

(*b*). A gives Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter, C. At the date of the transfer C was dead. The transfer is void.

(*c*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that she shall murder C. The transfer is void.

(*d*). A transfers Rs. 500 to his niece C if she will desert her husband. The transfer is void.

26. Where the terms of a transfer of property impose a condition to be fulfilled before a person can take an interest in the property, the condition shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Act X of 1865, s. 1

Fulfilment of condition precedent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D, and E. E dies. B marries with the consent of C and D. B has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D and E. B marries without the consent of C, D and E, but obtains their consent after the marriage. B has not fulfilled the condition.

of s. 116.

27. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created in favour of one person, and by the same transaction an ulterior disposition of the same interest is made in favour of another if the prior interest under the transfer shall fail, the ulterior disposition shall take effect upon the failure of the prior disposition, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the transferor.

Conditional transfer to one person coupled with transfer to another on failure of prior transfer.

of s. 117.

But where the intention of the parties to the transaction is that the ulterior disposition shall take effect only in the event of the prior disposition failing in a particular manner, the ulterior disposition shall not take effect unless the prior disposition fails in that manner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Rs. 500 to B on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in A's lifetime. The transfer to C takes effect.

(*b*). A transfers property to his wife; but in case she should die in his lifetime, transfers to B that which he had transferred to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The transfer to B does not take effect.

of 1865,

28. On a transfer of property an interest may be created to accrue to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, such interest shall pass to another person; or that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, such interest shall pass to another person. In each case the dispositions are subject to the rules contained in sections ten, twelve, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-seven.

Ulterior transfer conditional on happening or not happening of specified event.

of 1865,

29. An ulterior disposition of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Fulfilment of condition subsequent.

Illustration.

A transfers Rs. 500 to B, to be paid to him on his attaining his majority or marrying, with a proviso that, if B dies a minor or marries without C's consent, the Rs. 500 shall go to D. B marries when only 17 years of age, without C's consent. The transfer to D takes effect.

of 1865,

30. If the ulterior disposition is not valid, the prior disposition is not affected by it.

Prior disposition not affected by invalidity of ulterior disposition.

Illustration.

A transfers a farm to B for her life, and, if she do not desert her husband, to C. B is entitled to the farm during her life as if no condition had been inserted.

Act X of s. 121.

31. Subject to the provisions of section twelve, on a transfer of property an interest may be created with the condition superadded that it shall cease to exist in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Condition that transfer shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event happens or does not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers a farm to B for his life, with a proviso that, in case B cuts down a certain wood, the transfer shall cease to have any effect. B cuts down the wood. He loses his life-interest in the farm.

(*b*). A transfers a farm to B, provided that, if B shall not go to England within three years after the date of the transfer, his interest in the farm shall cease. A does not go to England within the term prescribed. His interest in the farm ceases.

Act X of s. 122.

32. In order that a condition that an interest shall cease to exist may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of the creation of an interest.

Such condition must not be invalid.

Act X of s. 124.

33. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act at or before a specified time, and the transferor has at the time of creating the interest made an ulterior disposition thereof in favour of himself or of another if the act be not performed within such time, the prior disposition ceases to have effect if the act is not performed within such time, or if the person benefited by the prior disposition renders the performance of the act impossible within the time specified. But where the transferor has not made any such ulterior disposition thereof, the transfer is, at the option of the transferor, voidable so far as regards such interest, if it was intended that time should be of the essence of the condition; but if it was not so intended, the transfer shall not be so voidable.

Condition that transferee shall perform act at or before specified time.

The intention referred to in this section is, in the case of a transfer without consideration, the intention of the transferor, and, in the case of a transfer for consideration, the intention of both the transferor and of the person from whom the consideration proceeds.

When such intention is apparent, the circumstance that the interest has actually been enjoyed under the prior disposition does not affect the operation of the condition.

34. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created subject to a condition that the person taking it shall perform a certain act, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the transferor has at the time of the transfer made an ulterior disposition of the interest in favour of another person, the prior disposition ceases to take effect when the person benefited thereby renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the condition.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, no time being specified for performance.

But if the transferor has not at the time of the transfer made any such ulterior disposition of the interest, then if the interest was created without consideration it is voidable at the option of the transferor; but if it was created for consideration it shall be so voidable only if adequate compensation for the breach of the condition cannot be made in money.

Transfer conditional on performance of act, time being specified.

35. Where an act is to be performed by a person either as a condition to be fulfilled before an interest created on a transfer is enjoyed by him, or as a condition on the non-fulfilment of which the interest is to pass from him to another person, and a time is specified for the performance of the act, if such performance within the specified time is prevented by the fraud of a person who would be directly benefited by non-fulfilment of the condition, such further time shall as against him be allowed for performing the act as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud. But if no time is specified for the performance of the act, then if its performance is by the fraud of a person interested in the non-fulfilment of the condition rendered impossible or indefinitely postponed, the condition shall as against him be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Election.

, s. 62, to: ice 585.

Election when necessary.

36. Where a person professes to transfer property which he has no right to transfer, and as part of the same transaction confers any benefit on the owner of the property, such owner must elect either to confirm such transfer or to dissent from it; and in the latter case he shall relinquish the benefit so conferred, and the benefit so relinquished shall revert to the transferor or his representative as if it had not been disposed of,

of s. 168.

subject nevertheless,

where the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor has before the election died or otherwise become incapable of making a fresh transfer,

and in all cases where the transfer is for consideration,

to the charge of making good to the disappointed transferee the amount or value of the property attempted to be transferred to him.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur is the property of C and worth Rs. 800. A by an instrument of gift professes to transfer it to B, giving by the same instrument Rs. 1,000 to C. C elects to retain the farm. He forfeits the gift of Rs. 1,000.

In the same case, A dies before the election. His representative must out of the Rs. 1,000 pay Rs. 800 to B.

of s. 169.

The rule in the first paragraph of this section applies whether the transferor does or does not believe that which he professes to transfer to be his own.

t of s. 171.

A person taking no benefit directly under a transaction, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, need not elect.

Act X of 1865, s. 17

A person who in his one capacity takes a benefit under the transaction may in another dissent therefrom.

Exception to the last preceding four rules.—Where a particular benefit is expressed to be conferred on the owner of the property which the transferor professes to transfer expressed to be in lieu of that property, if such owner claim that he must relinquish the particular benefit, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit conferred upon him by the same transaction.

Act X of 1865, s. 17

Acceptance of the benefit by the person on whom it is conferred constitutes an election by him to confirm the transfer, if he has knowledge of his right to elect and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives enquiry into the circumstances.

Act X of 1865, s. 17

Such knowledge or waiver shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed, if the person on whom the benefit has been conferred has enjoyed it for two years without doing any act to express dissent.

Act X of 1865, s. 17

Such knowledge or waiver may be inferred from any act of his which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the property professed to be transferred in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A transfers to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the transfer of the estate to B.

Act X of 1865, s. 17

If he does not within one year after the date of the transfer signify to the transferor or his representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the transfer, the transferor or his representatives may, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the transfer.

Act X of 1865, s. 1

In case of disability, the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election is made by some competent authority.

Apportionment.

Report, s. Bill III, s

Apportionment of periodical payments on determination of interest of person entitled.

37. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, all rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments in the nature of income shall, upon the transfer of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payments, be deemed to accrue due from day to day, and to be apportionable accordingly, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Severance of Obligation relating to Property.

Satisfaction of right arising in favour of several persons in consequence of a transfer.

38. When in consequence of a transfer property is divided and held in several shares, and thereupon the benefit of any obligation relating to the property as a

whole passes from one to several owners of the property, the corresponding duty shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary amongst the owners, be performed in favour of each of such owners in proportion to the value of his share in the property, provided that the duty can be severed and that the severance does not substantially increase the burden of the obligation; but if the duty cannot be severed, or if the severance would substantially increase the burden of the obligation, the duty shall be performed for the benefit of such one of the several owners as they shall jointly designate for that purpose:

Provided that no person on whom the burden of the obligation lies shall be answerable for failure to discharge it in manner provided by this section, unless and until he has had reasonable notice of the severance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells to B, C and D land situate in a village and leased to E at an annual rent of Rs. 30 and delivery of one fat sheep, B having provided half the purchase-money and C and D one-quarter each. E having notice of this must pay Rs. 15 to B, Rs. 7½ to C and Rs. 7½ to D, and must deliver the sheep according to the joint direction of B, C and D.

(*b*). Each house in the village being bound to provide ten days' labour each year on a dyke to prevent inundation, E had agreed as a term of his lease to perform this work for A. B, C and D severally require E to perform the ten days' work due on account of the house of each. E is not bound to do more than ten days' work in all, according to such directions as B, C and D may join in giving.

B. Transfer of Immoveable Property.

s. 7. **39.** Where any person authorized only under circumstances in their nature variable to dispose of immoveable property transfers such property for consideration, alleging the existence of such circumstances, they shall, as between the transferee on the one part and the transferor and other persons (if any) affected by the transfer on the other part, be deemed to have existed, if the transferee, after using reasonable care to ascertain the existence of such circumstances, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by person authorized only under certain circumstances to transfer.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú widow, whose husband has left collateral heirs, agrees, for purposes neither religious nor charitable, to sell a field, part of the property held by her as such, to B. B satisfies himself by reasonable inquiry that the income of the property is insufficient for A's maintenance, and that the sale of the field is necessary, and, acting in good faith, buys the field. As between B on the one part and A and the collateral heirs on the other part, a necessity for the sale shall be deemed to have existed.

v. . R. ls v. 7 Ch. 4. 1 v. . L. R. 2). 35 of **40.** Where a third person has a right to receive maintenance or a provision for advancement or marriage from the profits of immoveable property, and such right does not amount to a charge on such property, or

Transfer of land where third person is entitled to maintenance,

where for the more beneficial enjoyment of his own immoveable property a third person has, independently of any interest in the immoveable property of another, a right to restrain the enjoyment of the latter property or to compel its enjoyment in a particular manner, or

or has a right to restrain its enjoyment,

where a third person is entitled to the benefit of an obligation arising out of contract and annexed to the ownership of immoveable property, but not amounting to an interest therein or easement thereon,

or is entitled to benefit of obligation not amounting to interest or easement.

such right or obligation may be enforced against a transferee with notice thereof or a gratuitous transferee of the property affected thereby, but not against a transferee for consideration and without notice of the right or obligation, nor against such property in his hands.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a Hindú, transfers Sultánpur to his sister-in-law B, in lieu of her claim against him for maintenance in virtue of his having succeeded to her deceased husband's property, and agrees with her that if she is dispossessed of Sultánpur, A will transfer to her an equal area out of such of several other specified villages in his possession as she may elect. A sells the specified villages to C, who buys in good faith, without notice of the agreement. B is dispossessed of Sultánpur. She has no claim on the villages transferred to C.

(*b*). A, a Hindú widow, is entitled to maintenance out of the share of her deceased husband in Basaoli, which has passed to his brother B. B sells Basaoli to C, who has notice of A's claim and that there is no other property to satisfy it. A may claim maintenance out of Basaoli in the hands of C.

(*c*). A contracts to sell Sultánpur to B. While the contract is still in force he sells Sultánpur to C. who has notice of the contract. B may enforce the contract against C to the same extent as against A.

Bill I Act I 1872, excep **41.** Where a person holding immoveable property as its ostensible owner with the consent, express or implied, of the other persons interested therein, transfers such property for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

Transfer by ostensible owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of two co-proprietors of village land, leaves his village, and with his consent the land is registered by the Revenue-officer in the name of B, the other co-proprietor. After ten years B sells a portion of the land to C, who takes reasonable care to ascertain that B had power to make the transfer and acts in good faith. A is not entitled to have the sale set aside.

(*b*). A buys land and causes it to be transferred to his servant B to hold on his behalf, and also causes it to be entered in the revenue register in B's name. C, having ascertained that B is the registered owner of the land and pays the revenue due in respect thereof, buys the land in good faith. A cannot impeach the sale.

Bill I 10A, **42.** Where a person having an option to require, or authority to revoke, a transfer of any immoveable property, transfers the property for consideration, such transfer operates in favour of the transferee (subject to any condition attached to the exercise of the option or authority) in the former case

Transfer by person having option to require or authority to revoke transfer.

exercise of the option, and, in the latter case, as a revocation of the former transfer to the extent of the authority.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A takes a lease of a house from B with an option of buying it at a specified price. A sells the house to C. C may require B to transfer it to him at the specified price.

(*b*). A lets a house to B and reserves power to revoke the lease if in the opinion of a specified surveyor B should make a use of it detrimental to its value. Afterwards A, thinking that such a use has been made, lets the house to C. This operates as a revocation of B's lease subject to the opinion of the surveyor as to B's use of the house having been detrimental to its value.

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Transfer by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred.

43. Where a person erroneously represents that he is authorized to transfer certain immoveable property, and assumes to transfer such property for consideration, such transfer shall, at the option of the transferee, operate on any interest which the transferor may acquire in such property, at any time during which the contract of transfer subsists.

Nothing in this section shall impair the right of transferees in good faith for consideration without notice of the existence of the said option.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú who has separated from his father B, sells to C three fields, X, Y and Z. Of these Z does not belong to A, it having been retained by B on the partition; but on B's dying A obtains Z as heir. C, not having rescinded the contract of sale, may require A to deliver Z to him.

s. 9.

Transfer by one co-owner.

44. Where one of two or more co-owners of immoveable property legally competent in that behalf transfers his share of such property or any interest therein, the transferee acquires as to such share or interest, and so far as is necessary to give effect to the transfer, the transferor's right to joint possession or other common or part enjoyment of the property, and to enforce a partition of the same, but subject to the conditions and liabilities affecting, at the date of the transfer, the share or interest so transferred.

s. 18.

Joint transfer for consideration.

45. Where property is transferred for consideration to two or more persons, and such consideration is paid out of a fund belonging to them in common, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property identical, as nearly as may be, with the interests to which they were respectively entitled to the fund; and where such consideration is paid out of separate funds belonging to them respectively, they are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively entitled to interests in such property in proportion to the shares of the consideration which they respectively advanced.

In the absence of evidence as to the interests in the fund to which they were respectively entitled, or as to the shares which they respectively advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

Illustration.

A and B are the sons and C the grandson of a Hindú who has died leaving property. C's father D has also died. A partition has been made after which A and B have reunited. C remains severed in interest, his share being one-third. The separate property of D is of the same value. The whole fund belonging to A, B and C is expended in buying an estate X. A and B take one moiety of X as joint estate and C takes the other moiety as separate property.

Transfer for consideration by persons having distinct interests.

46. Where a transfer of immoveable property is made for consideration by persons having distinct interest therein, the transferors are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to share in the consideration equally, where their interests in the property transferred were of equal value, and, where such interests were of unequal value, proportionately to the value of their respective interests.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owning a moiety, and B and C, each a quarter share of mauza Sultánpur, exchange an eighth share of that mauza for a quarter share of mauza Lalpura. There being no agreement to the contrary, A is entitled to an eighth share in Lalpura, and B and C each to a sixteenth share in that mauza.

(*b*). A, being entitled to a life interest in mauza Atrali and B and C to the reversion, sell the mauza for Rs. 1,000. A's life interest is ascertained to be worth Rs. 600, the reversion Rs. 400. A is entitled to receive Rs. 600 out of the purchase money, B and C to receive Rs. 400.

Transfer by co-owners of share in common property.

47. Where several co-owners of immoveable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transferors, the transfer, as among such transferors, takes effect on such shares equally where the shares were equal, and, where they were unequal, proportionately to the extent of such shares.

Illustration.

A, the owner of an eight annas share, and B and C, each the owner of a four annas share, in mauza Sultánpur, transfer a two-anna share in the mauza to D, without specifying from which of their several shares the transfer is made. To give effect to the transfer one-anna share is taken from the share of A, and half an anna share from each of the shares of B and C.

Priority of rights created by transfer.

48. Where a person purports to create by transfer at different times rights in or over the same immoveable property, and such rights cannot all exist or be exercised to their full extent together, each later created right shall, in the absence of a special contract or reservation binding the earlier transferees, be subject to the rights previously created.

Bill III, ss. 17, 36.

Transferee's right under policy.

49. Where immoveable property is transferred for consideration, and such property or any part thereof is at the date of the transfer insured against loss or damage by fire, the transferee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the transferor actually receives under

the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

, s. 8: of 1.

50. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property, which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held such property, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

Rent *bonâ fide* paid to holder under defective title.

Illustration.

A lets a field to B at a rent of Rs. 50, and then transfers the field to C. B, having no notice of the transfer, in good faith pays the rent to A. B is not chargeable with the rent so paid.

of 2: . 225.

51. When the transferee of immoveable property makes any improvement on the property, believing in good faith that he is absolutely entitled thereto, and he is subsequently evicted therefrom by any person having a better title, the transferee or his representative in interest has a right to require the person causing the eviction either to have the value of the improvement estimated and paid or secured to the transferee, or to sell his interest in the property to the transferee at the then market value thereof irrespective of the value of such improvement.

Improvements made by *bonâ fide* holders under defective titles.

The amount to be paid or secured in respect of such improvement shall be the estimated value thereof at the time of the eviction.

When under the circumstances aforesaid the transferee has planted or sown on the property crops which are growing when he is evicted therefrom, he is entitled to such crops and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them.

s. 10: 478: 111: 24. , 301: 469: 225: . 372: . 382: & Bell . 803, W. R. : 8 C. J. ry v. , L. . 747.

52. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a contentious suit or proceeding in which any right to immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred or otherwise dealt with by any party to the suit or proceeding so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order which may be made therein, except under the authority of the Court and on such terms as it may impose.

Transfer of property pending suit relating thereto.

s. I of 35.

53. Every transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property made or incurred with intent to defraud prior or subsequent transferees thereof for consideration, or co-owners or other persons having an interest in such property, or to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor, is voidable at the option of any person so defrauded, defeated or delayed.

Fraudulent transfer.

Where the effect of any transfer or forfeiture of immoveable property is to defraud, defeat or delay any such person, and such transfer or forfeiture is made or incurred gratuitously or for a grossly inadequate consideration, the transfer or forfeiture may be presumed to have been made or incurred with such intent as aforesaid.

Nothing contained in this section shall impair the rights of any transferee or person benefiting by the forfeiture in good faith and for consideration, or the rights of Government arising on any forfeiture for non-payment of land-revenue.

CHAPTER III.

Of Sales of Immoveable Property.

54. "Sale" is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised.

"Sale" defined.

Such transfer, in the case of immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, can be made only by a registered assurance.

Sale how made.

In the case of immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered assurance or by delivery of the property.

Delivery of immoveable property takes place, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery; and in the case of other immoveable property—when the seller places the buyer, or such person as he directs, in possession of the property.

Bill III, s 11 14 Beng. 30 312: N.-W P., 1866, p. 8 12 Suth. W. P., C. 6: as the delivery of assurance, W. R. 1864, p. 222: 5 W R. 248: Mork N. S. 358.

A contract for the sale of immoveable property is a contract that a sale of such property shall take place on terms settled between the parties.

Contract for sale.

Right to redeem, N. W P., 1868, p. 376.

It does not, of itself, create any interest in or charge on such property.

Bill III, s. 1

55. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively are subject to the liabilities, and have the rights, mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

Bill III, s. 12 Report, s. 14

Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller.

(*a*). The seller is bound—

(1) to disclose to the buyer any defect in the property of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover;

Bill III, s. 1 (*a*).

(2) to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power;

Bill III, s. 1 (*a*).

I, s. 12 (3) to answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto;

I, s. 12 (4) on payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place, and, where the property is, or forms part of, a revenue-paying estate, to present an application to the proper officer for the requisite alteration of the revenue-register;

(5) between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property, to take as much care of the property and all documents of title relating thereto which are in his possession, as an owner of ordinary prudence would take of such property and documents;

(6) to give, on being so required, the buyer, or such person as he directs, such possession of the property as its nature admits;

., s. 12 (7) to pay all public charges and rent accrued due in respect of the property up to the date of the sale, the interest on all incumbrances on such property due on such date; and, where the property is sold free from incumbrances, to discharge all incumbrances on the property then existing; and

, s. 12 (8) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to deliver to the buyer all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power:

provided that (1), where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2), where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value must keep the said documents safe, uncancelled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident;

s. 12 (9) and the seller shall be deemed to contract that the interest which he assumes to transfer to the buyer subsists and that he has power to transfer the same:

provided that where the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, he shall be deemed to contract to the like effect, so far only as his knowledge extends.

(*b*). The seller is entitled—

, s. 12 (1) to the rents and profits of the property till the ownership thereof passes to the buyer;

, s. 12 (2) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, to a charge upon the property in the hands of the buyer for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part.

(*c*). The buyer is bound—

(1) to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest in the property of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest; Bill III, s. 1 (*b*).

(2) to pay or tender, at the time and place of completing the transfer, the purchase-money to the seller or such person as he directs: provided that where the property is sold free from incumbrances, the buyer may retain out of the purchase-money the amount of the incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the transfer, and shall pay the amount so retained to the persons entitled thereto; Bill III, s. 1 (*g*). See Canadian Code, s. 1533

(3) to retransfer the property where the ownership thereof has passed to the buyer before payment of the purchase-money and he fails to pay or tender such money in accordance with the last preceding clause;

(4) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, to bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller; Bill III, s. 1 (*e*).

(5) where the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, as between himself and the seller, to pay all public charges and rent which may become payable in respect of the property, the principal moneys due on the incumbrances subject to which the property is sold, and the interest thereon afterwards accruing due. Bill III, s. 1

(*d*). The buyer is entitled—

(1) where the ownership of the property has passed to him, to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof; Bill III, s. 1 (*c*).

(2) unless he has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, to a charge on the property, as against the seller, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery and for interest on such amount; and when he properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for the costs (if any) awarded to him of a suit to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission. Bill III, s. 1 (*c*).

An omission to make such disclosures as are mentioned in this section, paragraph (*a*), clause (1), and paragraph (*c*), clause (1), is fraudulent. Bill III, s. 1

56. Where two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold to a buyer without notice of the charge the buyer is, as against the seller and the incumbrancer, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend. Bill III, s. 1

Sale of one of two properties subject to a common charge.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

57. (*a*). A mortgage is the transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability.

"Mortgage," "mortgagor" and "mortgagee" defined.

The transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee; the principal money and interest of which payment is secured are called the mortgage-money, and the assurance (if any) by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

(*b*). Where the mortgagor binds himself expressly and personally to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and, without delivering possession of the property, makes it a collateral security for the repayment, the transaction is called a simple mortgage and the mortgagee a simple mortgagee.

Simple mortgage.

(*c*). Where the mortgagor, without delivering possession of the property, ostensibly sells it—

Mortgage by conditional sale.

on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage-money on date agreed on the sale shall become absolute, or

on condition that on such payment being made the sale shall become void, or

on condition that on such payment being made the buyer shall transfer the property to the seller,

the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale and the mortgagee a mortgagee by conditional sale.

(*d*). Where the mortgagor delivers or agrees to deliver actual possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee on the terms that he shall retain such possession until repayment of the mortgage-money, applying the rents and profits accruing from such property in reduction of the amount for the time being due under the mortgage, or accepting such rents and profits in lieu of interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage and the mortgagee an usufructuary mortgagee.

Usufructuary mortgage.

(*e*). Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a condition that he will retransfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage-money as agreed, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

English mortgage.

58. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by registered assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Mortgage when to be by assurance.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by registered assurance signed and attested as aforesaid or by delivery of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

59. At any time after the principal money has become payable, the mortgagor, or, where there are more mortgagors than one, any of the mortgagors, has a right, on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of all sums (if any) remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee (*a*) to re-deliver the mortgage-deed, if any, (*b*) where the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, to deliver possession thereof to the mortgagor, and (*c*) at the cost of the mortgagor either to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute, and (where the mortgage has been effected by registered assurance) to have registered, an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

Right of mortgagor to redeem.

provided that the right conferred by this section has not been extinguished by act of the parties or by order of a court.

The right conferred by this section is called a right to redeem, and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption.

Nothing in this section shall entitle a person interested in a share only of the mortgaged property to redeem his own share only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where a mortgagee, or, if there are more mortgagees than one, all such mortgagees, has or have acquired, in whole or in part, the share of a mortgagee.

Redemption of portion of mortgaged property.

60. If the owner of two or more properties makes separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be dealt with irrespectively of the other though the mortgages are made in favour of the same mortgagee.

Right to redeem one of two properties separately mortgaged.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000 making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

61. In the case of a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor has a right to recover possession of the property—

Right of usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession.

(*a*) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are paid;

(*b*) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the principal money,—when the term (if any) prescribed for the payment of the mortgage money has expired and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the principal money or deposits it in the court as hereinafter provided.

III, s. 25: om. 369: om. 32.

62. Where mortgaged property in possession of the mortgagee has, during the continuance of the mortgage, received any accession, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be entitled as against the mortgagee to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Where such accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, and is capable of separate possession or enjoyment without determent to the principal property, the mortgagor desiring to take the accession must pay to the mortgagee the cost of acquiring it. If such separate possession or enjoyment is not possible, the accession must be delivered with the property, the mortgagor being liable in the case of an acquisition necessary to preserve the property from destruction, forfeiture, or sale, or made with his assent, to pay the proper cost thereof, as an addition to the principal money, at the same rate of interest.

Accession acquired in virtue of the transferred ownership.

In the case last mentioned the profits, if any, arising from the accession shall be credited to the mortgagor.

Where the mortgage is usufructuary and the accession has been acquired at the cost of the mortgagee, the profits, if any arising, from the accession shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be set-off against interest, if any, payable on the money so expended.

Illustration.

om. 369, nd see .P.,1866,

A mortgages to B a field, the trees on which are the property of Government. B enters into possession of the field, and as occupant thereof buys the trees. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees on payment of their cost.

II, s. 26.

63. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

II, s. 24: P., 1867, 9.

64. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

Implied contracts by mortgagor.

(*a*) that the interest which the mortgagor assumes to transfer to the mortgagee subsists and that the mortgagor has power to transfer the same;

A. 1857, 195; 1853, 5.

(*b*) that the mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee be in possession, enable him to defend, the morgagor's title to the mortgaged property;

(*c*) that the mortgagor will pay all public charges accruing due in respect of the property;

t of for-

(*d*) and, where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, that the rent payable under the lease, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the commencement of the mortgage; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, or, if the lease be renewed, the renewed lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee, and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts;

feiture of lease, N.-W.P.,186 p. 128.

(*e*) and, where the mortgage is a second or subsequent incumbrance on the property, that the mortgagor will pay the interest from time to time accruing due on each prior incumbrance as and when it becomes due, and will at the proper time discharge the principal money due on such prior incumbrance.

Nothing in clause (*c*), or in clause (*d*), so far as it relates to the payment of future rent, applies in the case of an usufructuary mortgage.

Bill III, s. 2

65. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Waste by mortgagor in possession.

Macph. 109 R. B. Ghose 147.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Lewin on Trusts, p. 2

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 2 Mad. 289 N.-W. P. 1870, p. 311 No foreclosure before expiration o period name 2 Bomb. 24 Mortgagee's right to sal 7 Bomb. A. J. 146: 9 Bomb. 12.

66. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee has, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid or deposited as hereinafter provided, a right to obtain from the Court an order that the mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the property, or an order that the property be sold.

Right to foreclosure or sale.

A suit to obtain an order that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to authorize a simple mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee as such to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a mortgagee by conditional sale as such to institute a suit for sale; or

Simple mort gagee, N.-W P. 1869, p. 184: Usufructuary, N.-W. P. 1875, p. 55. Fisher 518, 575: Qy. as to cc ditional mort gagees

(*b*) to authorize a mortgagor who holds the mortgagee's rights as his trust or legal representative and who may sue for a sale of the property to institute a suit for foreclosure: or

(*c*) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale; or

Cases *contra*, Macph. 195, 196.

(*d*) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: unless the mortgagees have, with the consent of the mortgagor, severed their interests under the mortgage.

Bill III, s. 54.

67. The mortgagee has a right to sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only:—

Right to sue for mortgage-money.

5 W. R. 283.

(*a*) where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the same:

Macph. 233. Act XXVIII of 1871, s. 46: 25 W. R. 7 (partial deprivation).

(*b*) where the mortgagee is deprived of the whole or part of his security by or in consequence of the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor:

4 Moo. I. A. 464: Marsh. 209: 7 S. D. A. 47: N.-W. P. 1860, p. 28: So in the case of a Kánam mortgage, 2 Mad. 315: 6 W. R. 283 (power to usufructuary mortgagee).

(*c*) where the mortgagee being entitled to possession of the property, the mortgagor fails to deliver the same to him, or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

Where, by any cause other than the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor or mortgagee, the mortgaged property has been wholly or partially destroyed, or the security is rendered insufficient as defined in section sixty-five, the mortgagee may require the mortgagor to give him within a reasonable time another sufficient security for his debt, and, if the mortgagor fails so to do, may sue him for the mortgage-money.

Bill III, s. 35, Bomb. C. J. 142: Muhammadan law, Macph.

68. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where—

Power of sale when invalid.

(*a*) the principal money originally secured is five hundred rupees or upwards; or

(*b*) the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council; or

(*c*) the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

Bill III, s. 37: Bomb. 32.

69. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(*b*). A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

Bill III,

70. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

Renewal of mortgaged lease.

Bill III,

71. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he may spend such money as is necessary—

Rights of mortgagee in possession.

(*a*) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof; Macph. 1 118, 252 1 Bomb. 203: 5 B A. C. J. 116.

(*b*) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale; N.-W. P. 1867, p.

(*c*) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property; 1 W. R.

(*d*) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor; and

(*e*) when the mortgaged property is renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease; 11 Moo. 241.

and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal-money, at the rate of interest payable on the principal and where no such rate is fixed at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

Where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, the mortgagee may also, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal-money at the same rate of interest. 23 & 24 c. 145, s. 2 Dav. 6

Bill III, Macph. 1 234: I. W. R. 16 W. R

72. Where mortgaged property is sold through failure to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage, unless the sale has been occasioned by some default on his part.

Charge on proceeds of revenue sale.

Bill III, Report, s 33.

73. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may at any time after the amount due on the next prior mortgage has become payable, tender such amount to the next prior mortgagee, and such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for such amount; and (subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents) the subsequent mortgagee shall, on obtaining such receipt, acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Right of subsequent mortgagee to pay off prior mortgagees.

Bill III,

74. Every second or other subsequent mortgagee has, so far as regards redemption, foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged pro-

Rights of mesne mortgagee against prior and subsequent mortgagees.

perty, the same rights against the prior mortgagee or mortgagees as his mortgagor has against such prior mortgagee or mortgagees, and the same rights against the subsequent mortgagees (if any) as he has against his mortgagor.

[, s. 39.

75. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property,—

Liabilities of mortgagee in possession.

222: of 151: s.

(*a*) he must manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

Div. P., 100.

(*b*) he must use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof;

. 231.

(*c*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges

113,

of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold;

. 488: 2. Ap- 507: s. 1530.

(*d*) he must, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (*c*) and the interest on the principal-money;

s. 41:

(*e*) he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the property;

118, ing 7 . 436: . P. 1: 1877,

(*f*) where he has insured the whole or any part of the property against loss or damage by fire, he must, in case of such loss or damage, apply any money which he actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

P. C. . 53, : 119.

(*g*) he must keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

. A. C. b. 88: g. 386: . 1866, *ibid.* . 153: he es, 244; those I. A. 159.

(*h*) his receipts from the mortgaged property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage-money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

(*i*) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in manner hereinafter provided, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Loss occasioned by his default.

Bill III, s. 33, last para.

76. Nothing in section seventy-five, clauses (*b*), (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*), applies to cases where there is a contract between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal-money, or of such interest and defined portions of the principal.

Receipts in lieu of interest.

Bill III, s. 40 Sev. 333. See 10 Moo. I. A. 340.

Priority.

77. Where, through the fraud, misrepresentation or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

Postponement of prior mortgagee.

Bill III, s. 44 Evidence Act, s. 115: N.-W. P. 1868 p. 402: 4 Mad. 373: 2 Moo. I. A. 487: 11 W. R. 286 Hindú mortgagee in possession, 8 Bom. A. C. J. 50, 55, in Guzerat, 11 Bom.

78. If a mortgage made to secure future advances, the performance of an engagement or the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Mortgage to secure uncertain amount when maximum is expressed.

Bill III, s. 25: Report, s. 29.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultánpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultánpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

79. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section seventy-eight, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage,

Tacking abolished.

Bill III, s. 46: Report, s. 34: 2 Beng. App. 45: 5 Beng. 463: 11 W. R. 310.

shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Marshalling and Contribution.

Fisher 704: Bill III, s. 47: W. R. 1864, p. 374: 1 W. R. 353: 7 W. R. 483: 12 W. R. 114: Macph. 205.

Marshalling securities.

80. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

Macph. 136.

Bill III, s. 48: Fisher 700.

Contribution to mortgage-debt.

81. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject at the date of the mortgage.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property is liable to contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Fisher 701.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section eighty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Deposit in Court.

III, s. 23: g. Reg. I 798, s. 2: ph. 171.

Power to deposit in court money due on mortgage.

82. At any time after the principal money has become payable and before a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property is barred, the mortgagor, or any other person entitled to institute such suit, may deposit, in any court in which he might have instituted such suit, to the account of the mortgagee the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

III, s. 23: g. Reg. I 798, s. 2: ph. 171.

Right to money deposited by mortgagor.

The Court shall thereupon cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on presenting a petition (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) stating the amount then due on the mortgage, and his willingness to accept the money so deposited in full discharge of such amount, and on depositing in the same court the mortgage-deed if then in his possession or power, apply for and receive the money, and the mortgage-deed so deposited shall be delivered to the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid.

III, s. 32: -W. P, 1. ph. 159,

Cessation of interest.

83. When the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has tendered or deposited in court under section eighty-two the amount remaining due on the mortgage, interest on the principal money shall cease from the date of the tender or as soon as the mortgagor or such other person as aforesaid has done all that has to be done by him to enable the mortgagee to take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Suits for Foreclosure, Sale or Redemption.

Bill

Parties to suits for foreclosure, sale and redemption.

84. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest in the property comprised in a mortgage must be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, relating to such mortgage: provided that the plaintiff has notice of such interest.*

Foreclosure and Sale.

Bill

Decree in foreclosure-suit.

85. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall make a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, if any, awarded to him, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the property; but

that, if the payment is not made on or before the day to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall be absolutely debarred of all right to redeem the property.

Bill

Procedure in case of payment of amount due.

86. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section ninety-three, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

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* 14 Moo. I. A. 101: 1 W. R. 176: 21 W. R. 428: explained by Macph. 146: Seton i, 442, see Act X of 1877, sec. 32: 5 Bomb. O. C. J. 76 (legal representative of deceased mortgagor): 8 Beng. 104 (purchaser from mortgagor): Marshall 292, claimants of right of redemption, N.-W. P. 1868, p. 144.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

Bill III, s. 64: Swinfen, v. Swinfen, 29 Beav. 199: Adams v. Angell, 5 Chan. D, 634, 45, Mad. 231: 4 W. R. 491: O'Kin. 184: Beng. 463: 1 Bom. 41.

100. Where the owner of a charge or other incumbrance on immoveable property, is or becomes absolutely entitled to that property, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or such continuance would be for his benefit.

Extinguishment of charges.

Notice and Tender.

101. Where the person on or to whom any notice or tender is to be served or made under this chapter does not reside in the district in which the mortgaged property or some part thereof is situate, service or tender on or to an agent holding a general power of attorney from such person or otherwise duly authorized to accept such service or tender shall be deemed sufficient.

Service or tender on or to agent.

Where no such person or agent can be found in the said district, or where the person on or to whom such notice or tender should be served or made is unknown to the person required or desiring to serve the notice or make the tender, the latter person may apply to any Court in which a suit might be brought for redemption of the mortgaged property, and such Court shall direct in what manner such notice or tender shall be served or made, and any notice served or tender made in compliance with such direction shall be deemed sufficient.

102. Where under the provisions of this chapter a notice is to be served on or by, or tender or deposit made or accepted or taken out of court by any person incompetent to contract, such notice may be served or tender or deposit made, accepted or taken by the legal curator of the property of such person, but where there is no such curator, and it is requisite or desirable in the interests of such person that a notice should be served or tender or deposit made under the provisions of this chapter, application may be made to any Court in which a suit might be brought for the redemption of the mortgage to appoint a guardian *ad litem* for the purpose of serving or receiving service of such notice, or making or accepting such tender, or making or taking out of court such deposit, and for the performance of all consequential acts which could or ought to be done by such person if he were competent to contract; and the provisions of chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as may be, apply to such application and to the parties thereto and to the guardian appointed thereunder.

Notice, &c., to or by person incompetent to contract.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

103. A lease of immoveable property is a transfer of a right to enjoy such property made for a certain time express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops, service, or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms.

Lease defined.

The transferor is called the lessor, the transferee is called the lessee, the price is called the premium, and the money, share, service or other thing to be so rendered is called the rent.

Lessor, lessee, premium and rent defined.

104. In the absence of a contract or local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for agricultural or manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Bill III, s. 68: Report, s. 40: 5 Bom. A. C. J. 179: 6 *ibid.* 31; 7 *ibid.* 111: and see 1 Beng. F. B. 25: 13 W. R. 190. 1. L. R. 2 Calc 146. 4 Beng Appendix 86 12 Beng. 263. N. W. P., 1873, p. 9. Perry 480.

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

Notice to determine lease.

105. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered assurance.

Leases how made.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by assurance or by oral agreement.

Bill III, s.

106. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee of immoveable property, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

Right and liabilities of lessor and lessee.

A.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessor.

(*a*) the lessor is bound to disclose to the lessee any defect in the property, with reference to its intended use, of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover:

Bill III, s. 66. 6 W. R. 31.

(*b*) the lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased:

6 Beng. Appendix 44. 39 (3). 15 W. R. 230.

(*c*) the lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that if the latter pays the rent reserved by the lease and performs the contracts binding on the lessee, he may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption;

W. R. 121.

(*d*) where an arrear of rent is due from any lessee, the lessor may, instead of suing for the

s. 39 (2) altered: cf. IX of 1872, s. 93: 11 W. R. 278: 12 W. R. 149:

arrear, recover the same by distress and sale of the goods found in or upon the property in respect of which the arrear is due or of the produce of such property, but subject to the local law, if any, for the time being in force relating to distresses.

B.—Rights and Liabilities of the Lessee.

8 Beng. 73. 5 Calc. L. R. 33.

(*e*) if during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease:

(*f*) if by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other irresistible force, any material part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall, at the option of the lessee, be void:

provided that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee, he shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(*g*) if the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(*h*) if the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

Re Thakoor Chunder Paramanick, Beng. F. B. Rulings 595: 8 Beng. 237: 14 Beng. 201, 205. Canadian Code, s. 1640. Cf Act XIX of 1868, s. 46: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

(*i*) the lessee may remove, at any time during the continuance of the lease, all things which he has attached to the earth; provided he leaves the property leased in the state in which he received it:

(*j*) when a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

5 S. D. A. 305: 5 Mad. 120, 227: 7 Beng. 152: N.-W. P. 1875, p. 181: 12 W. R. 451: 16 W. R. 112: 6 S. D. A. 67. 15 W. R. 449.

(*k*) the lessee may transfer absolutely or by way of mortgage or sub-lease the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason only of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease:

8 Beng. 239: 12 Beng. 82.

nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee:

(*l*) the lessee is bound to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the interest which the lessee is about to take, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest:

(*m*) the lessee is bound to pay or tender, at the proper time and place, the premium or rent to the lessor or his agent in this behalf. See 23 34.

(*n*) the lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to the changes caused by reasonable wear and tear or irresistible force, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof and give or leave notice of any defect in such condition, and, when such defect has been caused by any act or default on the part of the lessee, his servants or agents, he is bound to make it good within three months after such notice has been given or left:

(*o*) if the lessee becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, he is bound to give, with reasonable diligence, notice thereof to the lessor:

(*p*) the lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a person of ordinary prudence would use them if they were his own; but he must not use, or permit another to use, the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage buildings, work mines or quarries not open when the lease was granted, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto: 5 Beng 416: 8 Beng pendix 10 Ben Appx. v. 5 S. 205. 15 W. 17 W. 23 W. W. R. (1864) 8 Chan 526.

(*q*) he must not, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes: 8 Beng 14 & 15 c. 25, s

(*r*) on the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased.

107. If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee in the absence of a contract to the contrary shall possess all the rights, and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him:

Rights of lessor's transferee. Bill III, clause (14 W. I 24 W. I

Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, Act XI 1855, s. 4 Anne, s. 10.

the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may (subject to the provisions of section thirty-eight) determine what proportion of the premium or rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred.

69. **108.** Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Duration of lease for a year.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be terminable before its expiration, and the lease omits to mention at whose option it is so terminable, the lessee, and not the lessor, shall have such option.

Option to determine lease.

70. 33. **109.** A lease of immoveable property determines—

Determination of lease.

A. (*a*) by efflux of the time limited thereby:

147. (*b*) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event:

(*c*) where the interest of the lessor in the property leased terminates on, or his power to dispose of the same extends only to, the happening of any event—by the happening of such event:

ow, 66.

59. r . J., 5.

(*d*) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right:

of ra- N.- , p. of t . R.

(*e*) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them:

(*f*) by implied surrender:

50: 03: 27. 65: W. 147.

(*g*) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act shewing his intention to determine the lease:

238, (*h*) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease, or to quit, or of intention to quit, the property leased, duly given by one party to the other.

Illustration to clause (f).

A, the lessee, accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease. This is an implied surrender of the former lease, and such lease determines thereupon.

Bill III, s. 71. W. R. F. B. 10: Marshall 25.

110. A forfeiture under section one hundred and nine, clause (*g*), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Waiver of forfeiture.

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

2 Bom. 73.

Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

Bill III, s. 72.

111. A notice given under section one hundred and nine, clause (*h*), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given, by any act on the part of the person giving it shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Waiver of notice to quit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires. B tenders, and A accepts, rent which has become due in respect of the property since the expiration of the notice. The notice is waived.

(*b*) A, the lessor, gives B, the lessee, notice to quit the property leased. The notice expires, and B remains in possession. A gives to B as lessee a second notice to quit. The first notice is waived.

Bill III, s. 73. N.-W.P. 1867, Ex. o. c. j. 1. *Timmarsá Peraiki* v. *Bolagi Kuppagoudá*, 2 Bom. 70. 8 W. R. 225 per Peacock, C. J. Act XVIII of 1873, s. 31, cl (*c*), para. 1

112. Where a lease of immoveable property has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent.

Bill III, s. 71. 10 W. R. 384. 13 W. R. 281. N.-W.P. 1871, p. 63.

113. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee on terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease; but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

Effect of surrender and forfeiture on under-leases.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases, except where such forfeiture has been procured by the lessor in fraud of the under-lessees.

Bill III, s. 75: Report, s. 41: Bom. A. C. 27: 2 Beng. 263 W.P. 1870: 204.

114. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section one hundred and six.

Effect of holding over.

W. R. 152: 3 W. R. 185: 2 W. R. 394, 18: 1 W. R. 271: 5 W. R. 234.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A lets a house to B for five years. B underlets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(*b*.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

115. None of the provisions of this chapter apply to leases for agricultural purposes, except in so far as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare all or any of such provisions to be so applicable, together with, or subject to, those of the local law, if any, for the time being in force.

Exemption of leases for agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

Bill III, s. 76 Y Code, ss. 88, 90: Mad. 101.

116. When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only, the transaction is called an "exchange."

"Exchange" defined.

A transfer of property in completion of an exchange can be made only in manner provided for the transfer of such property by sale.

Bill III, s. 77. de Civil t. 1705.

117. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the party deprived of the thing or part thereof he has received in exchange by reason of any defect in the title of the other party is entitled at his option to compensation or to the return of the thing transferred by him.

Right of party evicted from thing received in exchange.

Bill III, s. 78.

118. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

Rights and liabilities of parties.

Bill III, s. 79: Mord. 105.

119. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF GIFTS.

120. "Gift" is the transfer of certain existing moveable or immoveable property made voluntarily and without consideration, by one person, called the donor, to another, called the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee.

"Gift" defined.

Such acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while he is still capable of giving.

Acceptance when to be made.

If the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void.

L. C. 1531.

121. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by registered assurance signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (*a*).

Transfer how effected.

Such assurance shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband; but the gift shall be void so far as concerns the person so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Act X of 1865, s. 54.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a non-testamentary instrument registered and signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

Act IX of 1872, s. 90.

122. A gift comprising both existing and future property is void as to the latter.

Gifts of existing and future property.

123. A gift of a divisible thing to two or more donees, of whom one does not accept it, is void as to the interest which he would have taken had he accepted.

Barge II. 14

Gift to several, of whom one does not accept.

124. The donor and donee may agree that on the happening of any specified event which does not depend on the will of the donor a gift shall be suspended or revoked; but a gift which the parties agree shall be revocable wholly or in part at the mere will of the donor is void wholly or in part, as the case may be.

When gift may be suspended or revoked.

A gift may also be revoked in any of the cases (save want or failure of consideration) in which, if it were a contract, it might be rescinded.

Canadian Code s. 811.

Save as aforesaid, a gift cannot be revoked.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect the rights of transferees for consideration without notice.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A gives a field to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back the field in case B and his descendants die before A. B dies without descendants in A's lifetime. A may take back the field.

(*b*.) A gives a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of the lákh. The gift holds good as to Rs. 90,000, but is void as to Rs. 10,000, which continue to belong to A.

125. If the donee or any person claiming under him is by reason of the invalidity of the donor's title deprived of the thing

Donor not bound to warranty.

given, the donor is not responsible for loss caused thereby.

[of 1865, **126.** Where a gift is in the form of a single transfer to the same person of several things of which one is, and the others are not, burdened by an obligation, the donee can take nothing by the gift unless he accepts it fully.

Onerous gifts.

[of 1865,). Where a gift is in the form of two or more separate and independent transfers to the same person of several things, the donee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the others, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

A donee not competent to contract and accepting property burdened by any obligation is not bound by his acceptance. But it after becoming competent to contract he retains the property given, he becomes so bound.

Onerous gift to disqualified person.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has shares in X, a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in Y, a joint stock company in difficulties. Heavy calls are expected in respect of the shares in Y. A gives B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in Y. He cannot take the shares in X.

(*b*). A, having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is more than the house can be let for, gives to B the lease, and also a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He does not by this refusal forfeit the money.

127. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six, where a gift consists of the donor's whole property, the donee is personally liable for all the debts due by the donor at the time of the gift to the extent of the property comprised therein:

Universal donee.

128. Nothing in this chapter relates to gifts of moveable property made in contemplation of death, or shall be deemed to affect any rule of Muhammadan law.

Saving of donations *mortis causâ* and Muhammadan law.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

129. A claim is actionable when the civil Courts recognise it as a ground for relief, whether a suit for its enforcement is or is not actually pending or likely to become necessary.

Actionable claims.

II, s. 80; t, s. 99; 37 Vic., s. 25

130. No transfer of any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer.

Transfer of debts.

d. 150. W. R.

ee 10 . P. 474, Macph.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(*b*) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

131. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Bill III, s. 8 Report, s. 100

Notice to be in writing signed.

132. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

Bill III Report, s. 100 Scotch, Eng. and Irish Acts.

Debtor to give effect to transfer.

133. Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount of such consideration.

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

134. Where an actionable claim is sold, he against whom it is claimed is wholly discharged by paying to the buyer the price and incidental expenses of the sale, with interest on the price from the day that the buyer paid it.

Discharge of person against whom claim is sold.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies—

(*a*) where the sale is made to the co-heir or co-proprietor of the claim sold;

(*b*) where it is made to a creditor in payment of what is due to him;

(*c*) where it is made to the possessor of a property subject to the actionable claim;

(*d*) where the judgment of a competent Court has been delivered affirming the claim, or where the claim has been made clear by evidence and is ready for judgment.

135. No judge, pleader, clerk, bailiff or other officer connected with Courts of justice can buy any actionable claim falling under the jurisdiction of the Court in which he exercises his functions.

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of justice.

Bill III, s. 83: *Mangles* v. *Dixon*, 3 H. L. Ca. 702: Fisher, s. 1058.

136. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Liability of transferee of debt.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

Bill III, s. 84. Dav. Conv. II, 691, 693.

137. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Mortgaged debt.

Bill III, s. 85.

138. Save as provided by section one hundred and thirty-seven, nothing in this chapter applies to negotiable instruments.

Saving of negotiable instruments.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*a*). STATUTE.

Year and chapter	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
27 Hen. VIII, c. 10. ...	Uses	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ...	Clandestine Mortgages...	The whole.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIX of 1842	Lease and release ...	The whole.
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land	Section 17.
XI of 1855 ...	Mesne profits and improvements.	Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and."
XXVII of 1866	Indian Trustee Act ...	Section 31.

(*b*). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL —*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XVIII of 1876...	Oudh Laws Act ...	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief ...	In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing."

(*c*). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation I of 1798.	Conditional sales ...	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806.	Redemption ...	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgagees in possession	Section 15.

B.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL, 1879.

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SCHEDULES.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Master and Servant.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to master and servant and master and apprentice; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Master and Servant Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880.

Exemption of Government servants and seamen,

and clerks and domestic servants of Natives.

But nothing herein contained applies to servants of Government, as such, or to seamen as defined in Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*); and nothing contained in sections three to twenty-five (both inclusive) applies to the Hindú, Jain, Sikh, Muhammadan and Buddhist clerks, and to the domestic and agricultural servants, of Hindús, Jains, Sikhs, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

Enactments repealed.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. But all references in any enactment to any of such Acts shall be deemed to be made to the corresponding part of this Act, and all powers conferred under the second or third of such Acts shall be deemed to have been conferred hereunder.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

Interpretation-clause "Contract of service":

3. A contract binding one party to employ and remunerate, and the other to do personally any work, in such manner as the former party directs, and otherwise than in pursuit of an independent calling, is called a "contract of service": the remuneration contracted for is called the "wages": the party contracting, by himself or his agent to employ and remunerate is called the "master"; and the party contracting to do the work is called the "servant."

"Wages":

"Master":

"Servant."

"Domestic servant."

A "domestic servant" is a servant who contracts to do household or menial work, and includes also groom, coachman, elephant-driver, porter, cowherd, grass-cutter, gardener, poultry-man, dog-boy, household tailor, washerman, messenger, watchman, boatman, tent-pitcher, sweeper and water-carrier.

"Fellow-servants."

"Fellow-servants" are servants of one person jointly engaged on his behalf in an employment with a common object.

Swainson v. N. E. Railway Co., 3 Exch. Div. 344.

Persons competent to enter into contracts of service.

4. Every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service.

Bill, s. 4.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a minor is competent to contract; but the contract cannot be enforced against him unless it is beneficial to him.

This modifies Act IX of 1872, s. 11, *3 Q. B. Div. 229.*

Presumption as to wages.

5. In the absence of express provision as to the amount of wages, the servant is presumed to contract for the wages ordinarily paid, at the place and time of entering into the contract, by masters of the same class as the master to servants of the same class as the servant.

Bill, s. 5.

Presumption as to term of service.

6. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary,—

(*a*) tutors, governesses and managers of tea-gardens, coffee-plantations, indigo-concerns, banks mines, breweries, cotton-mills, jute-mills, paper-mills, rice-mills, saw-mills, sugar-works and pressing-companies are presumed to be hired for a year, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*b*) domestic servants are presumed to be hired for a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by fifteen days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages in advance;

As to the fortnight's notice, see Bengal Regulation VII of 1819, s. 6, repealed by Act XVII of 1862.

(*c*) agricultural servants are presumed to be hired for the season, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance, except in the case of labourers hired under Bengal Act VII of 1873, in which case the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by ninety days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of three months' wages in advance;

(*d*) artisans and workmen are presumed to be hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable, at the will of either party, by notice to the other that the service is at an end;

(*e*) persons hired by piecework are presumed to be hired till the job is ended: the contract is not terminable by notice, but either party may terminate it by payment or tender of the wages agreed to be paid for the job;

(*f*) clerks and all other servants not hereinbefore provided for are presumed to be hired for

a month, and the contract is terminable, on the part of either master or servant, by thirty days' notice of his intention to put an end to the service, or by payment or tender of a month's wages in advance.

ipman's e, L. R. 1 346, fol- ed in the of the *cutta im-ing ociation*, 2 . Jur. 17.

If the master is a public company, the order for winding it up, or where the winding-up is voluntary, the passing of the resolution authorizing the same, shall be deemed to be a notice duly given to the servant under this section, unless where express notice to put an end to the service has been duly given to the servant and is still in force.

, s. 7.

7. Any notice of intention to put an end to service may, with the consent of the party receiving it, be withdrawn by the party giving it, and thereupon the service shall continue as if no such notice had been given.

Withdrawal of notice.

s. 8.

8. A contract of service is terminated—

Termination of contract.

(*a*) by the death of the master, unless where the contract provides otherwise:

(*b*) by the death of the servant:

(*c*) by mutual consent of the parties:

(*d*) on expiration of the term of service:

(*e*) on expiration of a notice to put an end to the service duly given to the master or the servant:

(*f*) by payment or tender of wages under section six:

(*g*) when the master rightfully discharges the servant:

(*h*) when the servant rightfully quits his master's service.

The provisions of this section as to the death of a master apply, where the master is a private partnership, to its dissolution.

s. 9.

9. Where, after the termination of a contract of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed, till the contrary is proved, to have renewed the contract, except as regards the term of service, if any, expressed therein.

Presumption of renewal of contract.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE RIGHTS OF THE MASTER AND THE DUTIES OF THE SERVANT.

s. 10.

10. When a servant refuses or fails to enter his master's service, the master is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the refusal or failure, unless the servant is prevented by some cause over which he has no control from performing his contract.

Master's right to compensation when servant refuses to enter service.

s. 11.

11. When a servant has entered his master's service, he is under the following obligations:—

Obligations of servant after entry.

(*a*) he must obey all reasonable orders relating to his employment given by his master or by any person to whom the master has expressly or impliedly delegated power to give such orders:

(*b*) he must abstain from intoxication during any part of his time belonging to his master:

(*c*) he must be respectful to his master and his master's family, guests, lodgers, visitors and customers:

(*d*) he must be diligent in his master's business:

(*e*) he must run all risks incident to the service:

(*f*) he must take the same care of his master's property entrusted to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own property of the same kind and value; and he must make good any loss which he causes to his master by want of ordinary care or reasonable skill: XI of 1872, s. 115

(*g*) he must indemnify his master from liability to make compensation for injury caused by any wrongful act or default of the servant:

(*h*) he must use his best endeavours to protect his master against the wrongful acts and defaults of his fellow-servants, if any:

(*i*) he must, as often as he may be reasonably required, account for money or goods received from or on account of his master, or belonging to his master and coming to the servant's hands; and must, without demand, deliver to his master, as soon as, with reasonable diligence, he can find him, everything that he receives on his master's account:

(*j*) he must not set up his own title or the title of any third person to money or goods so received or coming to his hands, in opposition to his master's title thereto, except where the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully, or under a voidable contract which has become void:

(*k*) he must continue in the service during the whole time that he has contracted for, unless the contract has been terminated under section eight; and in the case of a domestic servant,—

(*l*) when he is temporarily disabled by illness from performing his duties, he must provide at his own expense a substitute satisfactory to the master, or, if the master employs and pays a substitute, allow the master to deduct such payment from his wages; and

(*m*) when the master dies leaving a widow or minor children, and the widow or guardian of the children requires the servant to renew his contract for the same wages for a term not exceeding one month from the date of the death, the servant must comply with such request and the widow or guardian (as the case may be) must pay the wages accruing due to the servant during such term.

Nothing in clause (*l*) applies where the servant's illness arises from hurt received in the course of his employment.

Bill, s. 1

12. In the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, all the time of domestic servants, not reasonably required for bathing, meals, sleep and religious duties, belongs to the master: the time of other servants belongs to the master to such

Time of servant.

extent as is usual in the business in which they serve.

. 13. **13.** A master may, without notice or payment of tender of wages, discharge his servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, for any of the following causes :—

Master's power to discharge.

(*a*) wilful breach of the obligation imposed by section eleven, clause (*a*) :

(*b*) failure to perform either of the obligations imposed upon the servant by section eleven, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) :

(*c*) conduct likely to injure his master's business materially :

(*d*) claiming to be a partner with his master :

with 117 : *ponder peri-m artis*, 2 I. L. R. Calc. 33.

(*e*) want of reasonable skill to discharge the duties for which the servant was hired or gross negligence in their performance :

(*f*) illness disabling him from performing his duties for a continuous period of thirty days :

(*g*) imprisonment in a civil or criminal jail :

(*h*) wilful absence from his master's service without leave :

(*i*) misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, implying a defect of character which unfits him for such service.

Illets v. *reen*, 3 Car. K. 59. Inaction not anted to event breach master. t I of 1877, ction 66, ause (*f*) : ith 124.

The existence of any such cause, though not known to the master at the time of the discharge, is sufficient to justify a discharge under this section.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Rights of the Servant and the Duties of the Master.

ll, s. 16.

14. Where a master refuses to receive his servant into his service, the servant is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by such refusal, unless at the date of the refusal a cause exists which, if he had entered the service, would have justified his discharge.

Servant's right to compensation from master refusing to receive into service.

When the service is to begin on a future day, a suit for such compensation may be brought, at the option of the plaintiff, either immediately on the refusal or on or after such future day.

Illustration.

ster v. *Tour*, 3. 678, As to re of os, see nation ion 73 IX of

A, in September, engages a servant, B, at Rs. 30 per mensem to accompany him on tour for three months through India, to commence on the first of November. In October, A writes to B saying that he has changed his mind and no longer requires B's services. B thereupon institutes a suit against A for compensation. Afterwards, before the first of November, B obtains another engagement at Rs. 30 per mensem to commence on the first December. There exists no cause which, if B had entered the service, would have justified his discharge. B is entitled to a decree for compensation against A.

. 17. **15.** Where a servant has entered his master's service, the master is under the following obligations :—

Obligations of master—

(*a*) he must retain the servant during th time that he has co to do so, unless the has been terminated section eight :

as to retaining servant ;

(*b*) he must pay the wages which he h tracted to pay : p that, where such w payable periodically, servant is rightfully discharged, or wro quits the service, the servant is not entitled wages for his services since the last day on a payment became due to him under the co

as to payment of wages ;

(*c*) he must indemnify the servant from for doing any act to an order of his which he was bound or any unlawful act, which the servant, not reason to believe it to be unlawful, was by the conduct of his master to believe lawful :

as to indemnifying servant ;

(*d*) he must not inflict any punishment servant, by way of in ment, corporal chasti forfeiture of wages or otherwise, whet servant is or is not a minor.

as to punishment ;

Nothing contained in this clause rende any agreement under which the master the events therein specified, withhold the any part of the servant's wages :

(*e*) where the master personally work with the servant, make compensation servant for injury ca such servant by the master's want of care or reasonable skill :

as to compensating servant for injury caused by master's neglect ;

(*f*) where the servant is employed in a danger, the master n use reasonable endea provide proper mater apparatus for the work, and (2) take al reasonable precautions so as to protect the against unnecessary risk : and where the is employed in such work along with fell vants, (3) use reasonable endeavours to fellow-servants of ordinary care and rea skill :

as to servants employed in dangerous work ;

(*g*) where the servant is a domestic serv European birth or par the master must provi with food of proper description and in su quantity, and, in case of sickness or hurt, w necessary medical or surgical attendance ..n cine.

as to European domestic servants.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a servant, in obedience to the command master, B, commits a trespass on the property of having reason to believe that he is doing any in sues A for damages and recovers Rs. 50. A is en recover the Rs. 50 from B.

(*b*) A hires B, a brick-maker, to make bricks trademark thereon. B, having no reason to believe trademark was C's, proceeds to make the bricks ingly. C sues B to restrain him from using the tr

and obtains an injunction with costs which B pays. B may recover the amount so paid from A.

Drylls v. *Davis*, 2 B & Ad. 516.

(*e*) A orders his servant B to sell an unsound mare, but not to warrant her soundness. B sells the mare to C with a warranty of soundness. C sues and recovers damages from B for breach of the warranty. B cannot recover these damages from A.

Ashworth v. *Stanwix*.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of a coal pit. B acts as banksman at the mouth of the pit, and whilst so acting is guilty of negligence whereby C, a pitman in the service of A and B, is injured. Both A and B are liable for the injury.

Bill, s. 18. Cf. Act IX of 1872, s. 225.

16. When a servant has sustained particular injury by a breach of any of the obligations imposed on his master by section fifteen, clauses (*e*) and (*f*), the servant is entitled to compensation for such injury:

Servant's right to compensation for breach of duty imposed by section 15, clauses (*e*) and (*f*).

If by ordinary care he might have avoided injury, he is the author of his own wrong.

provided that he could not have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, and at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe that the breach had been committed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A hires B and C to row, and D to steer, his boat. A has done nothing to ascertain D's competence to act as steersman. Owing to D's want of reasonable skill, the boat collides with a ship in full sail and B and C are injured. B and C may sue A for compensation.

(*b*) A railway company hires A to drive a locomotive, B to be guard of a train and C to regulate the switches. The company has neglected to ascertain that C was ordinarily careful, and owing to his carelessness the train runs off the line and A is killed and B is maimed. A's legal representative and B may sue the company for compensation.

Potts v. *Plunkett*, Smith 214.

(*c*) A employs B to work as his servant in a mine. Owing to A's negligence the roof of the mine is left unsafe. B, having no reason to believe in the existence of the danger, begins to work in the mine and a stone falls from the roof and breaks B's leg. B may sue A for compensation.

(*d*) A orders his servant, B, to carry a bag of rice up a ladder, which A knows, but B has no reason to believe, to be unsafe. B obeys the order. The ladder breaks and B falls and fractures his thigh. B may sue A for compensation.

Bill, s. 19.

17. When a servant is wrongfully discharged, he is entitled to compensation for the injury caused by the discharge in not being allowed to serve and earn the wages contracted for.

Compensation for wrongful discharge.

The amount of such compensation is subject to the following rules in cases to which they are applicable:—

Measure of compensation.

Sedgwick 163. Act IX of 1872, s. 73.

(*a*) Where the contract is to employ for a specified term, the amount shall be the difference between the wages which the servant would have received under his contract with his master and the wages which he has, or might have, received under another contract of service:

(*b*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice, the amount shall be fifteen days' wages:

(*c*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by thirty days' notice, the amount shall be a month's wages:

(*d*) Where no term is specified, but the contract is terminable by ninety days' notice, the amount shall be three months' wages.

When a servant is wrongfully discharged at a place other than the place at which he entered the service, he is also entitled to the reasonable expenses of his journey back to the latter place.

Bill, s. 20.

18. A servant, whether hired for a fixed term or not, may, without notice or payment or tender of the amount of wages, terminate the contract of service—

Termination of service by servant.

(*a*) if the master wilfully or permanently breaks any of his obligations to the servant;

(*b*) if the master commits against the servant any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XVI (*Of offences against the human body*) or XVII (*Of offences against property*);

Acts causing trifling harm are not so punishable, Act XLV of 1860, s. 95.

(*c*) if the servant is prevented by permanent illness or other cause over which he has no control from fulfilling his contract.

1 Q. B. Div. 546.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to serve B for a year for the monthly sum of Rs 100. B refuses to pay the amount due to A for the first month. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

(*b*). A contracts to serve B. B voluntarily causes hurt to A. A may thereupon terminate the contract.

Bill, s. 21. N. Y. Code, § 1033. Wages when contract terminated by notice to quit given by servant, N.-W. P. Rep., 1867, Misc. Rulings, 1.

19. When the servant is wrongfully discharged, or when the contract of service is terminated otherwise than by his rightful discharge, the servant or his legal representative, as the case may be, is entitled, in addition to the compensation and expenses (if any) recoverable by him under this Act or any other law, to the wages (if any) due for the period during which the servant has actually served the master.

Wages in case of wrongful discharge or termination of contract for master's fault or by death.

For the purpose of this section all wages shall (in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary) be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

CHAPTER V.—Of Apprentices.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 7.

20. Any child above the age of ten and under the age of eighteen years may be bound by the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned in this behalf apprentice in any fit trade, craft or employment for any specified term not exceeding seven years, so that it be not prolonged beyond the term of majority, or, in the case of females, marriage.

Apprenticing child between ten and eighteen years old.

The persons and officers above referred to are as follows:—

(*a*) the father of the apprentice; or

(*b*) if the father is dead, the guardian of the person of the apprentice; or

(*c*) if there is no such father or guardian, or if the father is incompetent to contract or has abandoned his child, any Magistrate; or

(*d*) in the case of a child convicted of any cognizable offence, the convicting Magistrate; or

(*e*) in the case of a child brought up by any public charity, the governors, directors or managers thereof.

Apprenticing in sea service.

21. Where a boy is bound under the last preceding section apprentice in the sea service, the following conditions must be observed :—

(*a*) the person to whom he is bound must be a British subject and the owner of a registered ship belonging to and trading from some port in British India which has been declared to be a registering port under Act No. X of 1841 ;

(*b*) the ship in which he is to be employed must be such a ship, belonging to such a person, and commanded by a British subject, who must, when the apprentice is of European birth or parentage, be also of European birth or parentage.

The master of any ship in which an apprentice is employed shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed the agent of the person to whom the apprentice is bound.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 8.

Form and contents of contract.

22. Every contract of apprenticeship shall be according to the form in the second schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect, and in writing, and shall set forth particularly—

(*a*) the age of the apprentice :
(*b*) the term for which he is bound ;
(*c*) what he is to be taught ;
(*d*) the pecuniary consideration (if any) on either part.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 9.

Signatures to contract.

23. Every such contract shall be signed as follows :—

(*a*) by the person to whom the apprentice is bound :

(*b*) by the person by whom he is bound, or when he is bound by the governors, directors or managers of a public charity, any two of them or their secretary or other officer appointed in this behalf ; and

(*c*) by the apprentice, if he is of the age of fourteen years or more at the date of the contract.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 10.

Contract not valid unless executed as prescribed and deposited.

24. No such contract shall be valid unless it is executed in manner aforesaid nor until it has been deposited—

(*a*) if it has been executed in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of a Presidency Magistrate ;

(*b*) if it has been executed elsewhere in British India and the apprentice is not bound to the sea service,—in the Court of the District Magistrate ;

(*c*) if the apprentice is bound to the sea service, —in the office of the person appointed under the said Act No. X of 1841 to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is to begin his service.

Certified copies.

The Magistrate or officer in whose Court or office any such contract is deposited shall give to each of the parties a copy thereof certified in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 76.

Act XIX 1850, s.

Evidence of age.

The age set forth in any such contract shall be evidence of the age of the apprentice in all questions arising as to the right of the master to the continuance of the service.

Act XIX 1850, s.

Alteration of terms of service.

25. At any time during the apprenticeship the terms of service may be changed or the contract may be determined : provided that such change or determination—

(*a*) be with the consent of both parties to the contract or their legal representatives and of the apprentice if he is above the age of fourteen years ; and

(*b*) be expressed in writing on the original contract with the signature of the proper parties, according to section twenty-three.

The Magistrate or registering officer shall thereupon make under his hand corresponding endorsements on the copies of the contract deposited in his Court or office.

Act XIX 1850, s. 1

Assignment of apprentice to new master.

26. The master of any apprentice may, with the consent of the person by whom he was bound or the legal representative of such person, and with the consent of the apprentice, if he is above the age of fourteen years, assign such apprentice to any other person who is willing to take him for the residue of his apprenticeship and subject to the conditions thereof :

Provided that such assignee shall, by endorsement under his own hand on the contract, declare his acceptance of such apprentice, and acknowledge himself bound by the agreements therein mentioned to be performed on the part of the master : and that the consent of the other parties aforesaid be expressed in writing on the same and signed by them respectively.

Every such assignment shall be certified under the hand of the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy of the contract deposited in his Court or office according to the form given in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Effect of master's death during apprenticeship.

27. If the master of any apprentice dies before the end of the apprenticeship, the following results shall ensue :—

Act XIX 1850, s. 1

(*a*) the contract of apprenticeship shall be thereby determined, and a proportionate part, corresponding to the unexpired portion of the term, of any premium which has been paid to such master on the binding of the apprentice to him, shall be returned out of the estate of the deceased by his legal representative to the person who has paid the same, unless such legal representative continues the business in which such apprentice has been employed, and within three months of the death of the late master offers in writing to keep the apprentice on the terms of the original contract ; in which case the estate of

the deceased shall be discharged from all liability in respect of such premium:

X of 1850, s. 20. (*b*) every such offer shall be fully expressed and certified by the legal representative on the original contract of apprenticeship, and also by the Magistrate or registering officer on the copy thereof so deposited; and the apprentice shall be bound to the legal representative so keeping him for the remainder of the term of his apprenticeship:

(*c*) the apprentice shall be entitled to be maintained for three months from the master's death out of the assets left by him: provided that during such three months the apprentice continues to live with and serve as an apprentice the master's legal representative, or such person as he appoints.

IX of 1850, s. 23. **28.** If the master of any apprentice is during the apprenticeship adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency or declared an insolvent, the apprentice shall be discharged from all obligation under the contract of apprenticeship; and if any premium was paid on binding him apprentice, he or the person by whom he was bound shall be entitled to claim the amount thereof as a debt against the estate of the insolvent.

Effect of master's insolvency.

...n v. *Ward*, ... M. & R. 8. **29.** The rights and duties of the master as regards the apprentice, and the rights and duties of the apprentice as regards the master, are (subject to the provisions of the contract of apprenticeship) as nearly as may be the same as those set forth in sections eleven, twelve, fifteen and eighteen: provided that if an apprentice is guilty of misbehaviour, his master may chastise him in a moderate manner.

Rights and duties of master and apprentice.

Master's powers to chastise.

CHAPTER VI.—JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

(*A*).—*Artisans, Workmen and Labourers.*

..., s. 26. XIII of ...9, which applies to Presi...y-towns, Bombay Madras ...assal, ...súri, ...dour, ...áranpur, ...ath, Murá...ád, Barelí, ...aí Tál, ...hjahánpur, ...a, Far...ábád, ...npore, ...hábád, ...ares, My..., Coorg, ...h, the ...jáb and Districts ...limár, ...et and ...lpárá, and ...ably elsere. Gold and silver money given to a goldsmith as raw material wherewith to make an idol has been held an advance within the meaning of Act XIII of 1859, s. 2, 6 Mad. H. C. Rulings, xxiv.

30. When an employer advances to an artisan, workman or labourer money on account of, or to be used as material for, any specific piece of work which the latter has contracted to execute wholly or partly by himself, and such artisan, workman or labourer wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform his contract, the employer may complain to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, for bringing such artisan, workman or labourer before him.

Failure to perform work on account of which artisan has received an advance.

If the Magistrate, after hearing such evidence as the parties may adduce, is satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he shall, at the option of the employer, either—

(*a*) order the artisan, workman or labourer, on or before such day as the Magistrate directs, to repay the money advanced or such part thereof as the Magistrate thinks fit, together with any materials delivered by the employer to the artisan workman or labourer for the purpose of the contract, or

(*b*) order him to execute the work according to the terms of the contract.

If the artisan, workman or labourer fails to comply with either of such orders, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, when the order is for repayment of money, for such term or until such money is sooner repaid.

Where the Magistrate makes an order under clause (*b*), he may also, at the employer's request, require the artisan, workman or labourer to execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, for the due performance of the order; and, in default of his executing such bond, or furnishing such sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Where the bond is executed, but the order under clause (*b*) is not duly performed, payment of the penalty of the bond may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 396, or (in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, section 77.

Nothing in this section applies to cases where the advance has been, in accordance with the contract, worked off or expended.

(*B*).—*Workmen employed on Public Works.*

Bill, s. 27 Act IX of 1860, which now applies to the Panjáb, nine Bombay Districts, Nimár, Nadiyá, 24-Parganas and Báráset, part of the Central Provinces and probably elsewhere.

31. Any Magistrate may enquire into and decide disputes as to wages, hire of carriage and price of work between any employers and their workmen employed in the construction of any railway, canal or other public work sanctioned by Government: Provided that the amount in dispute does not exceed two hundred rupees.

Disputes between employers and workmen on railways, &c.

Cases under this section shall be dealt with, so far as may be, as if they were trials under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XVI. But no appeal shall lie from the decision in any such case.

When the Magistrate has heard and decided the case, he shall make an order for the payment, immediately or within such time as he directs, of such sum of money (if any) as appears to him to be justly due, and, if the person ordered to pay fails to pay such sum immediately or within such time as the Magistrate directs, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant to levy the money by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.

Bill, s. 28.

32. Whoever contracts to work for a specified term on any such railway, canal or other public work, or to execute any specific work in connection therewith, and who wilfully and without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to perform such contract, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Punishment for breach of contract to work for fixed term on railway, &c.

But the Magistrate may, at the request of the employer, instead of punishing the servant so neglecting or refusing, order him by himself or another to execute the work according to the terms of his contract; and if he fail to comply with such order, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Power to order performance of contract.

(C).—Apprentices.

of 3. **33.** Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of any apprentice of refusal or neglect to provide for him, or to teach him according to the contract of apprenticeship, or of cruelty or other ill-treatment by his master, or by the agent under whom he has been placed by his master, the Magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he is within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable time, to be stated in the summons, to answer the complaint; and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not (service of the summons being proved), may examine into the matter of the complaint; and, upon proof thereof, may cancel the contract of apprenticeship, and assess upon the offender, whether he be the master or his agent, a reasonable sum for behoof of the apprentice, not exceeding four times the amount of the premium paid upon the binding, or if no premium or a less premium than fifty rupees was paid, not exceeding two hundred rupees; and, if the offender fails to pay the sum so assessed, may levy the same by distress and sale of his moveable property, and, if the offender is not the master but his agent, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the master also.

Complaint by apprentice against master.

Act XIX of 1850, s. 17. **34.** The Magistrate may order any sum recovered under section thirty-three to be either laid out in binding the apprentice to another master, or otherwise for his benefit, or paid to the person by whom any premium was paid when he was bound apprentice.

Appropriation of sum recovered for apprentice on cancellation of contract.

XIX of , s. 14. **35.** No contract of apprenticeship shall be cancelled on account of moderate chastisement for misbehaviour given to any apprentice by his master or the agent of his master; and the provision for enabling the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled shall not bar any criminal proceeding against any master or his agent for an assault or other offence committed against his apprentice for which he would be liable to be punished, whether or not any proceedings be taken for cancelling the contract of apprenticeship.

Contract not to be cancelled for moderate chastisement.

Liability of master for assault.

XIX of , s. 15. **36.** Upon complaint made to any Magistrate by or on behalf of the master of any apprentice of any ill-behaviour of such apprentice, or if such apprentice has absconded, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for apprehending such apprentice, and may hear and determine the complaint, and punish the offender, by an order for keeping the offender, if a boy, in confinement in any suitable place, not being a criminal gaol, for any time not exceeding one month, of which one week may be in solitary confinement, during which time such allowance shall be made for his subsistence by the master or his agent as the Magistrate may order; and, if the offender be a boy of not more than fourteen years of age, may order him to be privately whipped: or, if the offender be a girl, or in the case of any boy the Magistrate deem any such punishment unfit, he may pass an order empowering the master of the apprentice or his agent to keep the offender in close confinement in his own house, or on board the vessel to which he belongs upon bread and water, or such other plain food as may be given without injury to the health of the apprentice, for a period not exceeding one month.

Complaint by master against apprentice.

37. Upon complaint of wilful and repeated ill-behaviour on part of the apprentice, and on the demand of the master, the Magistrate may order the contract of apprenticeship to be cancelled, whether or not the charge is proved; but only with the consent of the apprentice and of his father or guardian, if the charge is not proved. Such cancelling shall be with or without refund of the whole or part of any premium paid to the master on binding such apprentice as to the Magistrate seems fit; and all sums so refunded shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrate for behoof of the apprentice. A 1.

Cancellation of contract for misconduct of apprentice.

38. No Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of a master against an apprentice unless it be brought within one month after the cause of complaint arose; or, if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within one month after the arrival thereof at a port or place in British India; Act XIX 1850, s.

and no Magistrate shall entertain a complaint on the part of an apprentice against his master or the agent of his master unless it be brought within three months after the cause of complaint arose; or if the cause of complaint arose on boardship during a voyage, within three months after the arrival of the ship at a port or place in British India.

Limitation of complaints.

(d).—Miscellaneous.

39. In this chapter "master" and "employer" include also any person authorized to act on behalf of a master or employer; and "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first or second class empowered by the Local Government to act under this chapter. Bill, s. 2

"Master," "employer" and "Magistrate."

30. **40.** Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this chapter: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence;

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

and no order made under this chapter for the payment of money shall, while the same remains unpaid, deprive the complainant of any civil remedy which he might have had but for this Act.

Saving of civil remedies.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject.
XIX of 1850 ...	For the binding of Apprentices.
XIII of 1859 ...	For the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.
IX of 1860 ...	For the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged on railway and other public works and their employers.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

(See sections 22 and 26.)

A.—Form of Agreement.

This agreement, made the day of in the year between A. B. of and C. D. of , witnesseth that the said A. B. doth this day bind E. F., a boy (*or* girl) of the age of years completed, son (*or* daughter) of the said A. B. (*or otherwise describing the relation in which A. B. and E. F. stand*) to dwell with and serve the said C. D., as an apprentice, from this day forth for years (*in the case of a girl add*, "or until the time of her marriage, which shall first happen"), during all which term the said apprentice shall faithfully serve the said C. D. according to his (*or* her) skill and ability in all lawful business, and demean and behave himself (*or* herself) honestly, orderly and obediently, in all things towards the said C. D. and his (*or* her) family. And the said C. D. for himself (*or* herself) and his (*or* her) executors and administrators, in consideration [of the premium or sum of paid by the said A. B. to the said C. D., and] of the faithful service of the said E. F., doth agree with the said A. B., his (*or* her) executors and administrators, that he (*or* she) will teach or cause to be taught to the said E. F., in the best way and manner that he (*or* she) can, the trade (craft or employment) of a during the said term; and will also, during the said term, provide the said apprentice with good, wholesome and sufficient food, clothes, lodging, washing and all other things necessary, fit and reasonable for an apprentice (and further, *here insert any special agreements*).

If there is no premium, the words between brackets may be omitted.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

A. B. (L. S.)

C. D. (L. S.)

B.—Form of Order of Assignment.

(To be endorsed on the Agreement.)

Be it known to all men that on the day of in the year personally, appeared before G. H., Magistrate of C. D. of with E. F., his (*or* her) apprentice, and J. K. of , and desired that the agreement of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F was bound to the said C. D. might be assigned to the said J. K., and the said G. H., having satisfied himself, by personal examination of the said E. F. and by other lawful ways and means, that such assignment is for the benefit of the said E. F., and is made with the consent of [the said E. F., and of] all persons whose consent thereunto by law is required, doth allow such assignment; and the contract of apprenticeship whereby the said E. F. was on the day of in the year bound to the said C. D. as an apprentice to learn the trade (craft *or* employment) of a shall henceforth endure, unto the end of the said term, as if the said J. K. had been originally party to the said deed, and had executed the same, in the place of the said C. D., and shall be bound, for himself (*or* herself), his (*or* her) executors or administrators, to fulfil the agreements by the said C. D. to be performed, and the said E. F. shall henceforth be bound unto the said J. K., in like manner as he (*or* she) was by the said agreement bound unto the said C. D.

If E. F. is not above the age of fourteen years, the words between brackets may be omitted.

C. D. *E. F.* *J. K.*

In witness whereof, the said C. D., E. F. and J. K. have hereunto set their hands before me, the day and year above written.

G. H., Magistrate.

C.

THE EASEMENTS BILL, 1879.

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A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

[AS REVISED BY THE INDIAN LAW COMMISSION, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

s. 1. Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Easements Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India except the scheduled districts;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of *March, 1880.*

s. 2. Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural lakes and ponds; or of water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property; or

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force;

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed.

All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in, or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement

(*d*). A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants, water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*). A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*). A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Affirmative easements. Negative easements.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage, something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(*a*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*). An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*). An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for the use of A's household.

(*e*). An easement annexed to A's land to throw back upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*). An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or with the force of its natural current increased or diminished.

(*g*). An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*). An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*). An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements :—

(*j*). An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*). An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*). An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

(*m*). An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*). A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is or may be continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent visible sign of its existence.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*). A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*). Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. These are apparent easements.

(*d*). A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely) :— Bill, s. 7.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto :

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*b*). The right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Rights arising from situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. N.-W. P. (1870), pp. 169, 182.

(*b*). The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*). The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No. 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadeo Misser* v. *Phaikoo Singh.*

(*d*). The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*). The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. *Mayor of Birmingham* v. *Allen*, 4 L. J. Ch.

(*f*). The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*). The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose within his own limits of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*). The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature; the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into or out of which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App 33 : 3 W. R. 218 : 13 W. R. 48 : 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*). The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in or falling on such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 287

(*j*). The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes, and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*). A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*). A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot, without the consent of B and C, impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*). A and B are lessees of the same lessor. A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*). A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust-property.

Servient owners.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow of a stream to the use of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(*b*). A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

Lessor and mortgagor.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 63. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessee.

No lessee or other person having a derivative interest may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Who may acquire easements.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same. Bill, s. 1

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for 7 Mad. 6
the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

Easements of necessity.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

(*a*) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*b*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement:

(*c*) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall be entitled to such easement or

(*d*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor or the legal representative of the testator shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint pro- 8 Bom. 18
perty of several persons,—

(*e*) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*f*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A sells B a field, inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(*b*). A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and reserves the other. The field reserved is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way over B's field to the field reserved.

(*c*). A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(*d*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(*e*). A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hands.

(*f*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such right.

(*g*). A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the right, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct the light.

(*h*). A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air as much as is necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(*i*). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary to enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(*j*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(*k*). A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(*l*). A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(*m*). Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*n*). Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*o*). A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(*p*). A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bill, s

Direction of way of necessity.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Bill, s Act X 1877,

Acquisition by prescription.

15. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative), has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto, as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruc-

tion is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from first January 1860 to first January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*). In a like suit also brought in 1881, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*). In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(*d*). In a like suit the plaintiff shews that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shews that during ten of these years C had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights. Bill, s. 17.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired :—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right ;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners ;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground ;

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise ;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed ; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements. New.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*). By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*). By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place. Bill, s. 19.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Incidents of customary easements.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as owner of a farm, Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm, Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers, for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for the purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner; and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Exercise of easement.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*). A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A when exercising his easement must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may from time to time alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure, even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient tenement.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*). A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves if by so doing he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*). A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair as far as practicable the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient tenement. Bill, s.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*). A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer: provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*). A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*). A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*). A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*). A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner. Bill, s.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work. Bill, s.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient. Bill, s.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

N.-W. (1867),

Illustrations.

(*a*). A as owner of a house has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*). A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*). A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*). A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees, so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect :—

Extent of easements.

Easement of necessity.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Other easements.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

Right of way.

(*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind :

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died :

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used :

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose; and

Other prescriptive rights.

(*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Bill, s. 29

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*). A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*). A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

Bill, s. 30

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*). A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day, but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*). A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

Bill, s. 31.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—The Disturbance of Easements.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto: provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*). A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Bill, s. 35

Polluting air and water previously impure.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Bill, s. 3

Suit for continuing disturbance.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Bill, s. 3

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement.

Bill, s. 38. 7 Mad. C. Rull XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—The Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Bill, s. 39.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*). A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*). A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

0. **40.** An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to shew that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*). A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*). A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*). A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*). A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

1. **41.** An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

2. **42.** An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

13. **43.** An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

Bill, s. 44. **44.** An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

Bill, s. 45. **45.** An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

Bill, s. 46. **46.** An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently, and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*). Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

Bill, s. 47. **47.** An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

Bill, s. 48. **48.** An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*). The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section 43.

(*c*). The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*). The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*). The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage : the easement is extinguished.

(*f*). A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*). A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

Extinction by non-user.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised or the dominant owner has not registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner, and in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registers the said declaration.

Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) when the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners ;

(*b*) when the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) when the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

50. **50.** When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein. Bill, s. 5

Suspension of easement.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued ; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Bill, s. 5

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance, nor to compensation for suspension.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage done to the servient heritage by such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion, (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site, and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient tenement. Bill, s. 5

Revival of easements.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z

for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

"License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest or the exercise of any right are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

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83.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is and the licensee is not aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license unsafe to the licensee.

571.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force;

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack Gale 65.
hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to 3 Kent 58
be revoked—

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property.

L. R. 3 C. P. 344. L. R. 2 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for consideration and the licensee without any fault of his own is evicted by the licensor before he has fully enjoyed under the license the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the licensor.

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THE PRIVATE TRUSTS BILL, 1879.

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THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

[As revised by the Indian Law Commission, 1879.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Private Trusts Act, 1879:" and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1880.

Local extent. Savings.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Interpretation-clause. "trust":

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

"author of the trust": "trustee": "beneficiary": "trust-property": "beneficial interest": "interest": "instrument of trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property", or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust":

"breach of trust":

A breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust".

"registered": "notice":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e. g., 'fraud,' s. 27 *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Creation of Trusts.

Lawful purpose.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful, unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that if permitted it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Bill, s. 10. 9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Regn. II of 1793, sec. 19, forbids Collector to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 1 Beng. 175. When Court will interfere L. R. 9 Eq. 475.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation:—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*) A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of 25. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865 s. 101: 2 Spence 24.

(*c*) A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*) A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

Trust of immoveable property.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or the trustee.

Bill, s. 5.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

vin, 7th ion, p. 57 : lerhill 37.

, ss. 6, 7. ether intary de- ation of t is bind- against idú declar- 4 Mad. Trans- ation of ession un- ssary, 2 ib. 143 (a f case). I of 1877, : 7 Bomb. . J. 149. land v. dy, 1 vn, Ch.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty, by any words or acts, (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Creation of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of C." This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*) A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*) A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*) A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*) A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

ner v. monds, rew. 221.

senger v. rews, 4 s. 478.

s. 8. ct IX of 2, ss. 11 12.

7. A trust may be created—

Who may create trusts.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

Subject of trust.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

s. 9 para. tion 1 of (*a*) 1 868) sta ter of Indi in for nds.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Who may be a beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

s. 9 para.

g v. *Bl.* 7, 1 H. & 343; IX of 2, s. 11.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

Who may be trustee.

No one bound to accept a trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Bill, s. 10. Lewin 180.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee, indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

N. Y. Code, § 1174, requires a consideration in case of acknowledgment.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

Disclaimer may be by parol, *Bingham* v. *Ld. Clanmorris.* 7 *

Mucklow v. *Fuller*, Williams Exors., 1287, 1796.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

Sheridan v. *Jayne*, 1 Jones & Lat. 401.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors as trustees for D. B and C prove A's will. This is, in itself, an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*) A transfers certain property to B, in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*) A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Trustee to execute trust.

Bill, s. 11. Lewin 190.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Lewin 171.

Lewin 177.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee, is simply authorised to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*) A, a trustee for X, Y and Z, is authorised to sell certain land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C for a less sum. A may sell the land to C for the less sum.

Boss v. *Godsal*, Lewin 291: 2 Spence 926 n. Another case, *Morris* v. *M.* 4 Jur. N. S. 802.

(*c*) A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make good the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Bill, s. 12. Lewin 190. 243, 264, 268.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself as soon as possible with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

Lewin 533: 3 V. & B. 359.

Illustrations.

4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay.

Lewin 216 2 Spence 929: *Fái Jaidár* v. *Tribhuvandás*, 9 Bomb. 355.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require.

Bill, s. 13. Spence 46, 196, 923: Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

Lewin 270.

Illustration.

See *Macnamara* v. *Carey*, 1 Ir. L. R. Eq. 9, cited Lewin 771.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Bill, s. 18. Lewin 262: Underhill 121

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Trustee not to set up title adverse to beneficiary.

Bill, s. 14. Lewin 270: 2 Spence 917, 933: Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152: N. Y. Code, s. 1197

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Care required from trustee.

Illustrations.

Lewin 234: Barge III, 968.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

2 Spence 933: Grant's *Bankers*, third edition, 351.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent, A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary. Lewin 389 Dart 69.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part, fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B. 47 L. J. Ch 606.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B. Lewin 770.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorises them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm. *Cummins* v. *Cummins*, 3 & L. 64.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Bill, s. 16. Lewin 274, 280: Dart 59.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Conversion of perishable property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to shew that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Bill, s. 17. *Ellis* v. *Barker*, 7 Div. 104.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Trustee to be impartial.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion. Dart 89, citing *Minet* *Leman*, 20 Beav. 269.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Bill, s. 15. Kerr 79: see Lewin The trustee not responsible for suffering permissive waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious

Trustee to prevent waste.

thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

in 591: ence 921.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

in 591.

s. 20. XXVIII 866, ss. 5 32. o the sity of such sions, see *ouza* v. *ouza*, 12 . 184.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities and on no others:—

3 & 24 c. 145,

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

2 & 33 c. 132,

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

4 & 35 c. 47, l.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body, under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India;

n 298: ence 925: eav. 600.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or,

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorised by the instrument of trust:

Statute pts in- nent on ols.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing.

28 Vic., 4, s. 61.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

s. 21, 2. 58.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorised by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him, with all convenient speed and within five years, to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B. Lewin 390.

Bill, s. 22. 2 Spence 47: Smith, § 3129.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is paramount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

Bill, Lewin 768 2 Spence 936 Williams Exors. 1739.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee:

Includes a fraudulent minor: L. R. 2 Eq. 538: *Walker* v. *Symonds*, 3 Swanst. 1 W. & T. 175. 2 Spence 936.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost. He is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon. Lewin 315: 1 Moo. I. A. 152. Notwithstanding indemnity clause, 29 B. 213.

(*b*) A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*) A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay. Lewin 310.

(*d*) The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon. Lewin 307 2 Spence 921.

(*e*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities, or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal-money and interest. 2 Spence 925: *Robinson* v. *Robinson*, 1 DeG. M. & G. 256.

(*f*) The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary to be charged either with the amount of the principal-money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends. 2 Spence 927: *Prade* v. *Fooks*, 2 Beav. 430: Lewin 315: 1 Seton 479.

(*g*) Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorised by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable at the option of the beneficiary either to replace the security, with the intermediate dividends and or to account for the proceeds of the sa thereon. Lewin 308.

ewin 770.

(*h*) The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

ill, s. 24. *Viles* v. *Greham*, 2 Drew. 58, 295.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

ill, s. 25. *'ebbs* v. *Carenter*, 1 lad. 290: ewin 191.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

ill, s. 26. ewin 240, 251: Smith § 3105: Kent IV. 335: 1 Seton 462.

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

Act I of 1877, s. 54, *Ill.* (*b*). 2 Spence 923. See *Wilkins* v. *Hogg*, 3 Gift. 116.

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application:

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

Bone v. *Cook*, M'Cle. 168.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

Bill, s. 27. No primary liability in respect of a breach of trust, *Wilson* v. *Moore*, 1 My. & K. *Lockhart* v. *Reilly*, 1 De G. & J. 476. Lewin 776.

Several liability of co-trustees.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another, and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss, and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a trustee, who has been guilty of fraud, to contribution. *Lingard* *Bromley* & B. 114

Bill, s. 2 See Und p. 156.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Bill, s. Act X of 186 shorte See se 15 & 2 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Rights and Powers of Trustees.

Bill, s. 2 Spen 1 Dav.

Right to title-deeds.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Bill, s. Lewin

Not in on cost *don* v. 8 Pric

Right to re-imbursement of expenses.

32. Every trustee may re-imburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust or the realisation, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

Lewin 548: *Balsh* *Hyhan*

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

c 1

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may re-imburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to recoupment for erroneous overpayment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has in committing the breach of trust been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee, in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realisation, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Bill, s. 37. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale, or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Bill, s. 38. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3. See 1 Dav. Conv. 507.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Bill, s. 21, para. 1. Lewin 265, 390. Dart 58, 88.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*) A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorise B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

Lewin 390: Dart 59.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Bill, s. 39. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Bill, s. 40. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32. See *Waite* v. *Littlewood*, 41 L. J. Ch. 636.

Power to vary investments.

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable

Bill, s. 41. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: Provided that such trustee may at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education, or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

r Acts XL 1858, XX 1864, and II of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

l, s. 42. t XXVIII 1866, s. 36, ertened.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and in the absence of fraud such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

l, s. 43. *chelson* v. *er*, 8 Sim.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Disabilities of Trustees.

l, s. 44. *win* 230: *ith* § 1138: nt IV, n.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it, except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*) if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office, or any of his duties, either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or, (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation.

Bill, s. 45. 2 Calc. Rep: Lewin 231: 3 Spence 920. 4 DeG. & J. 259.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

Titley v. *Wolstenholi* 7 Beav. 43

(*b*) A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*) A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Bill, s. 46. Lewin 236: Kent IV, 33 N. Y. Code, 1203.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

Bill, s. 47. N. Y. Code, § 1204: Lewin 530, 531: 2 Spence 87 Kerr, *Injunctions*, 461: *Re Hodges*, Chan. D. 75

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

Bill, s. 48. Lewin, 253, 258, 54 542: 2 Spence 94 1 W. & T. 251: 6 Beng. 278.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust, or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust.

Trustee may not charge for services.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator or person holding a certificate of administration.

As to them, see Acts XVI of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858 and XX of 1864.

Bill, s. 49. N. Y. Code, § 1178.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

Bill, s. 50. Lewin 438, 440.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same, or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

Bill, s. 51. *Contra* Lewi 441: 2 Spence 943 944: Dart 43: Rule does not

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

apply to passive trustees: *Pooley* v. *Quilter*, 4 Drew. 189: Dart 44.

become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof, and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Dart 84.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for his beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Bill, s. 52. Lewin 298.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Bill, s. 53. 1 Spence 496.

Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property; and, where he is exclusively interested in the trust-property and competent to contract, he may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the property to him or to such person as he directs. But where other persons are also interested therein, the Court may, in its discretion, direct, either that the trustee shall remain in possession of the trust-property, or that it shall be transferred to the beneficiary, under such conditions and restrictions as the Court in each case thinks fit.

Lewin 576, 585: 3 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92.

Right to transfer of possession.

Bill, s. 54. Lewin 589: Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (a).

Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

Right to compel transfer of possession.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract, and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to stay execution and transfer the possession of the trust-property: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Bill, s. 67.

Stanley v. *Stanley*, L. R. 7 Ch. D. 589.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 21, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000. Lewin 590.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Bill, s. 55. *Exp. Holdsworth*, 4 Bing N. C. 386: Lewin 582.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Bill, s. 56. Lewin 593.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorise her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Bill, s. 57. N. Y. Code, § 1215.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Bill, s. 58. Lewin 718.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Lewin 32—718.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary provides otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

se v. s, 8 Ves.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

l, s. 60. win 724: 1 of 1877, 54. rr 170.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B, on a proper indemnity, to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

t I of 1877, 54, ill. (*f*).

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale.

l, s. 61. W. & T. L. 172: win 444.

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or re-transferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the nett profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money, if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Following trust-property— into the hands of third persons;

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property, and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative, or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

into that into which it has been converted.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency-notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*) A, a trustee, wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal-money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal-money and compound interest.

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Right in case of blended property.

Bill, s. 62 Lewin 72 729, 730; 6 Bomb. C J. 59; I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 23 4 D. M. 372: Lewin 76 Dart 939; Smith § 8

As to mov ables, see IX of 187 s. 108.

5 W. R. 1 W. R. 18 p. 225.

Brace v. *Duchess o Marlboro* 2 P. W. 4 and see S § 977.

Lewin 76

Bill, s. 63 *Kennedy* *Daly*, 1 & Lef. 37

Bill, s. 64 Lewin 31 *Docker* v *Somes*, 2 & K. 655 *Vyse* v. *Foster*, R. 8 Ch. Lewin 31 1 Seton 4

Bill, s. 65 Lewin 27 764. cf. Contr Act, s. Underhill Art. 68.

Bill, s. 66. Pollock, Ptp. 325, altered as to notice.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

Lewin 255, 334.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

Rockton v. Sunning, 8 Ch. 328 n.: Pollock, Ptp. 90.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeathes his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C, as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

Bill, s. 68. Raby v. Ridehalgh, 7 D. M. G. 104. Lewin 277: see sec. 39 *supra*.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing a breach of trust ; or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries ; or

(*c*) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries ; or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Bill, s. 69.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

Bill, s. 70.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

Bill, s. 71. Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows :—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust ;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust ;

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust ;

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place ;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries, being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

Bill, s. 72. Lewin 572, 574.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office ; and if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

See *Ardill v. Savage*, 1 Eq. Rep. 7 as to capricious retirement.

Bill, s. 73. Act XXVII of 1866, s. 5 23 & 24 Vic. c. 145, s. 27 *Re Roche*, Dr. & War. 287: Lewin 466, 467.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

5 Beng. 184

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust, if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purpose of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

Bill, s. 74. Insolvent trustee, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71 s. 117.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs, and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a

Appointment by Court.

trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust, as expressed in, or to be inferred from, the instrument of trust, (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees, (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, as the case may require.

Powers of new trustees.

Every new trustee so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Survival of trust.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Extinction of Trusts.

Trust how extinguished.

76. A trust is extinguished—

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible, by destruction of the trust-property, or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

Revocation of trust.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Certain Obligations in the Nature of Trusts.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where it appears that transferor did not intend to dispose of beneficial interest.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*) A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Bill s. 73, paras. 3 and 4.

Bill s. 75. As to discretion of surviving trustee, L. R. 11 Eq. 139.

Bill s. 76. N. Y. Code, §1208 altered. *Frith* v. *Cartland*, 34 L. J. Ch. 301.

Bill s. 77. N. Y. Code, §1209, altered: *Ryeroft* v. *Christie*, 3 Beav. 238.

Jijibhai v. *Sonabhai*, Bom. 139. N.-W. P. 1870, p. 420.

3 Chan. D. 749.

Bill s. 78.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*a*). Lewin 132; 2 Spence 19

Fowkes v. *Pascoe*, L. 10: Ch. App. 34 351.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*d*); s. 8

Bill s. 78, cl. (*b*). Smith § 71 Jarman, Wills, i. 35 No saving c charitable trust. I. L. R., 2 Bomb. 410.

Illustrations.

Lewin 134: Spence 33.

(*a*) A conveys certain land to B—

"upon trust," and no trust is declared; or

"upon trusts to be thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or

upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or

upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect:

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*) A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

Contra in England. But see Lewin 148.

(*c*) A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*) A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

ill s. 78, l. (*c*). . R. 9 Eq. 75: 16 Eq. 33.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

ransfer of roperty Bill, 9: ent IV, 332: nith, § 711.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

s Act I of 77, s. 35

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

ill s. 78, . (*e*). Mad. 88: Mad. 474: Ind. Jur. O. 7: Eliz., c. 5.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor, or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*f*). See sec. 13, ill. (*a*), *supra*.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*g*). Act I of 1877 s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18: 2 Spence 299: Lewin 165, 171: Story, § 323.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*) A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*) A, a trustee retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*) A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*) A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership. *Fawcett* v. *Whitehouse*, 1 R. & M. 132.

(*f*) A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*) A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*) A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

Bill s. 78, cl. (*h*). Lewin 166, 725: 2 Spence 299, 301: Act 1 of 1877, s. ill. (*d*). cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee, or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

Moo. I. A. 2: Moo. I. A. 5.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage, and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

l s. 78, (*i*). ipence 195; win 128,): ith § 725: . 1 of 1877,), ills. (*g*).

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

l. s. 78, (*j*). ith § 723.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

ry Eq. . § 378.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

, s. 78, (*k*). , Panjáb harer ntees.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

Illustrations.

ence 297.

(*a*) A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors, to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain monies. B may compel him to account for such monies.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gift as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Bill, s. 7

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Underhill, 128.

Bill, s. 80. L. R. 8 Ch 747.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz., c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs, and in section 43, the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	In section 12, the first illustration.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

SUKKUR—QUETTA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 045R.C., dated Fort William, the 21st January 1880.

The following papers are published for general information :—

The last report from Sir Richard Temple indicates the promtitude with which His Excellency has applied the means, placed at his disposal by the Government of India, in the advancement of this important Railway.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY LINE THROUGH MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE VALLEY OF THE INDUS AND SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 25th November 1879.

It now becomes necessary for me to state an opinion, and consequent recommendation, regarding the line of country whereby the Railway from the Valley of the Indus and the plain of Cutchi can be best conducted up to the plateau of Beluchistan with a view to further extension into Southern Afghanistan.

2. In September last we were directed by the Government of India to cause a broad gauge surface railway to be laid down from a point near Sukkur on the Indus to some point near the mouth of the Bolan Pass; though afterwards we were instructed that this railway was to be carried by a narrow (metre) gauge up to Quetta. Next, in October, we were required to furnish a staff for surveying an extension to Candahar.

3. The surface railway has now been laid down through the basin of the Indus, and its alignment has been fixed across the desert plain of Cutchi to Mithri on the bank of the Nari river close to the foot of the outer chain of the Beluchistan mountain system.

4. The question immediately arises by what line shall the railway be carried onwards? This important question I have been considering for the past month, inspecting the country in company or in communication with the chief political authority, namely, the Agent to the Governor General Sir Robert Sandeman, and the Engineer authorities, Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway, and Colonel deBourbel, R. E., Superintending Engineer in Beluchistan.

5. In September last we were requested by the Government of India to have the old road by the Bolan Pass professionally examined with a view to the construction of a temporary, if not a permanent, railway. It was known, however, that an alternative route *viâ* the eastward side by Sibi and the valley of the Nari might perhaps be found preferable, and in October we were requested to take that alternative route into definite consideration. It is indeed manifest that the choice lies between these two routes, namely, first, the Bolan Pass; secondly, the Nari valley by Sibi.

6. First, then, in respect to the Bolan Pass, I append a memorandum by Colonel Lindsay, in which Colonel deBourbel concurs, on the capabilities of this celebrated and long-used pass for a railway.

7. Before describing the Pass I should premise by observing that the line must at the outset be carried by a considerable bridge over the river Nari near Mithri; after which it would run without any difficulty to the mouth of the Pass beyond Dadur.

8. Then the Pass itself is found to be virtually impracticable for a permanent and regular railway, that is, either impossible absolutely, or possible only at an unreasonable and prohibitory outlay. Nor is there any well-grounded hope, so far as is known at present, of any favourable line being discovered in the neighbourhood of the Bolan. By the term permanent and regular railway, I mean a railway that could be worked at all times without interruption, at

the ordinary rates of speed, with the usual loads of traffic, and with the same engines and carriages (rolling-stock) as the rest of the line below and above the Pass.

9. The Pass from its mouth near Dadur to its head near Darwaza is 70 miles in length, of which 26 miles are characterized by difficulties of sorts more or less serious; while the remaining 44 miles are either easy, or practicable without excessive cost. The Pass, it will be remarked, is one of unusual length even for these regions. It is permeated for three-fourths of its length by a stream of great beauty. In some places it opens out like the body of a water vessel; in other places it closes up like the neck of the vessel, leaving just enough room for the stream to escape through.

10. In brief general terms the difficulties of the Pass for a railway may be described as consisting of the winding gorge walled in by overhanging cliffs, just above Kundilani, so famous for its picturesqueness; the river crossing below Much; and beyond Much another gorge, even worse than the gorge last named, consisting of the steep ravine up to Dozan where a military road has recently been carried, for which work General Phayre and the Bombay Brigade will be long and gratefully remembered. Some of these difficulties, consisting of virtually impossible curves and gradients, the former 70 feet radius or worse, the latter 1 in 20 or worse, for a railway as above defined,—are pronounced by every Engineer who has seen them to be insuperable; with the proviso that almost any difficulty may ultimately prove superable with science and capital if these shall be expended without stint, especially the capital. But even with unlimited expense it is hard to say how the Engineers would ever overcome the natural gradients of the ravine below Dozan.

11. On the other hand, what may be termed a "temporary" railway could be constructed without excessive cost in the Bolan Pass, or perhaps what would be called by some persons a "tramway." In exact language a metre-gauge railway could be constructed having at certain points excessive gradients about 1 in 20, and at other points excessive curves of about 70 feet radius. Consequently, it could be worked only at very low rates of speed, and with very light loads of traffic. Moreover, for these sharp curves specially constructed engines, carriages and trucks would have to be provided, as ordinary rolling-stock would not be suitable. This circumstance might render necessary a separate set of rolling-stock for the railway above and beyond the Pass; on the assumption that the railway below the Pass were provided with rolling-stock from the Indian railway system. Further, the line would at certain points be below the level of ordinary high floods of the Bolan River, the waters of which would occasionally sweep over the railway with a volume rolling on waves of at least 25 feet high, and capable in a few minutes of submerging the rails under that depth of water, causing damage of course, but not producing any destructive effect. There would, however, ensue for a very brief time some interruption to traffic. Though the region is comparatively rainless, still clouds gather in the spring and in the summer, discharging rain which is drained off with extreme rapidity from the precipitous sides of naked mountains, and accumulates with corresponding force. Such floods do not, however, last long and may be described as occasional rather than frequent; nor are they constant at any one season. There would also be at times some liability to accidents from this cause,—beyond the power of vigilance or system to prevent altogether. During the winter, too, the climate at the head of the Pass is inclement in a high degree, even for Europeans; and for natives is tolerable only under necessity. The wintry storms (snow or sleet) in this locality cannot be faced by any one without danger; and on their approach being observed shelter must be resorted to.

12. During the time of its construction the railway in the Bolan Pass would have all the advantages of a good military line of communication alongside, consisting of roadway for wheeled carriage, of regular halting places, and other staging conveniences for man and beast. The Pass is at all seasons very deficient in food and fodder, and in the winter season is utterly inhospitable. Supplies, therefore, would have to be obtained from the districts above or below the Pass for the railway work-people, just as they are now obtained for the soldiers and camp-followers. The Pass, too, is wholly destitute of fuel

—a serious consideration in the case of a railway—and this article would have to be imported from the districts below.

13. From the head of the Bolan Pass, near Darwaza to Quetta, 30 miles, and from Quetta to Gulistan Kariz, in the Pishin Valley, a further distance of 40 miles, in all 70 miles, the line may be carried with ease. It is to be remembered that Gulistan Kariz is the principal place in the Pishin Valley, one of the districts assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamuk; is at the base of the Khwaja Amran mountain range which separates these assigned districts from Afghanistan; and is situated conveniently in respect to the three Passes crossing the range.

14. Thus having regard to the high national importance, from a military, a political, and a commercial point of view, of carrying a railway into the Beluchistan Uplands on its way to Southern Afghanistan, I would most gladly recommend the construction of a "temporary" railway (as above defined) up the Bolan Pass, notwithstanding the disadvantages of slow speed, light loads, provision of special and separate rolling-stock, short interruptions of traffic periodically, and liability to occasional accidents;—provided always that no better alternative route could be found. The railway thus constructed would not indeed be worked satisfactorily in the Indian acceptation of the term; and never could be made a first-rate work worthy of so important a line of through communication. Still it would, at the worst, be worked sufficiently to become a vast advantage, on the whole, nationally. And doubtless by experience year after year, the railway Engineers would learn how to mitigate these several disadvantages in practice, though unable to overcome them altogther. But the question immediately arises as to whether some better alternative route cannot be found? And to this we must address ourselves. If such a route cannot be found then the Bolan temporary railway must necessarily be recommended. If such a route can be, or has been, found, then the Bolan railway ought certainly *not*, I submit, to be recommended.

15. Before adverting to the alternative route I must ask remembrance of the circumstance that the route by the Bolan Pass and onwards through Shal or Shalkot, the Valley of Quetta, to the border of Pishin passes through foreign territory, namely, the dominion of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. This circumstance is by no means a formidable disadvantage, but it is a disadvantage to some appreciable extent. The occupation by a British railway, which is really complete British occupation, of a celebrated Pass on which the Native Sovereigns have always levied transit dues, would be viewed with some regret by the Khelat State. Though that State is so loyal that it would surrender the Pass cheerfully enough, if by no other means could the railway be carried on, still the practical cession of the Pass would constitute a certain sort of obligation on the part of the British Government, and would involve some slight complications with the Khan and with some of his Chiefs regarding compensation for loss of transit dues in the Pass,—all which might as well be avoided. Again, as the line would pass through foreign territory, the outlay expended on it on the security (for interest) of Indian revenues would fructify partly to the benefit of a foreign State, which benefit would have accrued to territories under British management had the line passed through those territories. I need not stop to shew the advantage of carrying the railway through districts under British administration, if such a route can be found.

16. Secondly, then, I have to advert to the alternative route *viâ* Sibi and onwards.

17. It has already been mentioned that the railway has been aligned as far as the left bank of the Nari River, nearly opposite Mithri. The line would proceed, without crossing the river, to Sibi, about 12 miles distant, along the plain, and would approach the Pass whereby the river finally debouches from the hills into the plains of Cutchi. It is proposed that the line should follow the course of this river or of its affluents right up to the plateau of Beluchistan and Pishin. I must here pause for a moment to indicate the river system of the Nari.

18. This system comprises the north-eastern drainage of Beluchistan and the south-eastern drainage of Pishin. Its branches run from the well-known mountains of Zerghun, Takatu and Adina flanking the plateau of Beluchistan,

and from the almost equally well-known mountains of Pila and Kalipat flanking the plateau of Pishin,—mountains ranging from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea and from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the plains. The streams rise in these plateaux near the flanks; but find their way through the flanking mountains, by passes, gorges or rifts, down into valleys, which broaden out among lower ranges of hills, and are largely cultivated. These several streams after watering their respective valleys, converge into one stream which finally issues by the Pass above mentioned into the plain near Sibi, which may be called the Nari Pass.

19. When we were instructed in September last to carefully consult the political authorities regarding the selection of the line in this quarter, the Agent to the Governor General, Sir R. Sandeman, urgently drew our attention to the advantages of the line by the Nari River system. During my visit to Beluchistan last season, January 1879, I had myself heard much regarding this line. The Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, was accordingly directed to examine the line, two Officers, Lieutenants Jennings, R.E., and Barnet, R.E., being also ordered to assist him in this examination. This general preliminary examination has now been made leading to satisfactory and favourable results.

20. Shortly after leaving Sibi the line would enter the Nari Pass, which is 14 miles in length. This Pass is somewhat similar to the lower portion of the Bolan Pass between Dadur and Kundilani, but is easier in character. The hill sides are generally, though not always, shelving; the rocks and clayey formations are soft and workable with facility. Along the Nari Pass, then, a railway could be constructed permanently above the reach of floods, with suitable curves and gradients at a considerable, though not excessive, cost. Emerging from the Pass the railway would be conducted between the low hills through open spaces to the important village and well cultivated valley of Hurnai, on one of the main affluents of the Nari. After Hurnai, it would be taken over open and partly cultivated spaces between the hills to the banks of an affluent of the Nari near the village of Khost. It would then follow the course of that affluent, near the base of the Kalipat Mountain, to the village of Dargai at the foot of the Chapar Hill, which is a short and comparatively low connecting range between the two high mountains of Kalipat and Adina.

21. Up to this point good gradients are obtainable without difficulty, indeed, with comparative facility, considering the hilly nature of the country. It is near the foot of the Chapar Hill that the only obstacle occurs to the gradual ascent to the high plateau of Beluchistan and Pishin, and that the river passage from the plateau commences. As already mentioned, the river rises in this plateau and wends its way towards the flank of the plateau through a comparatively open valley with sloping and easily workable sides. It then finds its way through the ranges of limestone near the base of Chapar by a remarkable rift or narrow gorge, which has been fully examined by Lieutenant Jennings, R. E., and has been seen in part by Colonel Lindsay and myself. We may call it the Chapar Rift. It has a length of about two miles, without any insuperable curves, but with a difference of about 350 feet in level between its upper and lower end, representing a gradient of 1 in 30 approximately. The sides of the gorge are precipitous at certain points only, which could be overcome by blasting, otherwise the sides admit generally of a railway being securely carried above reach of floods. The real difficulty would be in the gradient, but Colonel Lindsay is inclined to think that by some works of no excessive magnitude at the entrance of the gorge, this gradient might be reduced to 1 in 40. If the first impression of the practicability of this passage should be confirmed by survey, then a great advantage would be gained. The railway would follow the river through the remarkable rift at the base of the Chapar Hill into the valley above, which may be called the Upper Chapar Valley. And once that valley is gained an excellent line is undoubtedly obtainable to the border between the valley of Quetta and Pishin. To this part of the line I will revert presently.

22. But if the Chapar Rift should not prove altogether suitable for the passage of the railway, then there is an alternative proposal which undoubtedly will answer quite well, which is this: The Adina Mountain adjoins the Chapar Hill and bounds one side of the Upper Chapar Valley; it also rises gradually

from the river bed at the village of Dargai. The railway can be then carried by excellent gradients along the sides, slopes and spurs of the Adina Mountain to the Upper Chapar Valley. I have myself carefully looked at this mountain, and have seldom seen a mountain apparently more suited for the carrying of a railway by an easy incline to a considerable height. The mountain has been separately looked at by Colonel Lindsay and Colonel deBourbel; and again by both those officers in company with me, Sir R. Sandeman and Major Rivett-Carnac, my Military Secretary. It really possesses all the points required for the alignment of a railway, such as a continuous ridge almost without break, and free from any scarp except near the summit, broad sloping sides, long gently-extending spurs, easily workable material, such as earth and stones, without any large rocky formation.

23. Both the Engineer authorities, Colonels Lindsay and deBourbel, express a very favourable opinion of the capabilities of this Adina Mountain, and, if the rift should fail to afford a still better line with some saving of distance, here at least is a good line afforded by the Adina Mountain.

24. The railway having thus gained the Upper Chapar Valley would pass along the sloping sides of this valley for about 15 miles, till it reached a low ridge easily surmounted; and crossing that, it would enter the valley of Gwal in Pishin. From Gwal it would follow the bank of the Kakar Lora River near the base of the Takatu Mountain by a very easy line near to the village of Kachlak, which is a well-known stage on the road between Quetta and Gulistan Kariz. From Kachlak it would pass on to Gulistan Kariz without any obstacle save the main stream of the Lora River, which must under any circumstances be bridged, whatever line be selected for a railway towards Candahar.

25. Kachlak above mentioned is distant 12 miles by level valley ground from Quetta (irrespective of a short cut over the spur of a hill unsuitable for a railway). I concur with the Agent to the Governor General in thinking that this point is quite near enough to Quetta for practical purposes; the main point being to reach Gulistan Kariz direct on the way to Candahar.

26. Here, then, is a railway route which by the map runs nearly straight from Mithri by Sibi to Gulistan Kariz; which, as Colonel Lindsay advises me, is very favourable and suitable from an engineering point of view, considering the nature of the country and the height to be gained, especially too in comparison with the Bolan line, and which, as Sir R. Sandeman, the Officer in charge of this part of the country, advises me, is excellent in a political and administrative point of view. Indeed, Colonel Lindsay describes the Sibi route as incomparably superior to the Bolan route for a railway. In this description Sir R. Sandeman and I concur. So various and numerous indeed are the advantages of the Sibi route that, even if the disadvantages of the Bolan had been superable, or if a favourable line in that neighbourhood had been discovered, we should still have recommended the Sibi route.

27. The comparative distance by the two lines, namely, Mithri to Gulistan Kariz by Dadur and Quetta, or Mithri to Gulistan Kariz by Sibi, Chapar and Gwal, may be stated approximately as below,—I say approximately, because until the surveys are completed it is impossible to give the distances by railway exactly: distances always differing by road and by rail:—

Bolan Route.

	Miles.
Mithri to Dadur	18
Dadur to Quetta	100
Quetta to Gulistan Kariz	45
	163

Sibi Route.

	Miles.
Mithri to mouth of Nari Pass near Sibi	20
Mouth of Nari Pass to Dargai at foot of Chapar Hill	87
Dargai to Gwal	25
Gwal by Kachlak to Gulistan Kariz	55
	187

Thus the difference between 163 and 187, or 24 miles constitutes a difference of distance in favour of the Bolan route as compared with the Sibi route. *Per contra*, it is to be remembered that the Sibi route has fairly good gradients throughout, either existing naturally or obtainable by moderate deflexions from the straight course, which the Bolan route has not; the maximum height being in each case about the same, namely, an ascent from a plain 700 feet above the sea to a plateau of 5,500 feet. But this difference in distance is the only point in favour of the Bolan route. In all other respects Colonel Lindsay advises me that from an engineering point of view there is no comparison at all between the two routes, the Sibi route being so incomparably superior.

28. The Bolan route, as we have seen, does not admit of a permanent line being constructed at all; and if a temporary line be constructed, it can be worked only at slow speed, with light loading, and with specially constructed rolling-stock, at the best with occasional interruption from floods, and with some liability to accident from the same cause. The Sibi route admits of a permanent railway being constructed to be worked throughout without interruption at the ordinary speed and with ordinary loading without any unusual liability to accident.

29. By the Sibi route there is much of convenience for constructive purposes which does not exist on the Bolan route. Out of the distance between Dadur and Quetta, 100 miles, full 90 miles pass through, as already seen, tracts destitute of everything save water, a circumstance necessitating constant importation of supplies (including fuel) during construction of the railway. On the Sibi route there are only two such tracts of limited length,—one the Nari Pass, 14 miles, the other, the Upper Chapar Valley about 15 miles. The rest of the way lies through tracts all more or less culturable or cultivated and possessing fair resources in wood and fuel; while some valleys, such as that of Hurnai, where we are now encamped, are even highly cultivated,—circumstances which obviate the necessity of importing supplies, and facilitate construction in many respects. Indeed, the possibility of augmenting indefinitely by conservation the resources of wood and fuel all along the Sibi route, is a circumstance of some value and interest.

30. The advantage has been already indicated which the Bolan Pass possesses in its new military cart-road so well made by General Phayre and the Bombay Brigade of sepoys. An equal advantage is easily and speedily obtainable on the Sibi route; of this we have no doubt from personal inspection. The only doubtful point was the side of the Chapar Hill. But along that side a roadway fit for beasts of burden, by which my whole camp and escort passed, was made by two companies of Bombay sepoys in a few hours under Major Trench, and close by, Sir R. Sandeman, Colonel Lindsay and myself found a mountain road whereby we walked from the Upper Chapar Valley down to Dargai, passing by the way laden animals with goods of private trade.

31. I may add here that the head of the ascent by the Sibi route, say the Upper Chapar Valley and the Gwal Valley, is free in winter from that extreme inclemency of climate to which the head of the Bolan ascent is subject; while a good and salubrious residence in summer could be found near Chapar or Gwal for the European officers or servants of the railway.

32. Whereas the Bolan route, as already seen, passes through foreign territory, the Sibi route passes through the heart of the districts recently assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gundamuk. The capital outlay would thereby fructify to the development of territories for which British administrators are responsible. The material resources hereby developed would be virtually British resources available for every purpose of strategy or of policy. The campaign in Southern Afghanistan of 1878-79 has forcibly shewn the importance of having supplies of all sorts at hand all along the line of military communication.

33. Whereas by the Bolan route there would be nothing but through traffic between Dadur and Quetta and no local traffic at all, also no local labour,—there would, by the Sibi route, be considerable local traffic station to station, besides the through traffic, also some local labour.

34. In the Sibi assigned district extending from the plain of Cutchi to the uplands of Pishin, there is a sparse but growing population of Pathan moun-

taineers, capable as cultivators, adepts at utilizing the streams and streamlets for irrigation, and possessing pastoral wealth in sheep and goats—but heretofore retarded in development from want of that sort of protection which is afforded by a settled Government, and frequently harried, and sometimes even subjected to murder, rapine and devastation, from the Murri and other tribes that inhabit the hill ranges on the east which lie between the Sibi district and the Indus valley. The watch-towers with which the fields all over the Sibi district are studded, and into which the husbandman can shut himself at shortest notice to save his person, while his crops, grain and cattle are swept away by the marauders, attest the depressing circumstance that hitherto the cultivators have carried their lives in their hands whenever they went to plough or to reap. This abiding sense of insecurity has sharpened and embittered the character of the people; and many lawless or violent persons may be found.

35. All this will of course be, indeed already is being, beneficently altered by Sir R. Sandeman's vigorous administration. But the assistance which would be afforded by the railway to British administrators in a task for the completion of which their government has made itself answerable is too manifestly important to need description, and indeed would be difficult to describe adequately.

36. But further the railway by the Sibi route would serve as a barrier to the depredations of the Murri tribe westwards, which depredations have spread not only across the Sibi district, but to the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass itself. The raids of the Murris eastwards towards the Indus Valley, that is towards the British territory, have long been known and checked. But these depredations are now found to have been much worse westwards over the Sibi territory—circumstances which could be understood imperfectly only while the territory was Afghan, but which are fully patent now that the territory has come under British management.

37. Moreover, this railway would run near the western and southern boundaries of the Murri hills, and would open up communications with the Thal plateau which is distant 45 miles from Hurnai already mentioned as a point on the railway line, and which is on the northern boundary of the Murris—their remaining or eastern boundary facing towards British dominion on the Indus. Thus by means of this railway this heretofore dreaded and mischievous tribe, who have so long preyed on their neighbours, will be environed by a system which they cannot resist. Having had these Murri Chiefs introduced to me by Sir Robert Sandeman, I perceive that they themselves are beginning to feel that resistance is hopeless on their part, and that they must divert their energies from rapine to industry.

38. Similar remarks are applicable to several tribes of Pathans who dwell in the hills to the north of the Thal plateau.

39. Thus, irrespective of its engineering merits, the Sibi route has great administrative and economic advantages, and is capable of producing a considerable political effect.

40. It follows a line, too, which was evidently intended by nature to be the highway of communication, but which has become disused owing to the unsettled state of Afghan administration and the incursions of neighbouring tribes.

41. We were instructed at the outset by the Government of India to consider carefully the opinions of the political authorities in selecting the line for this railway. The Agent to the Governor General, Sir Robert Sandeman, the Officer in political charge of the Khan of Khelat and His Highness' territories, also of the Western Murris, and in civil charge of the assigned districts, has a decided opinion in favour of the Sibi route. The opinion of so high an officer, who has so much local experience and who has done so much for this part of the country, will doubtless carry great weight.

42. I feel bound, however, to record a similar opinion formed by me after independent enquiry and observation on the spot.

43. I presume that up to the mouth of the Nari Pass near Sibi the broad gauge would be carried, and that from this point onwards the narrow (metre) gauge would be used.

44. It is to be borne in mind that in either case, that is whether on the Bolan route, or on the Sibi route, there will be considerable expense incurred

in making the roadway for the rails. The military road made in the Bolan Pass by General Phayre and his sepoys is excellent for its own purposes, and would be collaterally of service to those engaged in making a railway. But it would form no part of the roadway for the rails. No doubt if the Engineers had surveyed and marked out a line for a railway, the sepoys under General Phayre's vigorous and practised supervision would be of the utmost assistance in making a roadway especially in such difficult places as the ravine between Much and Dozan. But this particular work if it ever be undertaken has yet to be begun. Therefore the question remains whether this valuable and disciplined labour should be applied to an inferior route or to a superior route. I have understood from the Lieutenant-General at Candahar that there no longer remains any absolute military necessity for the Reserve Brigade remaining in the Bolan Pass. If the Brigade remain in the field, as is doubtless desirable, it may just as well be placed on the Sibi route as on the Bolan route. And its head-quarters would have in the Upper Chapar Valley even a better residence than they now have at Dozan. But besides military labour much other labour under any circumstances and by either route would have to be employed at some cost and for immediate financial effect it is the same whether the funds be disbursed on the Bolan route or the Sibi route. But for ultimate financial advantage and for administrative effect it makes all the difference to the public interest whether the expense be incurred on a route like the Bolan which at the best would be a makeshift and never quite satisfactory, or on a route like that of Sibi which is satisfactory in every respect. In the Bolan the money would be spent on what would always be regarded as a temporary work. On the Sibi route it would be spent on a permanent and excellent line worthy of the through communication between India and Afghanistan.

45. I am authorised to state that Sir Robert Sandeman concurs entirely in this Minute, and that Colonel Lindsay concurs in all those parts of it which relate to engineering and constructive points, subject always to detailed survey.

46. The joint recommendation of us three is, that the Sibi route, as above described, be adopted, and that our surveying and pioneering resources be immediately concentrated on that route. It appears open to me within the margin of the various instructions received from the Government of India, to instruct Colonel Lindsay to the above effect, and he has made, and is further making, arrangements accordingly. I have instructed the Director of Transport to afford aid to the railway officers with all the carriage that can be made available from the transport train. The two companies of Bombay Sappers which the Bombay Government despatched in October last (at the request of the Government of India) to help Colonel Lindsay's operations, have arrived at Mithri under Colonel Hills, R.E., and are there awaiting orders. I have directed them to proceed to such point or points on the Sibi route as Colonel Lindsay may settle in communication with Colonel Hills. As the route is not yet altogether safe for isolated surveying parties, the presence of sappers, who are effective combatants as well as workmen, will have a good effect.

47. * * * * *

48. This arrangement, is of course independent of any arrangements which may have been, or may yet be, made in the interior of the Murri country for controlling that tribe, or other neighbouring tribes, to which I need not here advert.

49. In conclusion, it will have been seen that we contemplate Gulistan Kariz being the obligatory place for which the railway is to make. This place is at the foot of the Gwaja Pass by which we hope to see the rail carried onward to Candahar. The old Gwaja Pass, as we all see, runs during a part of its course through a granitic formation quite impracticable for a railway. But parallel to the Gwaja Pass, and answering all its purposes, is the Durra Pass to which my attention was drawn by Colonel deBourbel, and which I have visited in company with Lieutenant Whiteford, R.E. There seems to be no doubt that the Durra Pass is very well suited for a railway in respect to gradients and curves and will answer very well, if no pass still better shall be found. It is scarcely to be hoped that a better passage will be found, as the main pass, the Khojuk, is, as we all see, manifestly inferior, and as the remaining pass, the Roghani, is believed to be worse still. I merely mention this to explain why

we indicate Gulistan Kariz as the point to which the survey is directed for the railway from the Indus Valley to Southern Afghanistan.

* * * * *

RICHARD TEMPLE.

NOTE ON THE BOLAN PASS ROUTE.

Director General of Railways' letter No. 9C. of 4th October informs me that the Government of India has decided on laying metre gauge permanent way up the Upper Bolan Pass to Pishin at one side of a road which General Phayre has undertaken to construct, with limiting gradients of 1 in 20, and curves of 70 feet radius, and I am desired to make a reconnoissance of General Phayre's road and ascertain the probable ruling gradients and curves upon the different sections of it.

2. I am not aware what information regarding General Phayre's road the Director General of Railways is in possession of, and as I cannot feel certain regarding the improvements contemplated, I am somewhat at a loss to know whether it is in the curves and gradients of the present road or on those of an improved section that I am to report. I consider therefore that I had better describe, very briefly, the road as it now is.

3. From the mouth of the Pass near Dadur to Kundilani a track has been cleared of stones and boulders along the bed of the river, but above the ordinary low water stream. The track crosses the present channel frequently and is 5 feet above it on an average; the high flood level is probably 10 feet above the present water level. Except where slight descents are made at the river crossings the gradients are easy and so are the curves, with two exceptions. Kundilani is 9 miles from Dadur.

4. From Kundilani to Kirta the track is of a similar description, but for three miles the limiting curves would apparently be necessary: it frequently crosses the low water channel, and the ramps into it have inclinations of about 1 in 15. The gorge is subject to floods of about 25 feet of water above the present channel and is flooded on those occasions from one side where the rocks are perpendicular to similar vertical rocks on the other. The distance from Kundilani to the Kirta plain is 8 miles. After emerging from the Kundilani ravine on to the Kirta plain the line of the present route is approximately straight, and, excepting where it crosses some old channels of the Bolan river, it has a gradual and easy ascent without any break of importance to New Bibinani, near which it however descends considerably. From Bibinani past Abigum to the left bank of the Bolan near Much the track ascends considerably and crosses the beds of two deep nullahs. All along this length the track is only subject to occasional floods of two or three feet in depth: the watercourses of course have a considerable depth of water.

5. From the left bank of the Bolan the road descends to the river bed, a depth of about 200 feet; a causeway, at present damaged, slants across the river, and a slight ascent brings the road to the high ground on the right bank where the camp of Much is formed.

6. From Much the road immediately descends again to the level of the river bed, crosses it, and ascends again with gradients of 1 in 6 and 1 in 10 to the Hirok plateau on the left bank of the Bolan river. Here again for about 3 miles the route is easy with a gradually ascending gradient, and the road is free from all but trifling floods: the direction is nearly straight. After the third mile from Much the road crosses the beds of two deep nullahs, the descents being steep and tortuous, and for the rest of the way to the summit of the Bolan Pass the road is of the same description: it crosses the bed of the stream constantly, the ramps down having slopes of about 1 in 15. The intermediate lengths, between the crossings, are free from unimportant floods, are straight in direction, average about 5 feet above the river bed, and have ascending gradients of about 1 in 20. Near Dozan a particularly tortuous rocky gorge is met with; it is about 2 miles long, is extremely narrow and has vertical cliffs from 200 feet to 300 feet high on either side. The route is subject to occasional floods, which are variously estimated at from 10 feet to 25 feet above the ordinary channel. From the summit of the Pass the descent is sharp for 200 or 300 feet; then the Dust plain is reached, and the route is open and easy

to Quetta. The total fall in a length of 24 miles from Darwaza Bungalow to Quetta is 300 feet exactly as ascertained trigonometrically.

7. My opinion is not asked for as to whether a railway can be brought up the Bolan Pass by General Phayre's road, or by any alternative route along the Pass, but I may perhaps be permitted to interpret the spirit of the instructions given to mean that, under the circumstances, my opinion is required.

8. From Dadur to Kundilani a line can be made on a raised embankment without excessive labour and above ordinary high floods with easy gradients and moderate curves. At, and for 4 miles beyond, Kundilani a survey can alone show whether curves suitable for a broad gauge line are obtainable. The line there would have easy gradients, but would be subject to floods of about 25 feet in depth. A line with curves of a minimum radius of 70 feet is, I believe, obtainable. It may be possible to avoid the Bolan gorge near Kundilani altogether by taking the line up the Kundilani or Poostul ravine and then turning up through the Gokoort valley. An examination of this bit of country will occupy very little time. If the Kundilani gorge can be turned, which is uncertain, I apprehend little difficulty in bringing a railway of either gauge to Much with a maximum gradient of 1 in 40. The line would leave the present track, avoid the descent to New Bibinani, and keeping to the east of the Kirta valley would gradually ascend the sloping ground to the left bank of the Bolan River at Much. At Much I think I may say that a broad guage line would have to terminate. From that point there seems to me to be no alternative between an enormously expensive permanent line and a purely temporary one with gradients of 1 in 20 and curves of 70 feet radius: this line would be subject to heavy floods, but they are of short duration, and their effects, though damaging and certainly risky, would not be utterly destructive. I am given to understand that floods do not occur here without ample warning, and that if proper arrangements are made for giving proper telegraphic notice of impending rainfall, the risk of a disaster is small.

9. If it be determined to construct a metre gauge railway I would recommend that the construction work should be as slight as possible: for instance, at Much, where it is necessary to cross the river twice, I would accept the maximum gradients and provide short sidings at the top of each ascent, so that trains could be divided and taken up wagon by wagon if necessary.

10. The Hirok plain should be taken advantage of, but after that I see no object in leaving the bed of the Bolan; the chance of occasional floods must be faced, and if the bed has constantly to be crossed, it may as well be adopted as the line. I do not mean that the bed of the river would be constantly kept to throughout, but that it would be kept to when its line was advantageous; assuming that no improvement on the Kundilani gorge can be found, a temporary line of railway up the Bolan Pass would present the following features:—

	Miles.	Gradients.	Curves.	Floods.
Dadur to Kundilani . .	10	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
Kundilani to Kirta Plain . .	8	Easy.	70 feet.	Below.
Kirta Plain to Much . .	30	1 in 40.	Easy.	Above.
Much to summit of Pass . .	22	1 in 20.	70 feet.	Below.
Summit to Quetta . .	30	Easy.	Easy.	Above.
	100			

11. Thus out of a total length of 100 miles (longer than the present road in order to ease the ascent), 65 miles may be said to be comparatively easy and to be free from extreme floods, and 26 miles with the maximum gradient and minimum curves are subject to complete inundation when great floods take place.

12. Regarding the floods I regret to say I can obtain no reliable information; we know that in 1839 a great flood took place in the Pass, and that a detachment of cavalry only escaped by riding at full speed to a place of safety, while all the followers were lost. Sirdar Alludina, who lives near the summit of the Pass, declares that no such heavy flood has since taken place. It must be allowed that floods of extraordinary might and violence do occur

from time to time, and that although no warning, save the sound of the approaching water, is given to travellers down the Pass, the gathering of clouds and rainfall in the high hills give time for information being given by observers on the summit to those stationed down below.

13. In the case of a temporary road or line of railway which it is allowed cannot be raised above flood level, I do not think that it matters much whether the floods are 10 or 20 feet above the road.

14. My observations in this Pass have been made simply during a march up to Quetta, as time did not admit of my halting or examining alternative routes: I went, however, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E., who has had other opportunities of inspecting the route, and I am authorised to state that he agrees with me in all that I have written about it with the following exceptions:—Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel is not hopeful about the possibility of taking a broad gauge line nearly up to Much, and he does not think that any precautions in the way of signalling the fact of rain falling in the upper hills would save a disaster in the lower gorges.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col. R.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief, Sukkur-Quetta State Railway.

POSSIBLE TIME WITHIN WHICH A RAILWAY COULD BE OPENED FOR MILITARY TRANSPORT AND FOR TRAFFIC FROM THE PLAINS OF CUTCHI TO THE PLATEAU OF PISHIN.

Minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated 10th December 1879.

Having had the advantage of conferring with the Director General of Railways (Major-General Trevor, R.E.) on the subject of my Minute of last month (November), recommending, in concurrence with Sir Robert Sandeman and Colonel Lindsay, the Sibi route for the new railway from the plains of Cutchi to the plateau of Pishin, I deem it desirable to state approximately, in continuation, the probable time within which this railway could be opened for at least the transport of troops and materials of war, in view of military and political exigencies now existing. As this statement must depend on the topographical details given in my former Minute, I must beg that it may be read in connection with that Minute.

2. In the first place the broad gauge surface line has advanced 67 miles from its starting point at Rukh near Sukkur, besides which length there have been 10 miles of sidings laid down—including formation of roadway and laying down of rails—and is now in the heart of the Cutchi Desert. It is about 55 miles from Mithri opposite the mouth of the Bolan, and about 69 miles from Sibi. At first, and for some time in the Indus Valley, its progress was at the rate of one mile a day. But now the rate of one mile and a half a day has been established. It was hoped that by the present time a rate of two miles daily would be established; but this has not been found practicable owing to the great difficulty of watering arrangements for so large an establishment (3,500 men and 1,500 animals) in the midst of the desert, many miles away from any natural water-supply. It is intended, however, to make some further arrangements calculated to accelerate the progress to two miles daily. If all goes well, the rails may reach the point opposite Mithri by the second week in January, and Sibi by the 20th of that month—say by the 25th, in order to allow a margin of a few days for contingencies. Thus the end of the broad gauge railway would be reached; as Sibi is opposite the mouth of the Nari gorge, where the hill country begins, and where, as I understand, the narrow (metre) gauge is to begin also.

3. I learn from General Trevor that we may hope to see the narrow gauge materials begin to arrive, from England by sea, at Kurrachee early in January, and to continue arriving there during January and February. If that hope be realized, then the first consignment of metre gauge rails would reach Sibi by the new railway on the 25th January. Then the rails might be carried on through the Nari gorge, in advance by carts; it being important that the carting arrangements should commence on or about that date for reasons which I must pause to explain—again asking that remembrance may be had of the topography set forth in my former Minute.

4. It will be remembered, then, that near the village of Dargai at the foot of the Chapar Hill, and the base of the Adina range, the railway line leaves the lower valleys of the Nari River system and enters on the upper plateau leading to Pishin—the distance, Sibi to Dargai by the proposed line, being about 85 or 90 miles—the exact distance being subject always to detailed survey. Intermediately the principal place is Hurnai. Below Hurnai one of the affluents of the Nari breaks through a wall of rock, by an opening or natural gateway of some interest and beauty, which we call Spin Tangi; the local name being Tangi (or narrow opening) and Spin being a village near at hand. This Spin Tangi is the place which the Engineers have (very properly as I think) chosen for the passage of the railway. Indeed no visitor can fail to be struck by the remarkable facilities (the nature of the surrounding country being considered) which the opening affords for this purpose. It constitutes also a sort of natural division in this part of the line (Sibi to Dargai), because the climate below Spin Tangi is very severe from heat in the spring and summer; while above Spin Tangi it becomes comparatively moderate; and because below Spin Tangi the spill and overflow of the Nari and its affluents are troublesome occasionally for short periods towards the end of summer; while there is no appreciable trouble of this sort above Spin Tangi. Below Spin Tangi, although no serious obstacle exists, much work will be required for the permanent line, while a temporary line could be constructed rapidly; above Spin Tangi the country to Dargai is comparatively easy and admits of a permanent line being taken in hand at once.

5. The first step will, of course, be to survey fully the line from Sibi to Spin Tangi; indeed, this is being done already by a strongly organized staff, and the plans and sections will be ready by an early date. But, though the surveys will be done, we cannot promise that much will be done for actual construction on this piece during this working season, that is, during the first half of 1880; because on this piece the work will be heavy while the heat sets in with severity during spring and lasts throughout summer. Something towards construction may be done, but nothing very considerable.

6. Under the circumstances, as regards both the season of the year and the character of the country, and with a view to political and military exigencies, I propose, after carefully consulting the Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, to begin on or about 25th January, say by the end of January, to send on the metre gauge materials (rails, sleepers and fastenings) by carts from Sibi to Spin Tangi. The road is not as yet passable for carts, but will be made so by the 25th January by means of the Sappers (of whom we have arranged to employ four companies) and some local labour. Supplies are procurable in the neighbourhood, and water is at all points procurable, while it is at most points abundantly excellent. Upon a precise calculation of the carrying power of the carts and bullocks, which we either possess or can obtain, I find that 45 miles length of metre gauge materials can be thus sent from Sibi to Spin Tangi in three months, that is during February, March and April next (1880), it being important to complete the carting work before the very hot weather sets in at Sibi; for this work fifteen hundred carts would be required. Of this number a portion would be available from the present transport cart service between Sind and Pishin—which service will be to some extent relieved by the opening of the railway to the point opposite Mithri—the remaining carts required would be easily collected, and the business would be entrusted to the organized Military Transport Department which we already have. Thus by the beginning of the hot season of 1880 the railway materials for the piece between Spin Tangi and Dargai would be stored at Spin Tangi.

7. Meanwhile the Engineers would have surveyed and aligned the permanent railway line just above Spin Tangi onwards to Hurnai, and beyond that again as far as might be practicable towards Dargai. Then it is hoped that the formation of the roadway, which is not difficult in that quarter, and the laying down of the rails, which it will be remembered are to have been stored at Spin Tangi, may go on during the summer, the climate thereabouts being comparatively moderate, or less severe,—the Sapper force being available and some local labour being obtainable—supplies being procurable in sufficient quantities and the water being both excellent and abundant. If all goes well, the line will

be made and the rails laid down from Spin Tangi to Dargai during next summe (1880) for the most part permanently and for the remainder temporarily, tha is, with temporay diversions near unfinished bridges and the like, or say by September of next year.

8. Meanwhile, again, that is, during the cold season at the beginning o 1880, say during the months of January, February and March, the Engineer will have surveyed and planned the line between Sibi and Spin Tangi, complet ing that operation before the setting in of the hot season, so that this piec may be ready for actual works when the weather begins to moderate in Octo ber. During the working season of 1880-81, that is, by April 1881, this piec would be opened for traffic, partly by permanent line and partly by temporary line. Thus the engines would begin to work from Sibi to Dargai by Apri 1881.

9. Meanwhile, again, another important work would, according to my pro posals, have been going on, which I must pause to explain. The reserv brigade (consisting of Bombay troops) might be moved from their present posi tion in the Bolan Pass, where they have done so excellently well in military road-making, under the able and experienced guidance of General Phayre, t the south-eastern end of the Pishin plateau, where the railway is to go. that is, to Gwal, which was indicated in my former Minute as one of the obligatory points to which the railway is to be directed. These experienced troops would then be occupied in preparing the roadway for the rails, according to any alignment which the Engineers might give, from Gwal downwards to th Chapar Hill immediately over Dargai above mentioned, a distance of about 3(miles, together with an ordinary cart-road alongside the railway line for th service of the railway works. All this would not be a difficult task for a brigade which made a military road up the Bolan Pass in three months. The climate of Gwal is quite temperate in the summer and very moderate between Gwal and Chapar; very suitable for the head-quarters of a brigade, water being excellent and supplies available; so that men could work there during the summer season. If then the railway staff shall have been strong enough to survey and align the roadway for the rails from Gwal to Chapar during 1880, and if General Phayre and his brigade shall have been stationed there to make it, then, on the opening of the line from Sibi to Dargai early in 1881, the laying of the rails onwards from Dargai by Chapar to Gwal might immediately proceed, and might be completed to Gwal by May of that year.

10. It is of course to be remembered that at the base of the Chapar Hill there is the difficult passage of the railway through the Chapar Rift, described in my former Minute, or the alternative of winding round the side of the Adina Mountain. The permanent construction of the line hereabouts will take some time, but a temporary line could be soon made to connect the work below Dargai with the work above Chapar. At this point, as well as at the Spin Tangi point, the assistance of the Sappers already alluded to will be most valuable.

11. By this combination of resources, and by this utilization of all opportunities afforded by time and circumstance, the railway engine would arrive at Gwal in Pishin by May 1881 by a line permanently aligned though constructed permanently in part only, the remainder being a temporary construction indeed, but in fair way of being rendered permanent within the ensuing twelve months. The railway would reach Dargai at the base of the Pishin plateau within 30 or 35 miles by a somewhat earlier date, that is, January 1881. In other words, by January or February 1881 the engine would reach Dargai, within 35 miles of the eastern end of Pishin plateau, with a military transport road (as above described) up to the plateau; and by May of that year would be at Gwal in Pishin. In either case the political and military advantages would be great, and would have been attained with some degree of rapidity.

12. If the railway having thus reached the border of Pishin were to stop there for a time, it would be quite easy to establish a base at Dargai or Gwal, preferably Gwal, by the cart-road already mentioned, whence the military transport train of carts, camels, mules, &c., could move onwards to Candahar or any intermediate places. Such a transport train line would pass within an easy distance too of Quetta.

13. But having got the line to Gwal in Pishin we ought certainly to carry it one step further, namely, along the easy bank of the Kakar Lora river (as explained in my former Minute) to Kachlak near Quetta, a distance of about 30 miles: Kachlak is within a short distance of Quetta, only one day's march, by a line easily admitting of a short branch railway being made to Quetta if desired hereafter. Again, Kachlak is on the high road either to Gulistan Kariz at the foot of the Gwaja Pass, or to Kila Abdoolah at the foot of the Khojuk Pass, which are of course the two main Passes over the Khwaja Amran range of hills on the way to Candahar. The piece of railway from Gwal to Kachlak could be opened in about two months after the opening of the line to Gwal.

14. It is to be borne in mind that the line thus proposed to be opened to the Pishin plateau by the middle of 1881 would be constructed beyond the reach of floods, or spills, for the greater part of its length, that is, from Spin Tangi to Gwal, about 70 miles. But for the remainder from Sibi to Spin Tangi, 40 miles, also for the short piece at the base of the Chapar Hill, say a very few miles, it would be in some places within the reach of floods and spills, and would be liable to interruption for a day or two occasionally towards the end of summer. But, as already explained, the railway being on a line suited for permanent construction, these periodical interruptions would be apprehended only so long as the permanent work might remain incomplete, that is, for a year or two.

15. I am authorized to say that Colonel Lindsay entirely concurs in this Minute, subject always to detailed surveys.

16. I offer this general programme of operations (in view of military and political exigencies) which will be carried out if all goes well; and if the materials arrive from England in due time. I duly remember that delays or disappointments may supervene. Still the Government may rely on every effort being put forth, by myself and by all concerned, to perform what is required.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Telegram, dated 18th December 1879.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bombay.*
From—Works,	*To—Governor.*

It has been decided, after consideration of Your Excellency's Minutes, to adopt the route by Sibi, Hurnai and Gwal for the railway to Candahar. Steps can be taken to proceed with the works in accordance with Your Excellency's proposals, dated the 10th instant.

Orders in regard to the disposition of the troops required for the protection of the people engaged on the works will be issued from the Military Department.

Telegram, dated 15th January 1880.

From—Malabar Point,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—Governor,	*To—General Fraser.*

Construction of railway to Sibi was as follows: 133½ miles in 101 days.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR A BILL FOR REGISTERING PARTNERSHIPS.

No. 2583, dated Fort William, the 13th October 1874.
From—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4081, dated 17th July, submitting copy of a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which they request a reconsideration of the decision of the Government of India that it is at present undesirable to pass a law making the registration of partnerships compulsory.

2. The practical impediments in the way of giving effect to the measure, which were pointed out by the Government of India in my letter No. 2962, dated 15th September 1873, were two in number, *viz.*, (1) the interference with trade which would be caused on the one hand by compelling registration of every species of partnership however transitory and restricted; and, on the other, the difficulty of distinguishing between partnerships of greater or less extent or duration; (2) the existence of a vast mass of unregistered interests which the law must either recognize, and thereby render the register very imperfect if not misleading, or refuse to recognize, to the great hardship of the persons so interested. It was also observed that, looking to the two grounds upon which the Chamber of Commerce specifically based their application, the facts described pointed rather to incaution on the part of the creditor than to defects in the existing law.

3. The letter now communicated from the Chamber of Commerce does not remove the objections felt by the Government of India. As regards the first impediment, the Chamber of Commerce now explain that they never contemplated the registration of partnerships for special ventures, but only the registration of "regular standing firms." They do not point out what legal distinction can be taken between partnerships varying only in the extent and duration of their business. But their opinion is understood to be that no difficulty need be apprehended in distinguishing between partnerships, so as to exempt from the operation of the compulsory law of registry trading ventures of the kind illustrated by my former letter.

4. His Excellency the Governor General desires me to reply that the opinion on such a subject of the Chamber of Commerce will always command due consideration; but that, after giving careful attention to the case again presented, he is convinced that such a distinction is not founded on any principle of law, and that an attempt to create it will only lead to embarrassment.

5. Moreover, assuming for the sake of argument that the distinction is practicable, it would then become necessary to consider whether the exemption of partnerships for special ventures from any established system of compulsory registration ought to be made. It might be argued that this is precisely the class of partnerships for which compulsory registration, if useful at all, would act most beneficially. A permanently established firm is before the community, it announces itself as a trading partnership, its dealings and style of business become known, and it is open to all to make the usual precautionary enquiries alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my preceding letter; but with temporary partnerships, such as those with which the Chamber declare they would not interfere, the case is different. These spring up suddenly; the parties to them are not necessarily even known in business circles; there is no knowledge how long they are meant to last, and yet, for the purposes of the particular transaction or set of transactions for which they are formed, their legal properties and incidents are precisely the same as those of other partnerships. Now, if legislation is to be called in to aid merchants and traders in deciding to whom they will or will not give credit, it seems hardly reasonable to lay this obligation upon permanently established firms and to exempt that class of partnerships regarding which information through the ordinary channels would probably be more difficult to obtain, and therefore compulsory information all the more valuable.

6. If then registration is to be compulsory for any partnerships other than Joint Stock Companies, which stand on a totally distinct legal footing, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, be compulsory for all. But this has been before objected to as a serious interference with the ordinary transactions of trade—an objection from which it would seem that the Chamber of Commerce is not prepared to dissent.

7. The second practical impediment relates to unregistered interests, and presents itself everywhere, but with peculiar force in India because of the system of undivided families. It is to be observed, in the first place, that the Chamber of Commerce have not formed an opinion on the question whether or no all members of a family should be registered. They only say that it is not impossible so to register them. It appears, however, to the Government of India that, though to do so may not be impossible, it would be attended, first, with the necessity of observing a number of forms that would be found very vexatious, and, secondly, with a risk or rather certainty of errors and omissions which would produce much litigation and hardship.

8. If, however, the whole are not registered, the Chamber appear to contemplate a mode of registry by which some person shall be taken as representing and binding the whole family. But before members of families can be bound by entries in registers not made by themselves, very carefully considered provisions would be required, lest the action of a representative, or of one who claims to be such, should have the effect of depriving of their rights, or of burdening with liabilities, persons who might know nothing about the matter. It is clear that in order to obtain a registration of partnerships the Chamber of Commerce now suggest a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindoo families which they can hardly have contemplated when they made their original proposal. On such an alteration the Government of India is not prepared to embark. It would require to be considered on its own merits and would require careful and extensive enquiry.

9. As regards the mischief arising from defects in the existing law, I am to observe that my letter of the 15th September 1873 dealt with the specific representations of evils needing remedy, upon which the Chamber's letter of the 28th February 1867 was founded. It does not appear that anything has been added, under this head, to what was specified in 1867. The Chamber of Commerce indeed affirm again that neither precaution nor care avails to protect persons from imposition and loss in dealing with Native firms. But even if the great practical impediments in the way of compulsory registration could be removed or avoided, the Government of India, before passing a law involving such widespread interests as the measure proposed, would still require more definite information as to the nature of the mischief to be cured, and as to the probable working, from every point of view, and upon commercial interests generally, of the remedy proposed. The Government would need to learn in detail such particulars, as, for instance, what are the frauds in question from which commerce especially suffers, how they are effected, how far they are favoured by the absence of registries, and in what way the establishment of a registry would prevent them. And, with advertence to the precedent which the Chamber draw from the fact that registration of firms is required by the law of some European States, I am to remark, first, that no arguments drawn from European practice would apply to the system of conducting business which is described in the 8th paragraph of the Chamber's letter; and, secondly, that the practice in question does not prevail in England, whose institutions have not been found unfavourable to commercial enterprise and success.

10. His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the Government of Bombay, in forwarding the two last letters received from the Chamber of Commerce, have not gone beyond a general opinion that a measure of the character suggested would be advantageous. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India adhere to the reply conveyed by the last paragraph of my letter of 15th September 1873, namely, that they are not prepared to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it has been shown to be causing mischief to people of ordinary prudence, and until a system shall have been devised which will not embarrass ordinary commercial business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements.

No. 5376, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th September 1879.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Actirg Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Judicial Dept.,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter, with its accompaniments, dated the 22nd ultimo, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, addressed to this Government on the subject of a proposed legislative enactment having in view the compulsory registration of partnerships.

2. The facts mentioned and arguments adduced by the Chamber of Commerce clearly establish, in the opinion of this Government, the necessity for the adoption of measures in the direction indicated. The subject is one of the greatest importance to the merchants and bankers of Bombay, Native as well as European, affecting as it does the existence of credit itself and consequently the very basis on which trade rests. Not only are the European banking and mercantile firms fully impressed with the necessity for the legislation suggested, but the leading Native merchants of Bombay are also strongly in favour of the passing of a law which shall render compulsory the registrations of partnerships as will be perceived from the letter addressed to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, signed by 32 of the principal Native gentlemen engaged in trade in Bombay, the majority of the signataries being Hindus, members of the Bania and Bhattia castes.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am desired to state, concurs in the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce. He considers legislation of the nature proposed to be highly desirable, and in fact essential to the welfare of the entire mercantile community of Bombay, and he would most earnestly solicit the favourable consideration of the Government of India to the request preferred by the Chamber of Commerce.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd August 1879.

From—M. MOWATT, Esq., Chairman, and JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two memorials addressed to the Chamber—one annexure marked A, by the European bankers and merchants in Bombay, and the other, annexure marked B, by the principal Native bankers and merchants, suggesting the desirability of again bringing before Government the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

An application for such an enactment was made to Government on the 28th of February 1867. The proposals then made by the Chamber were supported by the Government of Bombay, and by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Madras; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in his reply dated Simla, 31st July 1867, remarked that, from the arguments adduced and the state of things disclosed in the Chamber's representation, a measure requiring the registration of partnerships might then be introduced into the Council with a reasonable prospect of its ultimate adoption, provided it were confined to purely commercial partnerships, and if its operation were limited, at all events, in the first instance, to the Presidency towns.

Nothing further, however, was heard on the subject until the 15th of September 1873, when, in answer to the repeated inquiries of the Chamber the Government of India announced that they had arrived at the conclusion that it was not advisable to undertake at that time any legislation in this direction, nor to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it was shown to be causing mischief to people of ordinary prudence, and until a system should have been devised which would not embarrass ordinary commercial business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements. To this communication the Chamber replied in a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, on the 30th June 1874, in which the Chamber entered fully into the objections urged by the Government of India; but the Government of India, in their letter dated 13th October 1874, maintained their objections to the measure, and no further steps have since been taken.

In the representation made by the Chamber in 1867 it was stated, among the reasons for the measure, that the numerous insolvencies of Native firms which had taken place in Bombay within the previous ten months had revealed a very scandalous state of things in respect to the manner in which Native copartneries were commonly carried on. It had been proved, when investigating the facts connected with some of the insolvencies under Act XXVIII of 1865, that Native merchants had been carrying on business under several different names, and had thus obtained credit and advances from English merchants and bankers which would never have been accorded to them had the actual state of affairs regarding the constitution of those Native firms been known. Cases were known to the Chamber where men had regularly bought and sold for Native firms, signed the names of the firms, and were always supposed to be members of the firms; yet, when insolvency afterwards ensued, they denied that they were partners, and were thus enabled to get rid of their liability because it was almost impossible to prove their statements to be untrue.

The object of a compulsory registration of partnerships, as advocated by the Chamber, was to reduce the risk attendant on the transaction of business on the part of European houses with Native firms, by placing it within the power of such houses to find out the individuals with whom they were actually trading, and to ascertain exactly whom they could hold responsible in any transaction, and to afford a ready mode of proving who were the parties responsible. The Chamber was of opinion that all that would be necessary or desirable in a compulsory registration of partnerships would be the names, ages, and residences of the persons composing the firm, and the style of the firm, and place or places of business. But, as a very large amount of the business of Native firms was carried on in Bombay by moonims or mehtas authorized to sign the firm, the Chamber recommended, in addition to the registration of partners, the registration of the names, ages, and residences of all persons authorized, by power of attorney or otherwise, to sign the names of firms. Further details of the measure then proposed will be found in the Chamber's letter addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department on the 25th of January 1868.

The Chamber in again asking that a law similar to the one which it applied for in 1867 be passed, desires to avail itself of the opportunity of answering the objections taken to the measure by the Government of India in their last communications on the subject.

The Government of India, in their letters to the Government of Bombay of the 15th September 1873 and 13th October 1874, consider that there are two practical impediments in the way of giving effect to the measure, *viz.*, (1) the interference with trade which would be caused on the one hand by compelling registration of every species of partnership, however transitory and restricted, and a supposed case of two or three persons combining to send a cargo of merchandise from Bombay to Bushire and to bring it back was adduced to show that it would not be desirable that they should be obliged to register themselves or else be liable to legal disabilities; and, on the other hand, the difficulty of distinguishing between partnerships of greater or less extent or duration; (2) the existence of a vast mass of unregistered interests which the law must either recognize, and thereby render the register very imperfect, if not misleading, or refuse to recognize, to the great hardship of the persons so interested.

With regard to the first of these impediments, the Chamber respectfully submits that private partnerships formed for special ventures should be exempted from the operation of the compulsory law of registry, but that all other partnerships of greater extent or duration should be registered. The Chamber has already in its letter of 30th June 1874 expressed its opinion that no difficulty need be apprehended on the point whether the partnership is one which may continue only at the will of the parties, or whether it is one for a fixed term of years according to agreement between them; in either case there is a partnership, and all that is asked for is that there should be a registration of the partners while the partnership lasts, and an announcement noted in the books of the Registrar of any change, when changes are made, or when the partnership is dissolved. The principle on which this distinction is founded is that, while in a single venture

the interest and credit of the party or parties might be ascertained, bankers and merchants are unable without the aid of legislation to protect themselves against the fraudulent representations of persons who, in conducting the business of Native firms, admit that they are partners, and act as such, but who, when insolvency ensues, deny that they are partners. His Excellency the Governor General in Council says that he understands that if the person dealt with is an ostensible partner, or has so dealt with others that credit has been reasonably given to him, he is liable. But his liability can in many cases only be established by means of a costly and uncertain suit, rendered still more tedious and vexatious by the enormous difficulty of procuring proof in all such cases. If there existed a law compelling registration of partnerships, litigation would seldom be necessary. The Chamber is wholly at a loss to conceive how the introduction of such a law would lead to embarrassment: on the contrary, it is convinced that it would result in great moral good, and in the removal of many of the difficulties and losses which bankers and merchants now suffer, not from incaution, but from fraud and misrepresentation.

With regard to the second practical impediment relating to unregistered interests, the Government of India state that, though it may not be impossible to register all the members of an undivided Hindu family, it would be attended, first, with the necessity of observing a number of forms that would be found very vexatious, and, secondly, with a risk, or rather certainty, of errors and omissions which would produce much litigation and hardship. They then proceed to remark—"If, however, the whole are not registered, the Chamber appear to contemplate a mode of registry by which some person shall be taken as representing and binding the whole family. But, before members of families can be bound by entries in registers not made by themselves, very carefully considered provisions would be required, lest the action of a representative, or of one who claims to be such, should have the effect of depriving of their rights, or of burdening with liabilities, persons who might know nothing about the matter. It is clear that, in order to obtain a registration of partnerships, the Chamber of Commerce now suggest a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families, which they can hardly have contemplated when they made their original proposal."

The Chamber, I am desired to say, had not overlooked the difficulties to which compulsory registration in the case of an undivided Hindu family might give rise, but it stated that such difficulties did not appear to be insuperable. "For the registration of all the members of a Hindu family," the Chamber added, "would not be impossible; or a system might be applied to them similar to that of limited liability companies, which are always represented by an individual who is authorized in a valid manner to act; and he should be bound to file a list of the names and interests of all those for whom he is acting, when registering his own name as managing member of the family, and its representative in the firm. Hindu families might, moreover, be dealt with as 'commanditaires,' in which case the undivided property would only be liable, or only liable to a certain extent. By adopting these measures anything in the shape of confusion or hardship would be avoided; and, as the various members of undivided Hindu families are all benefited by the profits of the business conducted by their representative, it is only fair and reasonable that they should be liable for losses when these are incurred, and not allowed, as is now the case, to escape payment of just debts simply because no documentary evidence of any kind is in existence to prove the liability of the whole family." The Chamber, however, has referred this question to its legal advisers, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, more particularly with reference to the objection of the Government of India that the proposal would have the effect of causing a substantial modification of the law respecting Hindu families. Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen state that they cannot see that the objection has any real foundation; inasmuch as they cannot imagine a case in which the law respecting undivided Hindu families would of necessity become seriously modified or altered in any important respect by reason of the proposed legislation. A copy of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's opinion, marked C, is appended hereto, to which the attention of Government is respectfully requested; and, with reference to their remarks under the fourth example given by them, namely, the case of an

individual member of an undivided Hindu family, carrying on business professedly on account of the family, but really on his own account, I am directed to say that the Chamber approves of their suggestion that registration should be merely *primâ facie* proof that the persons registered have a share or interest in the business.

The Government of India, moreover, observe that, looking to the two grounds upon which the Chamber specifically based its application in 1867, the facts described pointed rather to incaution on the part of the creditor than to defects in the existing law. The evils then represented remain in equal force at the present day, but the ground upon which the Chamber desires more particularly to base its present application are the frauds perpetrated by persons conducting the business of Native firms, who sign the names of the firms and admit, as it suits them, that they are partners, who are generally supposed to be partners, but who, when disasters afterwards arise, deny their partnership. The Government of India, however, continued that even if the great practical impediments in the way of compulsory registration could be removed or avoided, they would, before passing such a law, need to learn in detail what were the frauds in question from which commerce especially suffered, how they were effected, how far they were favoured by the absence of registries, and in what way the establishment of a registry would prevent them. The Chamber has accordingly the honour to submit the following cases which illustrate the necessity for such a law being passed:—

1. At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, held 12th July 1876, Lulloobhoy Gopal Dass, Vullubbhoy Gopal Dass, Manocklall Gopaldass and Nanabhoy Cursondass were charged as follows: Lulloobhoy with having on the 5th, 6th and 24th April 1875 intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding—*viz.*, suit 141 of 1875, by stating, under a solemn affirmation when legally bound to state the truth, that he never carried on business in partnership with Vullubbhoy Gopaldass, and that, before any transaction was made under a certain partnership agreement dated 20th February 1871 with Bhanjee Ludha, the arrangement for partnership ceased to be acted on a few days after execution, and Bhanjee Ludha was informed of the same, knowing and having reason to believe such statement to be false; and the other prisoners were charged with abetting the said Lulloobhoy Gopaldass to give false evidence by entering into a conspiracy to represent, in certain legal proceedings taken against Vullubbhoy Gopaldass, that they were not in partnership with Vullubbhoy Gopaldass in the business carried on under his name.

After a trial which lasted four days, all the four prisoners were convicted by the jury, and respectively sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, held 30th November 1878, Motichund Phoolchund was charged with giving false evidence in a case heard before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 1st September last, in having falsely stated on solemn affirmation that he was not a partner of Leera Phoolchund in the firm of Poput Leera, but was only a goomosta in the employ of the firm.

Mr. Starling briefly stated the facts of the case to be these. A suit having been filed against prisoner and another in the High Court, he denied in his written statement, and also in the witness-box, that he was a partner in the firm of Poput Leera. In 1875, the firm of Dyabhoy Dosabhoy had dealings with the prisoner's firm known by the name of Leera Phoolchund; and in respect of those dealings the former firm had a guarantee from a third party. After some time prisoner got an account opened in the name of Poput Leera, representing that he and his brother were the partners in it. Leera was never in Bombay, and the prisoner managed all the transactions of the firm, always giving himself out as a partner. After some time prisoner's firm became indebted to the other firm to the amount of Rs. 24,000; the prisoner was about

to leave the jurisdiction; and the prosecutor, a partner in the firm of Dyabhoy Dosabhoy, filed a suit against him, which was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Prisoner was arrested on a warrant before judgment; and he denied that he was a partner in the firm of Poput Leera. In his written statement and in his evidence he denied that he was a partner. The judge disbelieved him and gave a judgment against him, at the same time giving sanction that he should be prosecuted for false swearing.

The sanction given by Mr. Justice Bayley was put in.

At the close of the trial the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

3. Nagurdass Permanundass failed in 1874. Vizboocundass Nagurdass, an active member in the conduct of the business here, denied his partnership. Luckmidass Khimjee filed a suit, No. 161 of 1876, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and Vizboocundass was held to be a partner.

4. In one of the leading Banks, a Native constituent who had, with his own hand, signed the name of his firm to a deed involving a considerable sum of money, afterwards, in the Board room of the Bank, attempted, when it suited his purpose, to evade his liability as a partner by denying that he was one. He has recently admitted in the Police Court that he is a partner.

5. Gungaram Hurruckchund failed in 1878. A European house who did business with them was assured that the insolvent's firm consisted of four wealthy partners. At the time of the failure the European house only found one to acknowledge the debts due by the firm, and the wealthiest member of all was said to have retired some years ago.

These cases fairly illustrate the kind of frauds from which the commerce of this city suffers, and which the establishment of a registry would, the Chamber believes, in a great measure prevent. Other cases might be taken from the Law Reports and many others from the numerous instances of similar frauds which are never prosecuted, the merchant preferring to submit to the first loss rather than to engage in expensive and tedious litigation. The Chamber, however, hopes that the cases adduced are sufficient to prove that persons of ordinary prudence can have no protection from the fraudulent character of the transactions which these cases disclose. Had there been a compulsory Registration Act many of the frauds which have been perpetrated would have been impracticable. The Chamber considers that it would be quite feasible to frame an enactment which would be of great value and assistance to those engaged in mercantile business, and would nevertheless leave the law as it at present exists respecting undivided Hindu families practically unaltered; and, in renewing its application for such an enactment, I am directed to suggest that, if it should be found undesirable to extend the operation of the Act to the whole of India, it might, as a tentative measure, be confined to the Presidency of Bombay. It is deeply impressed with the necessity of some measure of the kind being introduced for the protection of the mercantile community, and it desires respectfully to express its hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take it into his early consideration, and press it upon the attention of the Government of India with a view to legislation at an early date. Should the Government of India, however, still decline to undertake any legislation in this direction, the Chamber hopes that His Excellency will be pleased to favour the Chamber by asking the Government of India to state their objections in specific, instead of in general, terms.

A

Dated Bombay, the 19th June 1879.

To—JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The numerous failures which have of late taken place, particularly amongst Native traders, suggest the desirability of again bringing before Government

the necessity which exists for a legislative enactment for the enforcement of a registration of partnerships. We are quite aware that the Chamber some years ago brought this important matter to the notice of Government, and also forwarded a petition from several of the leading Native merchants and bankers praying for the registration of deeds of trust or gifts in addition to the registration of partnerships. We now beg that you will be good enough to bring this matter to the notice of the Committee, and ask them to be pleased to move Government again on the subject. In making the fresh appeal, the registration of partnerships alone might be asked for, and if it should be found undesirable to extend the operations of an Act to the whole of India, a trial might in the first instance be confined to the Bombay Presidency. The arguments advanced by the Government of India against the Bill are, in our opinion, susceptible of a satisfactory reply, and we would ask the Committee of the Chamber to be good enough to undertake this duty. We have no desire that parties entering into a partnership for a single venture should be compelled to register; and in cases where an undivided Hindu family have an interest in a firm it would be quite sufficient to give the name of the family.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

For BANK OF BOMBAY,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

For THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

For THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
R. D. CAIRNS,
For Agent, Bombay.

For THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
F. VOUILLON,
Acting Manager.

For THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
W. A. BAKER,
Manager.

For THE AGRA BANK,
W. S. D. BLACKHALL.

AND 41 OTHERS.

B

Dated Bombay, the 30th June 1879.

To—J. GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

We have heard with much pleasure that the bankers and principal European merchants of Bombay addressed to you last week a letter on the subject of the desirability of a legislative measure for the compulsory registration of partnerships, and this fact gives us the opportunity of recalling to the attention of the members of your Chamber the representation made to them by many of us in February 1867 on the same subject.

We think that, after the circumstance of the recent failures among Native dealers, the time has come for bringing again to the notice of Government the undoubted necessity which exists of a legislative enactment for the compulsory registration of partnerships. If Government is indisposed to pass an Act with this object for the whole of India, or the whole of this Presidency, the boon

can be granted at first to the city of Bombay alone, as a trial. The effects of it, we have no doubt, will be beneficial to trade and to commercial morality.

We have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
CURRUMCHUND PREMCHUND, by
PREMCHUND LULLOOBHOY.
AND 29 OTHERS.

C

Dated Bombay, the 30th July 1879.

To—JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

With reference to your interview with us on the 24th instant, on the subject of the registration of partnerships, when you directed our attention to certain passages in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Chamber, we beg, as requested, to offer the following observations.

The Chamber, we understand, propose that every man trading in partnership with another or others should be compelled to register the names of all the partners in the concern. One of the principal objections of the Government of India to this proposal is that it would have the effect of causing "a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families," and you wish us to state whether we can suggest any means by which this objection can be removed.

We cannot see that the objection has any real foundation; inasmuch as we cannot imagine a case in which the law respecting undivided Hindu families would of necessity become seriously modified or altered in any important respect by reason of the proposed legislation.

Take for example the four following cases:—

1.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business in his own name on his own account.

2.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business in his own name professedly on his own account, but really on account of the family.

3.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business both professedly and really on account of the family.

4.—An individual member of an undivided Hindu family carrying on business professedly on account of the family, but really on his own account.

In the first case the individual member of the family would, as the law stands at present, be alone responsible for the debts of his business, and only his share of the family property would be liable to satisfy his debts. We do not know whether under the proposed legislation it is intended that a man trading solely on his own account and in his own name should be compelled to register his name as the sole proprietor of the concern, but whether this be or be not intended, the law would, so far as the rights of the other members of his family are concerned, be the same.

We assume either that no name at all is registered, or that the name of the individual is alone registered.

In the second case, as the law stands at present, all the members of the family, and the whole of the family property, would be liable to satisfy the debts of the business, and under the proposed legislation the law would so far be the same; but each member—or at any rate each adult member—of the family would, we presume, be liable to some penalty for having failed to register their names as partners, and further those members whose names were not registered would, we presume, under the proposed law be debarred from establishing their claim to any share in the profits of the concern. In this latter respect a change in the law respecting undivided Hindu families would no doubt be effected; but it cannot be described as a "substantial modification,"

nor can it, we should think, be considered an undesirable or inconvenient change. It would be impossible for any member of an undivided family to carry on business with the family property and on behalf of the family without the other members being aware of it; and if, being aware of it, they neglect to register their names as partners, they have only themselves to blame if they are debarred from sharing the profits.

In the third case the names of all parties would, we assume, be registered, and all the members of the family, and the whole of the family property, would, as at present, be liable to satisfy the debts of the business.

In the last case we also assume that the names of all the members of the family are registered as partners; and if the effect of such registration were to be that they thereby became in law partners, a very substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindu families would no doubt be effected. But we do not understand that the Chamber propose that registration should have this effect. If, however, we are wrong, and the Chamber do intend that such should be the effect of registration, we would suggest, as a modification of their views, that registration in the case mentioned should be merely *primâ facie* proof that the persons registered have a share or interest in the business. The onus of proof that they were not partners in the concern would thus be thrown on the persons whose names were registered, and to this extent also a modification, but not a substantial or important one, would be effected in the law as it stands at present, for if the persons whose names appeared on the register should prove that they were not partners, not only they, but their shares in the family property, would be discharged from all liability to satisfy the debts of the concern.

We have endeavoured to deal with the objection of the Government of India by suggesting hypothetical cases, but it is of course impossible to state every imaginable case, and it is also very difficult to meet satisfactorily an objection which is stated in such general terms as this one has been.

We think, however, that it would be quite feasible to frame an enactment which would be of great value and assistance to those engaged in mercantile business, and which would nevertheless leave the law as it at present exists respecting undivided Hindu families practically unaltered.

We return herewith the two volumes of reports of the Chamber.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

CRAIGIE. LYNCH AND OWEN.

Dated Madras, the 29th October 1879.

From—The Hon'ble P. MACFADYEN, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secy. to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 2567, dated 4th October 1879, copy of which is annexed, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, a copy of this Chamber's letter, dated 17th September 1879, on the subject of the registration of native partnerships in India. The Chamber venture to hope that the Government of India will give their serious attention to this important question.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, No. 2567, dated Madras, 4th October 1879.

Read the following letter—

Dated Madras, the 17th September 1879.

From—The Hon'ble P. MACFADYEN, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Chief Secy. to the Government of Madras.

The Chamber have desired me to direct the attention of the Madras Government to their Proceedings in the Judicial Department, dated 19th July 1867, wherein will be found a letter from this Chamber urging upon the Government

the necessity of some legal measure for making the registration of Native partnerships compulsory under penalties.

The Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce and a considerable number of Native bankers and merchants in the former Presidency were unanimous in asking the Government of India to legislate in this direction, and the Government were pleased to observe that the state of things brought to notice in the appeals from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce let the Governor General in Council to think "that a measure requiring the registration of partnerships might now be introduced to the Council with a reasonable prospect of its ultimate adoption, provided it were confined to purely commercial partnerships, and if its operations were limited, at all events in the first instance, to the Presidency towns."

Having been requested to report on the details necessary for registration, this Chamber (21st October 1867) recommended that the following particulars should be recorded in any registration of partnerships :—

1.—The style of the firm.

2.—The name and residences of partners.

3.—The places of business and the names and residences of the agents when they are the immediate servants of the firm, and not independent traders.

4.—Every change in the constitution of the firm involving the retirements or introduction of a partner.

The Chamber pointed out that the chief object of registration is to enable those who have dealings with a Native firm to ascertain who are liable for its debts; and they added that the position of persons who become partners by construction for the purpose of sharing the liabilities of insolvent firms should be protected against interference by any enactment for compulsory registration.

The Chamber do not appear to have been informed why the Government did not proceed with the legislative measure which seems to have been contemplated, but they assume that the proposed registration of trust deeds and gifts may, to use the words of Mr. Stokes' letter of 31st July 1867, have been found to involve "so many grave political difficulties" that it was deemed expedient to let it stand over for further consideration. With regard to this part of the proposed law, this Chamber would, as pointed out in 1867, be satisfied with such a measure as would tend to check fraudulent dealing with property to the injury of others; nor do they understand that there should be unsuperable difficulties in the way of passing a law containing provisions of so reasonable a character.

They trust therefore that the question of compulsory registration may be carefully reconsidered by the Government of India in the Legislative Department. The Chamber do not doubt that the Madras Government will agree with them that the enclosed correspondence between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Government clearly demonstrates the necessity of legislation in the direction urged by the Indian Chambers of Commerce twelve years ago.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

His Grace the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Chamber of Commerce should address the Government of India direct on the subject of their letter recorded above.

No. 2099, dated Simla, the 3rd November 1879.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5376, dated the 6th September last, forwarding copy of a letter, with its accompaniments, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a proposed legislative enactment to provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council has little doubt but that the difficulty described by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a real one; and the question for consideration is whether it is practicable to remove or remedy it by legislation in the direction indicated. The objections which have appeared to the Government of India to exist to such legislation have been fully set forth in the previous correspondence ending with the letter from this Office, No. 2583, dated 13th October 1874. Since then a large body of representative Native merchants have signified their concurrence in the recommendation of the Chamber: and the Bombay Government have given their support to the measure proposed in the enclosures of your present letter. If, as appears to be the case, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and their legal advisers consider it practicable to frame an enactment which, while avoiding the objections which have been taken by the Government of India, would nevertheless tend to effect the desired object, the most convenient course would perhaps be to invite the Chamber of Commerce to prepare and submit through the Government of Bombay, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, a draft of such a measure as they would wish to see enacted. If the Bombay Government see no objection to this course, His Excellency in Council authorizes its adoption.

3. In framing this draft it will be necessary clearly to distinguish between transitory and standing partnerships, and to avoid the difficulties arising from the existence, in the case of Native mercantile and banking firms, of members belonging to undivided families, His Excellency in Council is further of opinion that the scope of the Bill should, in the first instance, be limited to the Presidency towns, and that in this view it should provide that no firm having its sole or principal place of business in a Presidency town, and not being registered, should be allowed to sue third parties, and no member of such a firm should be allowed to sue his co-partners on the Original Side of the High Court, or in the local Court of Small Causes.

4. I am to add that the Governor General in Council cannot give any pledge that a draft Bill, if submitted, will be accepted by the Government of India; but His Excellency in Council will be prepared to give his careful consideration thereto, and will endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to give effect to the wishes of the mercantile community of Bombay, as expressed through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the matter, so far as they may be supported by the Bombay Government.

No. 82, dated Fort William, the 14th January 1880.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Honorable P. Macfadyen, expressing the views of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the proposal for making the registration of partnerships in India compulsory.

2. I am to request that, with the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Chamber may be informed that the Government of India are anxious to give their best consideration to any practical proposal that can be made for effecting the proposed registration and at the same time avoiding interference with the Indian custom whereby members of Native firms often belong to undivided families. A copy* of the enclosed letter, which conveys to the Government of Bombay the views of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the matter, might, I am to suggest, be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.

* No. 2099, dated 3rd November 1879.

GOVERN

DEPARTMENT OF

Prices Current of Food-grains thro

QUANTITIES PER

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Bajra, Bajree, Bajaree, Bajaru), *Penicillaria.*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	8 13	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	7 10	15 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	9 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 3	12 6	12 6	6 13	...	...	...	27 11	25 1
Godavery	7 3	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	13 14	11 14	5 14	17 0	16 0	9 0	...	...	15 6	...	...
Kistna	3 11	3 14	4 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	8 10	15 13	15 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	7 3	7 3	6 5	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	8 6	15 0	13 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	14 6	20 14	20 1
Cuddapah	7 5	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 6	12 6	10 6	19 11	20 8	11 3	18 2	18 1
Bellary	7 0	7 0	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 0	13 8	13 8	8 10	22 11	20 10	16 8	15 0	15
Kurnool	5 2	5 2	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	6 6	12 2	12 2	7 2	21 3	21 3	12 0	21 3	21
Madras	7 10	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 14	8 0	11 14	11 8	8 5	14 6	14 6	10 2	21 6	21
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 0	7 14	13 10	13 10	9 13	...	...	...	19 13	21
North Arcot	6 13	5 13	7 10	...	...	...	15 0	12 6	9 11	16 14	15 0	10 5	18 3	18 3	...	24 8	21
South Arcot	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	12 11	13 2	9 10	18 8	18 8	...	26 3	25
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	8 2	15 6	15 0	9 10	27 0	25 6	13 2	26 2	23
Trichinopoly	5 14	5 14	6 5	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	7 10	11 10	11 3	8 11	15 6	15 6	12 10	21 10	20
Madura	7 0	7 6	7 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	8 6	13 14	13 14	9 11	21 5	22 11	11 10	21 3	23
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	11 14	9 14	7 2	13 10	12 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	7 0	7 0	5 5	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	7 10	10 14	10 11	8 10	19 2	19 2	16 8	25 6	25
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	6 6	9 10	9 10	7 3	18 8	15 6	13 11	14 11	13
Salem	5 10	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	8 3	12 2	11 10	10 0	19 0	17 8	14 5	17 6	18 1
South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 0	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	7 13	11 5	11 0	9 13	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	8 8	13 3	13 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay																	
Ahmedabad																	
Kaira																	
Surat																	
Broach																	
Tanna (Salsette)																	
Colába (Alibág)																	
Khandesh (Dhulia)																	
Násik																	
Ahmednagar																	
Poona																	
Sholápur																	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																	
Satara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum																	
Dharwar (Hubli)																	
Ratnágiri																	
Kanara (Karwar)																	
Páuch Mahals (Godhra)																	
Aden																	
Asirgarh																	
Baroda																	
Disa																	
Nimach																	
Nasirabad																	
Rájkot																	
Upper Sind Frontier																	
Karachi	9 2	8 10	8 11	14 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	13
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	11 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	19
Shikarpur	11 0	10 4	8 3	17 4	16 0	12 12	7 3	6 10	6 0	11 7	11 6	8 0	12 8	12 3	...	16 0	15
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	6 0	...	...	...	17 15	18
Western Districts.																	
Burdwan	10 8*a*	10 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 4	15 8	13 10 to 15 0	16 0	16 8	14 8 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	9 0*b*	10 5	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	12 8	12 0 to 15 0	20 0	20 0	14 8 to 17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	11 6*c*	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																	
Calcutta	11 4	12 8	10 8	16 0	20 0	14 0	6 10	6 4	6 3	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	14 3	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...*d*	...	...				6 10	6 10	6 8	12 0	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	12 12*e*	12 4	12 5	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	10 0	13 5½	15 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 0*f*	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	8 0	15 0	15 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	11 4*g*	10 6	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley (in Cutwa) 16 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, and gram 12 to 13-5 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 32 s
gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 14 seers, best rice 13 to [illegible] seers, common rice 14-8 to 20-2 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
[illegible] Wheat 10 4 to 10 8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 8 lb to 9714 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 12-4 to 13 seers.

[A.

AND COMMERCE.

r the 2nd half of December 1879.

S OF 80 TOLAHS.

ats, Ragi, &c. Verangu, Sawee, Cholam, Murnseel, *Panicum* s, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Able bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 20	8 28	2 26	10 14	3 215	13 215	13 215	13 12	0 12	0 12	0	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
3 12	2 28	2 28	2 15	3 87	8 87	8 88	6 9	6 9	6 9	6	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	
8 15	8 28	5 27	5 16	13 170	2 170	2 243	0 12	8 12	8 13	8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
6 15	11 27	6 26	3 17	2 145	13 145	13 129	5 12	13 12	13 12	13	7 8 0	7 0 0	13 5 4	
10 14	10 18	6 18	6 13	2 93	5 93	5 64	10 12	11 12	11 12	11	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
6 17	3 21	8 20	10 14	10 194	6 194	6 291	10 13	8 13	14 11	6	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
5 18	6 23	8 22	6 13	6 92	5 92	5 97	3 12	13 12	8 13	6	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
.. ...	23	3 23	3 12	0 ...	...	175	0 12	2 12	2 12	8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
5 15	6 21	10 20	11 13	0 87	8 87	8 82	10 13	14 13	14 13	14	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 4 0	
14 16	2 20	5 21	2 12	14 105	0 102	2 107	14 13	14 13	14 13	3	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 5 4	
8 16	3 25	10 20	11 11	3 140	0 140	0 186	10 12	5 12	5 12	5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
6 17	8 22	0 22	0 15	8 201	11 201	11 233	5 12	10 12	2 14	6	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0	
3 14	5 20	2 18	6 15	11 194	6 194	6 194	6 12	14 12	14 13	5	2 3 5	4 0 0	11 10 0	
3 15	11 19	3 19	3 15	6 121	8 121	8 97	3 12	2 12	2 13	0	...	...	...	
13 18	10 20	8 19	10 15	2 145	13 145	13 111	13 13	8 13	8 13	8	...	...	...	
.. ...	18	10 18	10 12	6 76	13 76	13 65	13 14	13 14	13 14	5	...	...	...	
13 18	0 19	11 18	0 16	10 131	3 131	3 131	3 12	3 12	3 12	3	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0	
10 13	0 17	6 15	13 12	6 121	8 121	8 121	8 9	3 9	3 7	6	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0	
8 15	11 20	10 20	10 13	13 151	10 151	10 151	10 11	0 11	14 12	6	3 0 0	6 0 0	14 8 6	
0 13	3 13	10 13	2 13	2 87	8 85	8 106	14	12 6* 10 2* 11 3*			9 0 0	7 8 0	16 4* 0	* Bom
								13 3† 13 3† 12 3†						† Goa
2 13	2 16	13 16	13 15	2 121	8 121	8 121	8	9 14	9 14	9 11	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	
0 6 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	102 0	106 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0		10 to 12	8 to 12	20 to 25	
...	10 0	10 0	..	320 0	320 0		10 0	10 0	7 0			..	...	
..	12 4	0 2	9 5	260 0	160 0	130 0	8 4	8 10	10 6		...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10		.	...	...	
...	11 8	11 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 4	10 0		7 8 0	6 8 0	11 to 15	
...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0		5 to 7	4-8 to 5-8	7-8 to 10-0	
...	11 8	10 8	10 0	180 0	140 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	10 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0		7 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10 0	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		
...	12 8	11 8	10 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		...	...		
...	13 5	12 5	10 4	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0		...	...		
...	12 0	11 6	10 8	90 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 6	9 0		6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
...	14 8	11 4	10 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 11	9 6	9 6		7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 to 15-0	
...	10 8	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	12 0	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0		4 8 0	4 to 5	7-8 to 15-0	

e interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 12-4 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
he interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
se interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, barley (in Jungypore) 18 seers, best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, bulrush millet (in Jun
8 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throu

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush M (Cumboo, *Penicillaria*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Dinagepore	9 12*k*	9 3	10 13	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 3	12 0	18 0	16 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	..
Rajshahye	12 0*i*	12 0	12 0	...	15 12	10 8	16 0	10 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 11 4	17 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 16 0	13 2 to 14 4	...	...	...	...	..
Rungpore	11 4*j*	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	9 4	11 4	8 0	17 5	13 14½	14 12	...	...	...	...	..
Bogra	10 2	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 3	20 4	19 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	..
Pubna	10 0*k*	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	6 4	17 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	..
Darjeeling	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	..
Jalpáiguri	8 0*m*	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	..
Eastern Districts.																	
Dacca	10 8*n*	10 12	9 11	16 0	13 5	...	16 0	12 12	8 12 to 10 0	17 10	16 13	11 7 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	..
Furreedpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Backergunge	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	..
Mymensingh	10 0*p*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	..
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	8 8	24 8	24 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	..
Chittagong	9 0*p1*	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	19 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	..
Noakholly	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	..
Behar.																	
Patna	17 0	17 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	..
Gya	14 8*r*	14 8	12 8	20 0	18 8	13 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	13 8*s*	12 8 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	...	14 0 to 15 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	17 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	19 0	18 8	26 8 to 28 0	19 0	19
Durbhunga	13 0*t*	12 0	12 8	25 0	22 0	16 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	12 0*u*	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	..
Sarun	13 0	12 8	12 4	21 4	22 0	20 6	7 4	7 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	14 0	18 0	18 8	29 4	...	...
Chumparun	13 0*v*	13 0	11 0	28 0	22 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	13 10*w*	13 10	13 10	13 10	21 0	14 11	10 8	11 8	9 7	18 4	21 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 3*x*	11 14	12 0	21 7	20 3	12 10	16 14	12 10	12 10	18 14	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	14 0*y* to 15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	18 0	17 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	13 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	10 0*z*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
Cuttack	9 3	9 3	12 7	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	17 1†	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	17 1	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
Hazáribágh	12 0*z1*	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	11 0*z2*	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	...
Singbhoom	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom		9 8	9 12	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 14	16 0	11 6	16 0	13 5	13 5	12 4	16 0	17 12	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	...	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	..	...
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dehra Dún	13 4	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	19 0	10 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	10 6	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	16
Saharanpur	14 14	14 14	13 12	19 2	19 2	20 3	7 8	7 8	6 6	10 10	10 10	9 9	23 6	23 6	18 2	20 3	20
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 6	14 5	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 4	11 0	21 8	22 0	17 10	18 12	19
Meerut	15 8	15 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	17 8	19 0	18
Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	13 4	22 0	22 8	19 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 8	14 8	10 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	19 0	18
Aligarh	...	14 8	14 8	22 8	21 0	19 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	21 8	19 0	19 8	18
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.

h In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.

i In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 9-14 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 s

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 10 seers.

l In Kurseong the prices are—Best rice 5 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 6 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 16 to 26-5 seers, and gram 7-7 to 8 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram in Naraingunge 11 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 15-9 seers, common rice 14 to 16-12 seers, and gram 7 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.

p1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 24 seers, and common rice 16 to 26 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 19 to 32 seers.

r In Nowada the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 25 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 15 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 21 seers, bulrush millet (in Buxar) 2

t In 20 to [illegible] seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.

for the 2nd half of December 1879—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Varu, Veragu, Sawee, Cumboo, Coraloo, Murhua-Nagiee), *Panicum miliaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REM.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	9 10	10 4	6 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	...		...	
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	107 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	10 2	9 15	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 to 16-0	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	6 3	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 to 20-0	
...	...	11 13	10 12	8 8	106 0	106 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5-0 to 7 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	7-8 to 8-0	6-8 to 7-0	12 0 to 25-0	
...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	6-0 to 9-6	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0	
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	7-8 to 9-8	6-0 to 7 0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	7-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	11 8 0	
...	...	17 0	17 0	11 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
29 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2-12 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	5 8 to 6 8	
17 0	...	16 8	15 0	8 0 to 9 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3-0 to 3-8	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	
22 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	9 4	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	2-13 to 3-12	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 7-8	
...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2-8 to 4 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	
21 4	26 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	
...	...	17 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
...	...	14 11	16 8	12 9	105 0	111 8	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
...	...	15 2	15 2	11 6	126 4	151 8	138 12	8 13	8 13	8 13	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	11 8 to 13 0	13 0	10 0 to 11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	..	
...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	140 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	11 0	10 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
1 13	21 0	14 7	15 1	13 2	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	6 9 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	
...	27 0	15 8	14 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
0 0	32 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	6 0 to 10-0	
...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	6 8	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
4 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	9 2	9 2	6 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	
...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 [illegible]	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	8 0	5 8	5 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7 8	7 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6 10	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	15 0	13 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 14	109 0	109 0	129 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	
...	...	16 0	16 8	14 5	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	17 8	17 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	16 12	17 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	..	
...	...	15 8	16 0	15 8	105 0	75 0	140 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	
...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	200 0	160 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	...	...	...	

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 38 seers, best rice 9 to 22-8 seers, common rice 12 8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32-8 seers, and gram 13 to 23 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, lesser millets 27 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 30 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 18-12 to 19 seers, jowar 21 to 23 seers, murwa 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 15-8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 17 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize or Indian (in Banka) 22 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 14 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 22-8 seers, common rice 11 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice (in Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 23-8 to 24 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 23 seers, best rice 14-62 to 32 seers, common rice 23 to 37 seers, bulrush millet (in Daltongunge) 26-30 seers, murwa 44 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40-50 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, barley (in Govindpore) 20 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 22 to 24 seers, bulrush millet 16 to [illegible] maize or Indian-corn 24-8 to 50 seers, and gram 8 to 10-8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throu

QUANTITIES PER R

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush M (Cumboo, B *Penicillaria S*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch
Barhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	13 4	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	13 8	14 1	11 6	24 12	25 11	16 14	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 11	22 8	23 16	15 3	21 0	21 6
Moradabad	16 4	16 4	15 0	21 11	21 14	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	23 12	23 12	18 12	29 10	21 4
Budaun	14 11	15 0	15 0	20 1½	19 12½	22 12½	6 0	6 0	4 12½	14 11	14 6	9 0	20 14½	22 6	19 3	18 12	18 9½
Bareilly	13 12	13 12	13 7	20 0	18 12	20 0	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	18 12	18 2	18 12	17 15	17 3
Sháhjahánpur	15 8	15 4	15 6	21 0	21 0	22 4	6 4	6 4	6 2	15 12	16 0	12 4	...	...	20 8	19 4	18 8
Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	10 0	11 4	8 12	17 8	17 8	11 14	31 4	...	20 0	22 8	22 8
Muttra	14 0	13 8	14 0	25 8	24 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	25 8	28 0	19 0	22 0	22 0
Agra	12 4	12 8	13 12	24 8	24 8	20 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 8	22 8
Farukhabad	12 12½	12 7	14 6½	17 3	17 3	21 9	5 12	6 4	5 2	13 7½	13 13	10 8	17 8½	15 13	19 13	16 1	15 2½
Mainpuri	13 4	13 0	13 12	19 0	19 4	23 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 4	21 8	18 8	18 0
Etáwah	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	19 8	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 8
Etah	15 4	15 0	17 4	19 0	19 8	25 0	7 4	7 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	18 12
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
Jhánsi	14 0	14 0	16 10	29 10	30 0	26 6	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 8	11 0	32 0	32 0	21 6	26 0	26 0
Lalitpur	13 0	11 12	14 8	30 0	28 0	16 0	11 8	11 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	...	...
Cawnpore	14 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	22 0	21 0
Fatehpur	12 8	12 12	12 0	21 4	21 8	19 12	9 0	8 8	7 12	17 0	17 8	13 8	25 8	25 8	21 4	22 8	21 8
Bánda	12 8	12 0	14 0	19 0	17 8	16 8	7 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	33 0	32 0	23 0	29 0	26 0
Allahabad	13 0	12 15	11 6	22 0	22 4	17 12	8 0	7 12	7 0	15 12	15 12	13 0	26 8	27 8	21 12	23 0	23 8
Humírpur	13 8	13 11	14 10	16 11	16 14	20 4	6 12	6 12	7 0	13 8	12 10	11 0	26 7	27 6	22 12	23 3	22 12
Jaunpur	15 14	15 8	13 6	23 10	25 11	21 1	7 1	7 12	7 1	18 4	19 12	12 11	24 0	26 1	22 9	21 0	...
Gorakhpur	16 3½	16 3½	12 9½	23 6½	25 6½	21 9½	14 6½	11 11½	11 11½	18 0	18 0	16 3½	10 11½	21 9½	30 9½	21 9½	21 9½
Basti	15 8	15 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	17 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...
Azamgarh	14 0	14 0	13 5	23 14	23 10	17 8	8 2	8 2	7 6	19 3	19 3	15 5	20 10	20 10	24 11	...	...
Mirzapur	12 8	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
Benares	14 2	14 2	12 8	21 12	22 4	14 2	10 5	10 14	8 11	18 3½	18 8	11 15	21 12	15 1	14 2	21 12	21 12
Gházipur	14 12	14 2	14 13	21 13	23 3	20 0	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 2	23 15	23 15	23 5	21 15	23 15
Lucknow	13 9½	13 8½	14 6	21 0	20 1½	21 10	5 8	5 8	4 12	14 13½	15 6½	12 0	21 6½	20 11	24 8	20 6	19 11
Unáo	13 0	13 0	14 6	19 0	20 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 8	20 0
Bára Banki	14 0	13 8	14 4	21 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	21 0	20 8	25 0	19 0	18 12
Sitapur	15 13	15 15	16 2	22 7	23 8	24 0	6 9	6 6	5 8	15 7	15 4	12 12	22 8	22 1	25 4	21 4	21 0
Hardui	13 13	13 12	15 4	20 6	20 12	21 9	4 11	4 11	5 3	13 .	13 10	12 7	18 12	...	21 2	17 15	18 9
Kheri	16 4	18 0	15 6	27 0	27 0	22 0	6 4	6 8	5 0	17 4	18 0	11 2	29 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	27 0
Fyzabad	15 0	14 14	13 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 8	16 12	13 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	18 0	17 12
Bharaich	14 8	13 8	13 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	17 0	17 0
Gonda	16 12	16 10	13 8	27 0	27 8	18 0	14 10	11 12	9 14	19 8	18 10	14 1	28 4	28 4	30 8	21 8	20 10
Rai Bareli	15 6	15 4	14 15½	27 0	26 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	27 10	21 0	24 0
Sultánpur	15 8	15 8	13 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	25 0	26 0
Partábgarh	14 15	15 2	12 15	28 10	28 12	20 2	19 2	19 8	12 5	21 8	22 13	15 0	28 6	30 1	23 3	26 5	27
Delhi	15 0	14 8	13 6	23 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	21 8	18
Gurgáon	16 12	16 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	24
Karnal	15 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	18 8	19 0	19
Hissar	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	22
Rohtak[a]	14 8	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	25 0	19 0	20 8	19
Sirsa[b]	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24
Umbalia	15 0	14 4	18 6	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	10 8	26 0	26 0	23 0	17 8	17
Ludhiána	13 12	13 12	16 8	18 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18
Simla	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13
Jullundur	13 4	13 4	14 8	16 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	16
Hoshiárpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra[a]	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	12 12	12 4	13 4	16 4	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	20 8	18 0	16 0	15 8	15
Siálkot[a]	12 12	13 0	12 4	14 8	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	14 8	16 0	15 1
Gurdaspur	12 8	12 8	10 3	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14
Lahore[a]	13 0	12 8	13 0	18 8	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	16
Ferozepore	13 8	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	18
Gujránwála	13 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	12
Ráwalpindi	8 2	8 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	6 0	14 0	14 0	0 ...	11 8	10 1
Jhelum	11 3	11 8	15 8	15 11	14 14	25 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 4	...	14 0	14
Gujrat[b]	12 4	12 6	14 8	17 4	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	14 8	14
Shahpur	10 8	10 12	13 12	13 8	14 0	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 8	15 8	12 0	12
Moolton[b]	12 4	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	14 12	15
Jhang	11 12	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 4	14 0	13 0	14 8	13
Montgomery	13 0	12 6	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	5 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	14
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16
Dera Ismail Khán	11 0	11 4	14 7	14 0	14 7	16 10	...	...	...	5 15	6 1	5 2	13 12	14 6	20 11	12 8	12
Dera Gházi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 11	15 10	16 4	12 3	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 10	11 4	15 0	14
Bannu	9 11	9 13	16 9	9 12	11 4	21 4	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	11 4	11
Peshawar	5 9	5 3	9 8	6 8	6 6	14 9	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 15	8 6	7 11	12 10	7 9	6
Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazára[b]	6 8	6 8	15 8	8 0	7 4	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 10	11 8	20 0	...	...

or the 2nd half of December 1879—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Millets, Ragi, warn, Verugu, Cheena, Coralon, Nugree), *Panicum*, &c		Gram,			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	5 0	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 9	...	..	...
...	...	15 12	15 3	13 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15 10	15 10	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 11	...	10 5	...	...	...
...	...	15 0	15 0	16 12½	120 0	120 0	168 0	9 4½	9 1½	9 0	...	...	...
...	...	14 1	14 1	15 5	87 8	87 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	..	...	...
...	...	12 4	12 4	16 10	110 0	110 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	..	...	...
...	...	13 12	12 8	13 12	200 0	220 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	...	...	...
...	...	11 8	11 8	16 4	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	14 8	14 8	15 4	40 0	60 0	90 0	12 6	12 0	11 0	.	...	...
...	...	12 1	12 1	15 7	88 6	95 0	160 0	...	...	9 4	...	...	...
...	...	13 4	13 0	15 12	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...
...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	..
...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	15 8½	15 5	17 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	17 8	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	15 8	15 0	14 8	100 0	90 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	...	13 4	12 12	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	...	...	...
...	...	18 8	18 0	15 8	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 2	13 1	12 12	110 0	85 0	130 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...
...	...	16 11	16 11	11 13	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	13 7	13 6	15 8	169 8	169 8	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 15	...	—	...
...	...	14 0½	14 13½	11 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	14 12	15 0	13 4	110 0	110 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	14 12	13 4	12 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 12	8 2	7 4	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	119 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	...	...
...	...	15 4	14 14	15 12	120 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 8	12 14	12 11	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 6	.	...	...
1 0	21 4	13 5	13 3	14 5	60 0	64 6	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	..	...	...
1 0	22 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	..	...	...
3 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
6 0	...	15 10	16 6	17 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	..
...	...	14 0	14 1	15 4	300 0	220 0	300 0	8 8	8 7	8 11	...	...	...
0 0	31 2	16 4	18 0	18 1	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	...	...	...
1 0	23 6	15 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	..
2 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...
6 8	31 10	18 9	18 0	15 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 12	8 12	8 6	...	...	...
2 4	...	11 0	10 8	13 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	...	...
0 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...
8 13	20 2	11 12	11 9	13 8	173 5	200 0	193 5	8 3	8 5	8 0	...	...	..
...	...	17 12	17 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	16 12	16 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	18 0	18 0	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0
...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	18 8	19 0	16 8	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	25 0	26 2	21 0	120 0	110 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
...	...	19 0	17 12	17 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	14 0	13 4	12 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	18 1	17 4	15 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 0	12 4	11 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	17 4	16 0	15 0	75 0	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 9	10 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
...	...	15 8	14 0	14 8	110 0	150 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 4	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	16 8	15 8	15 0	60 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
...	...	19 8	18 8	18 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	5 2 0	5 8 0	13 0 0
...	...	17 0	14 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	3 4 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	9 12	9 6	10 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0
...	...	14 3	13 12	12 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0
...	...	13 6	13 6	13 0	90 0	80 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	12 0	12 4	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	70 0	80 0	70 0	11 4	11 12	10 4	6 6 0	6 6 0	16 4 0
...	...	14 12	14 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	10 7	10 12	12 15	100 0	100 0	75 0	35 3	32 8	48 12	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 5	105 0	105 0	105 0	16 4	15 0	23 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	9 11	10 0	16 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 10 0
...	...	6 5	6 2	8 3	48 8	48 8	76 0	22 8	26 6	38 8	7 0 0	7 8 0	25 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7 0	6 4	9 0	180 0	120 0	110 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrah, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
. .	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 8	10 8	12 4	13 12	12 6	14 0	...	...	...
. .	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
. .	11 4	11 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 1	16 8	16 0	23 3	...	...	...
. .	11 8	11 4	10 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 12	9 8	17 12	15 12	17 1	...	...	...
. .	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	11 12	12 8	10 12	12 0	11 8	15 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	16 0	15 8	10 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	13 0
. .	12 4	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	7 0	23 8	23 0	18 0	..	..	...
. .	13 8	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	9 8	14 8	14 8	10 8	30 0	...	18 0	...	...	15 0
. .	12 0	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
. .	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
. .	10 2	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 10	7 5	7 14	7 11	7 11	21 0	16 0	14 0	14 10	11 10	13 8
. .	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	7 8	12 0	11 12	8 0	21 0	21 12	16 0	14 12	11 12	13 0
. .	10 0	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	11 3	9 6	20 0	19 12	16 0	14 0	13 8	12 0
. .	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	12 0	15 12	11 8	...	...	..	11 0	15 12	12 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	..	...
. .	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
. .	11 0	10 6	11 0	21 8	21 5	14 0	6 9	6 1	5 0	8 0	8 4	7 0	25 0	23 12	15 8	19 8	19 6	15 0
. .	11 8	12 8	11 0	20 1	20 4	16 0	6 12	7 12	5 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	20 1	20 8	16 0	17 8	14 4	14 0
. .	12 15	13 2	12 7	26 9	27 9	17 11	7 0	7 0	7 12	8 8	8 8	9 12	29 6	29 7	18 5	25 3	24 5	17 6
. .	12 12	13 4	12 4	26 4	22 12	18 0	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	7 8	30 0	21 6	18 0	23 4	21 10	17 4
. .	13 0	12 4	10 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	18 8	17 0	14 8
. .	11 12	11 10	12 12	22 2	21 9	17 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 4	22 12	22 11	18 4	17 1	17 4	16 12
. .	14 4	14 8	8 0	20 8	20 8	12 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	11 8
. .	14 0	13 1	8 0	22 8	22 8	12 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	10 8
. .	11 14	11 11	8 2	17 0	16 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	8 12
. .	13 0	12 14	8 12	20 0	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	9 12
eyware	15 0	15 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
re) .	11 5	11 11	8 15	21 14	23 7	10 15	7 8	6 4	4 5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Agency	12 8	12 8	9 1	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	6 4	12 8	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
) .	11 9	9 11	11 6	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 6	8 12	8 9	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9) .	14 6	14 6	7 14	21 4	22 8	11 4	6 2	5 0	3 2	6 4	6 4	5 10	18 8	18 12	12 8	17 8	16 4	11 8
. .	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 11	...	5 12	5 8	...	15 0	13 0	..	...	...	...
. .	13 8	13 8	16 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	7 4	7 8	9 4	23 0	21 4	21 0	...	...	...
. .	13 2	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	14 0
. .	10 13	11 6	13 0	19 14	22 11	15 0	6 4	6 8	4 8	7 11	7 8	7 0	22 6	22 13	16 0	21 1	23 1	16 0
. .	12 6	12 6	14 15	16 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 14	21 9	25 6	21 9	15 4	15 4	14 1
. .	11 8	11 0	11 4	21 8	21 8	17 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	11 0	10 8	8 8	21 0	21 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	12 12
. .	12 10	12 8	12 7	29 11	28 3	18 9	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 10	9 4	9 14	27 0	23 4	23 0	27 11	27 10	19 6
. .	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tna) .																		

r the 2nd half of December 1879 —concluded.

S OF 80 TOLAHS.

lets, Ragi, ru, Veragu, ena, Coraloo, ugiee), *Panicum*, &c.		Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Rei
ast fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1878.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	...	9 12	8 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	
..	...	10 0	7 0	7 0	..	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	...	...	...	
..	...	8 12	8 0	8 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	
..	...	10 4	10 0	8 8	132 0	132 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	
..	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
..	24 0	13 12	13 8	11 0	120 0	110 0	140 0	8 12	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	
..	...	14 0	13 12	12 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 12	6 0	...	...	...	
..	30 0	17 4	17 12	13 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	
..	...	13 0	12 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	..	...	...	
0	20 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	
0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.	...	...	
0	12 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
..	...	10 6	10 6	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	
0	23 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
..	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	
..	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
..	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	210 0	210 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	...	...	...	
0	92 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	14 0	13 1	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
..	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 14	4 0 0	5 to 6	8 to 10	
..	...	15 5	16 0	15 3	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 0	...	...	..	
8	17 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	80 0	120 0	200 0	12 8	11 8	20 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3-8 to 10	
...	...	15 8	15 0	14 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	..	...	
...	...	14 4	14 7	14 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 4	...	...	...	
...	...	18 8	19 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	
...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	..	...	
...	...	14 8	14 8	9 12	160 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	
...	...	15 8	15 8	10 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	
...	...	19 0	20 0	10 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	6 pies*	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	*Per m
...	...	12 0	13 4	11 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 9	10 15	...	...	...	
...	...	13 12	16 4	11 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15	
...	...	11 14	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	11 4	6 0 0	4 13 0	12 to 16	
...	...	16 4	16 4	12 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 2	12 13	27 8	..	...	...	
...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18 0	17 8	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	22 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	6-3 to 15-0	
...	...	19 0	19 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	..	...	...	
...	...	16 10	17 12	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 3	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	
...	...	15 14	15 6	19 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 12	..	...	...	
...	...	13 12	13 4	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	16 8	3 12 0	4 11 0	9 6 0	
...	...	12 12	12 3	16 10	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Ind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	6	5	11	17	15	32	6	6	12	29	26	55	
From 2 to 10 years	16	15	31	44	27	71	14	8	22	74	50	124	
„ 10 to 20 „	68	29	97	63	88	151	46	25	71	177	142	319	
„ 20 to 30 „	177	78	255	150	189	339	143	50	193	470	317	787	
„ 30 to 40 „	14	2	16	9	10	19	16	5	21	39	17	56	
„ 40 to 50 „	2	1	3	1	..	1	...	1	1	3	2	5	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	283	130	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	3	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	2	6
Western Bengal	6	5	11	3	1	4	5	2	7	14	8	22
Central ditto	4	1	5	5	2	7	3	3	6	12	6	18
Eastern ditto	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	..	3	6	...	6
Behar	74	31	105	77	61	138	63	27	90	214	119	333
N.-W. Provinces	131	64	195	122	154	276	122	55	177	375	273	648
Oudh	46	20	66	66	97	163	9	5	14	121	122	243
Central India	12	9	21	6	9	15	7	3	10	25	21	46
Punjab	1	...	1	3	2	5	8	...	8	12	2	14
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	4	...	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	8	1	9
Grand Total	283	130	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	60	17	77	39	57	96	37	9	46	136	83	219
Hindus — Agriculturists	82	33	115	78	92	170	75	20	95	235	145	380
Hindus — Artizans	13	5	18	28	13	41	14	6	20	55	24	79
Hindus — Low castes	74	43	117	79	83	162	57	33	90	210	159	369
Mussulmans	54	32	86	60	84	144	42	27	69	156	143	299
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand Total	283	130	413	284	329	613	225	95	320	792	554	1,346

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	636	411	1,047
2. Mussulmans ...	156	143	299
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	792	554	1,346

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1879. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zila.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·9	3·88	3073·6	652·71	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	5,983	0·19	...	Wheat ...	84,899	The volume entering the head of the Bári Doáb Canal was 2208·83 cubic feet per second; 41·05 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes in the 2nd Division, and the balance 2167·78 cubic feet per second was utilized. There is an increase of 16,570 acres irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch. Lower	4·6	2·70		846·86	...	...	Amritsar ...	47,341	0·20	...	Barley ...	1,619	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	3·0		668·21	..	...	Lahore ...	69,923	0·35	...	Mixed grains ...	4,402	
											Miscellaneous ...	32,327	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·6	2167·78	...	...	.....	123,247	...	...	.....	123,247	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2890·0	2442·64	...	...	.....	106,677	...	...	.....	106,677	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·29	2,546	365	...	42,285 kurris, bullies, &c., 6,504 mds. fuel.	Umballa ...	437	0·05	...	Wheat ...	18,344	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,528 cubic feet per second, of which 43 cubic feet passed out at the escapes leaving 2,485 cubic feet as utilized. More water could have been sent down, but there was no demand and there is a very large decrease in the area irrigated. The reasons for decrease generally given are— (1). Sickness amongst cultivators. (2). Large and late kharif crop still being cut. (3). Plentiful rain allowing of crops being put in without canal water. (4). Removal of enhanced land revenue, and substitution of owner's rate, allows men to make the experiment of growing crops without canal water. A good deal of rain-sown land is being irrigated, and an improvement is expected in the next report.
Delhi do. ...	5·70	5·91		892			Karnál ...	9,363	0·03	...	Barley ...	138	
Hánsi do. ...	9·00	7·97		917			Delhi ...	3,642	...	...	Mixed grains ...	3,639	
Do. Bulla Head ...	8·80	8·55		281			Rohtak ...	3,952	0·02	...	Miscellaneous ...	3,367	
							Hissár ...	2,012	0·08	...	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	5,714	...	...	.....	...	
							Bikaner ...	...	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	338	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2,546	2,485	...	42,285	.....	25,488	...	...	.....	25,488	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,558	2,563·17	...	51,529	.....	49,142	...	...	.....	49,142	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000	...	...	Detail not available for want of establishment.	...	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moultan ...	132,850	...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	42,042	...	...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	216,892	...	...	.....	216,892	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000	...	...	.....	254,000	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	Barley ...	...	
											Mixed grains ...	...	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal.			Khurreef.						Rubbee.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.											
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilised.	Leased in November 1879.	Leased up to end of November 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in November 1879.	Leased up to end of November 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in November 1879.	Leased up to end of November 1879.	Leased in November 1879.	Leased up to end of November 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in November 1879.	Leased up to end of November 1879.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
issa ..	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,269	491·96	...	1,770	1,990	40,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	...	25	40,057	984	25	41,066	32,972				
		Patamoondee...	...	...	...	227	227	10,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	10,770	89	...	10,859	10,282				
		High Level Section I ...	675	348·58	...	116	854	13,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	...	18	13,772	592	18	14,382	12,889	0·21	58·09	...	
		Taldundah ...	1,300	Not	...	...	...	9,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,834	217	...	10,051	9,784				
		Matchgong ...	650	stated	...	59	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	20	25,079	307	20	25,406	23,840				
		Gobri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	2,174	4,418	99,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	...	63	99,512	2,189	63	101,764	89,858	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ..		...	...	...	6,039	87,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	286	87,931	1,741	286	89,958	...	...	...	...	
South-western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ..	875	378	...	90	36,170	84,813	...	12	12	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,041	...	...	85,041	49,028	0·00	34·75	(10 years.) 51·52	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	300	76	...	...	4,207	10,163	...	...	...	86	695	...	...	...	124	...	...	10,863	124	...	10,982	6,089	0·00	35·12	(9 years.) 51·57	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	90	40,377	94,976	...	12	12	86	911	...	...	...	124	...	...	95,899	124	...	96,023	55,117	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	75	54,293	...	...	..	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,117	...	...	55,117	...	...	...	...	
ne	Shahabad...	Main Western	4,342	22·	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	2,677	...	1,384	3,961	17,534	0·00	51·00	39·88	
		Buxar ...				...	846	1,915	39	3,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	5,846	5,765	...	5,846	11,611	...				
	Patna and Gya .	Arrah ...	1,660	335	335	...	6,212	6,986	25	30,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,328	37,765	...	9,328	47,093	52,491	0·00	47·25	38·05	
		Eastern main				...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	515	...	25	540	...				
		Patna ...	1,466	460	200	...	2,140	2,519	31	3,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	6,383	...	1,308	7,691	6,940	0·00	41·72	39·35	
	Total of the month ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	9,198	11,420	95	41,685	...	...	...	...	...	313	17,791	53,105	...	17,791	70,896	76,965	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,222	..	1,409	70,501	...	160	...	...	1,942	296	2,140	72,723	2,102	2,140	76,965	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	.	2,264	44,795	194,488	...	9,210	11,432	181	42,596	...	..	...	..	2,313	313	17,854	248,516	2,313	17,854	268,683	221,940	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	..	.	6,114	142,124	.	...	2,222	..	1,409	71,325	..	160	...	...	3,683	296	2,426	215,671	3,843	2,426	221,940	...	...	...	...	

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 12th January 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN BENGAL FOR 1878-79.

Fort William, the 24th January 1880.

No. 309.—Read the following:—

No. 64, dated Calcutta, the 24th December 1879.

From—W. WATERFIELD, Esq., Officiating Comptroller General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, my annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1878-79. I have also, as last year, included in this report the transactions of the Presidency Savings Banks at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Regimental Banks in India.

During the past year four new banks, as per margin, were opened, and one, *viz.*, at Sironcha, was abolished. There was therefore a net addition of three banks to those existing at the end of the year 1877-78, and the total number stood at 170 on the 31st March last. No business, however, was transacted in five of these, *viz.*, Tura (Garo Hills), Mergui, Thongzai, Rohtak and Morar, and the reason assigned for this inaction at Mergui, Thongzai and Rohtak is that the people get a higher rate of interest—more than 6 per cent.—by private investment, and therefore they do not like to deposit their savings in the Savings Bank at such a low rate as 3¾ per cent. There were therefore 165 working banks at the end of the year under report. The banks at Tura and Morar have, however, begun to work in the current year.

1 at Thongzai.
1 at Morar (Gwalior).
1 at Hyderabad.
1 at Indore.

There are three Presidency Savings Banks—one in each of the three Presidencies. In 1877-78 there were 173 Regimental Savings Banks, but in the year under review the number was reduced to 165, owing to some regiments leaving India. Thus the total number of Savings Banks in India, both Civil and Military, amounted to 338 at the end of the past year. The following table shows the number of District Savings Banks open in each province, and the total number of Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks in India:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
District Savings Banks—		
Bengal	45	45
Assam	11	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47	47
Punjab	24	24
Central Provinces	19	18
British Burmah	14	15
Berar	2	2
India	5	8
	167	170
Presidency Savings Banks	3	3
Regimental Savings Banks	173	165
TOTAL	343	338

The number of depositors in the District Savings Banks on the 31st March 1878 was 12,254, which rose to 13,040 at the end of the past year, showing an increase of 786, or about 6½ per cent. In the Presidency Savings Banks the number of depositors rose from 53,332 in 1877-78 to 54,819 in 1878-79, the increase being 1,487, or nearly 3 per cent. The number of depositors in the Regimental Savings Banks shows a decrease of 1,288, since there were 17,932 depositors in 1877-78 and 16,644 in 1878-79. The decrease is, as stated above, owing to the departure of regiments from India.

Taking all the Banks together, the total number of accounts was 83,518 on the 31st March 1878, and 84,503 at the end of the past year, with an increase of 985. In the following statement is given the number of depositors

in the District Savings Banks in each province and that in the Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks:—

Provinces.	Number of working Banks, 1877-78.	Number of working Banks, 1878-79.	Number of depositors, 1877-78.	Number of depositors, 1878-79.	Percentage of increase in number of depositors.	Average of Depositors per Bank. 1877-78.	Average of Depositors per Bank. 1878-79.
District Savings Banks—							
Bengal	45	45	5,251	5,401	2·86	116	120
Assam	10	10	634	649	2·37	63	65
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47	47	2,824	3,006	6·44	60	64
Punjab	23	23	1,160	1,238	6·72	50	54
Central Provinces	19	18	768	711	*7·42	40	39
British Burmah	13	13	415	485	8·99	34	37
Berar	2	2	312	303	*2·88	156	151
India	5	7	860	1,247	45·	172	178
TOTAL	164	165	12,254	13,040			
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta	1	1	12,008	12,320	2·60	...	...
Ditto ditto Madras	1	1	11,472	11,738	2·32	...	...
Ditto ditto Bombay	1	1	29,852	30,761	3·05	...	...
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal	101	97	9,674	10,191	5·34	93	105
Ditto ditto Madras	36	36	2,562	2,315	*9·64	71	61
Ditto ditto Bombay	33	32	5,696	4,138	*27·35	173	129
GRAND TOTAL	340	333	83,518	84,503			

* Decrease.

In 1877-78 the balance of deposits at credit of the accounts in the District Savings Banks was Rs. 28,43,462, which increased to Rs. 32,87,537 at the close of the past year. The increase amounts to Rs. 4,44,075, or about 15½ per cent. There was, however, a falling off in the Presidency and Regimental Savings Banks. The decrease in the Presidency Savings Banks was Rs. 5,72,497 from Rs. 1,44,43,435 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,38,70,938 in 1878-79. In the Regimental Banks the decrease was Rs. 53,926, as the amount at the close of 1877-78 was Rs. 22,74,678, and that at the close of the past year Rs. 22,20,752. The falling off in the Presidency Savings Banks is, as far as has been ascertained, due partly to a more strict observance of the Rule regarding limit of deposit, and partly to the extension of the District Savings Bank system to the mofussil treasuries. The cause of the decrease in the balances of the Regimental Savings Banks has been explained above.

The total net decrease in the balance at credit of the depositors in all the Civil and Military Banks is Rs. 1,82,348; the amount on the 31st March 1878 was Rs. 1,95,61,575 and at the end of the past year Rs. 1,93,79,227.

The following table shows the balance of deposits at credit of depositors in the District Savings Banks in each province and that at credit of the accounts in the Presidency and Regimental Banks in India. It also gives the average balance in each Bank and at credit of each depositor:—

Provinces.	Balance of deposits. 1877-78.	Balance of deposits. 1878-79.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Average balance in each Bank. 1877-78.	Average balance in each Bank. 1878-79.	Average balance at credit of each depositor. 1877-78.	Average balance at credit of each depositor. 1878-79.
District Savings Banks—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	11,21,400	12,88,395	1,66,995	14·89	24,920	28,631	213	239
Assam	1,31,876	1,40,438	8,562	6·49	13,187	14,044	208	216
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,79,056	7,42,767	63,711	9·38	14,448	15,801	240	247
Punjab	3,46,096	4,23,883	77,787	22·48	15,047	18,430	298	342
Central Provinces	2,54,582	2,81,375	26,793	10·52	13,399	15,632	331	396
British Burmah	1,21,803	1,52,344	30,541	25·07	9,369	11,719	273	314
Berar	73,231	78,634	5,403	7·38	36,615	39,317	234	260
India	1,15,418	1,79,701	64,283	55·70	23,083	25,672	134	144
TOTAL	28,43,462	32,87,537	4,44,075					
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta	26,51,538	25,55,995	*95,543	*3·60	...	...	221	207
Ditto ditto Madras	22,96,546	21,24,115	*1,72,431	*7·51	...	...	200	181
Ditto dttto Bombay	94,95,351	91,90,828	*3,04,523	*3·21	...	...	318	299
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal	14,40,989	14,85,553	44,564	3·09	13,856	15,315	149	146
Ditto ditto Madras	3,78,504	3,78,420	*84	*·02	10,514	10,512	148	163
Ditto ditto Bombay	4,55,185	3,56,779	*98,406	*21·62	13,793	11,149	80	86
GRAND TOTAL	1,95,61,575	1,93,79,227	*1,82,348					

The depositors in the District Savings Banks are distributed in the following classes according to their callings :—

Classification of Depositors in District Savings Banks.

Provinces.	Class I. Professional. A. Having fixed incomes.	Class I. Professional. B. Having variable incomes.	Class II. Domestic.	Class III. Commercial.	Class IV. Agricultural.	Class V. Industrial.	Class VI. Indefinite or non-productive.	Total.
Bengal	3,194	506	340	198	58	18	1,087	5,401
Assam	329	40	49	43	7	2	179	649
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,588	91	786	50	14	25	452	3,006
Punjab	725	30	153	18	4	10	298	1,238
Central Provinces	345	26	51	61	10	6	212	711
British Burmah	209	48	83	38	...	23	84	485
Berar	139	9	83	4	...	4	64	303
India	219	8	478	18	38	403	83	1,247
Total, 1878-79	6,748	758	2,023	430	131	491	2,459	13,040
Total, 1877-78	6,547	766	1,650	437	145	399	2,310	12,254
Increase in 1878-79	201	...	373	...	...	92	149	786
Decrease in 1878-79	...	8	...	7	14	...	...	...

Of the 84,503 accounts 50,031 are held by the natives of the country and 34,472 by European and Eurasian depositors. The subjoined table shows in detail the number of native and of European and Eurasian depositors, the balances at their credit, and the amount of interest passed to them :—

	Number of Banks open.	Native depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Number of accounts.	Native depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Balance of deposits.	Native depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Amount of interest allowed.	European and Eurasian depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Number of accounts.	European and Eurasian depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Balance of deposits.	European and Eurasian depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions. Amount of interest allowed.	Total. Number of accounts.	Total. Balance of deposits.	Total. Amount of interest allowed.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
District Savings Banks—										
Bengal	45	4,979	11,32,647	36,835	422	1,55,748	6,202	5,401	12,88,395	43,037
Assam	11	565	1,13,848	4,099	84	26,590	872	649	1,40,438	4,971
N.-W. P. and Oudh	47	2,373	5,31,726	16,645	633	2,11,041	8,723	3,006	7,42,767	25,368
Punjab	24	796	2,53,998	8,508	442	1,69,885	5,464	1,238	4,23,883	13,972
Central Provinces	18	504	2,15,292	7,355	207	66,083	2,310	711	2,81,375	9,665
British Burmah	15	241	83,506	2,250	244	68,838	2,336	485	1,52,344	4,586
Berar	2	251	63,463	2,141	52	15,171	591	303	78,634	2,732
India	8	1,092	1,35,721	3,830	155	43,980	1,010	1,247	1,79,701	4,840
Total	170	10,801	25,30,201	81,663	2,239	7,57,336	27,508	13,040	32,87,537	1,09,171
Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta.	1	8,404	11,37,167	41,015	3,916	14,18,828	49,158	12,320	25,55,995	90,173
Do. do. Madras	1	8,099	13,55,313	45,870	3,639	7,68,802	24,556	11,738	21,24,115	70,426
Do. do. Bombay	1	22,727	70,36,796	2,54,011	8,034	21,54,032	77,169	30,761	91,90,828	3,31,180
Regimental Savings Banks, Bengal.	97	...	...	...	10,191	14,85,553	56,503	10,191	14,85,553	56,503
Do. do. Madras	36	...	...	...	2,315	3,78,420	15,126	2,315	3,78,420	15,126
Do. do. Bombay	32	...	...	...	4,138	3,56,779	17,671	4,138	3,56,779	17,671
Grand Total, 1878-79	338	50,031	1,20,59,477	4,22,559	34,472	73,19,750	2,67,691	84,503	1,93,79,227	6,90,250
„ 1877-78	343	48,378	1,21,72,768	4,47,688	35,140	73,88,807	2,70,071	83,518	1,95,61,575	7,17,759
Increase	...	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...
Decrease	5	...	1,13,291	25,129	668	69,057	2,380	...	1,82,348	27,509

It will be seen from the above table that the sum of Rs. 6,90,250 was passed to the depositors on account of interest at the close of the year under report against Rs. 7,17,759 in 1877-78.

The security deposit accounts numbered 1,070 on the 31st March last. This, in comparison with the previous year, shows an increase of 249. The balance at credit of these accounts has also increased from Rs. 2,00,304 to Rs. 2,50,617.

From the facts and figures given above it will be observed that the District Savings Banks continue to show progress, and that the Presidency and Regimental Banks have worked well.

The subjoined table shows at one view what progress the District Savings Banks have made during the past nine years :—

PROVINCES.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		187
	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bengal	542	67,310	1,201	1,82,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,631	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994	3,861	8,53,198	4,513	9,09,948	5,251	11,21,400	5,401
Assam	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,008	207	47,663	283	66,415	380	77,970	487	98,301	634	1,31,876	649
North Western Provinces	163	31,744	317	62,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,80,784	1,301	2,85,502	1,575	3,48,141	1,886	4,13,858	2,126	4,60,101	3,006
Oudh	16	2,477	90	20,046	198	61,559	298	1,00,011	366	1,31,900	439	1,80,218	510	1,98,004	698	2,18,055	
Punjab	163	19,296	231	52,028	337	89,838	488	1,43,575	669	2,04,081	821	2,55,318	978	3,03,439	1,160	3,46,696	1,238
Central Provinces	50	12,003	123	35,856	203	57,107	312	89,750	444	1,21,655	532	1,61,621	615	2,03,129	768	2,54,582	711
British Burmah	97	3,838	141	10,085	232	34,396	236	19,677	365	92,441	409	1,04,722	447	1,13,202	445	1,21,803	486
Berar	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121	202	45,873	277	59,254	312	73,241	303
India	48	6,078	97	17,993	162	33,356	353	51,015	344	64,747	713	94,718	880	1,14,155	860	1,15,418	1,247
TOTAL	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,659	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856	8,932	21,21,309	10,593	24,74,430	12,254	28,43,462	13,040

Ordered, that this report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in the eastern districts of Bengal, in Assam, and in the Punjab; in the North-Western Provinces, there was a slight shower in Meerut, and plentiful rain in Kumaun. Rain is in most provinces wanted for the spring crops. Agricultural prospects remain good on the whole. Public health good save in the Deccan.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 17th)	...	*Ragi* 25·43; standing crops in good condition; early dry crops being harvested; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·7; paddy and *cholum* being harvested, former withered in one taluk from want of rain, latter injured by blight in another; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·92.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·81; standing dry crops good; wet paddy being harvested, outturn ½ to full; 18 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Jan. 17th) (Madras)	...	*Ragi* 22·45; cultivation of second crop paddy in progress in four taluks, *ragi* in two; standing crops somewhat injured by insects; harvest of paddy and other crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 21·05; dry crops withering in four taluks and parts of four others; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¼ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·82; crops in good condition, but want of rain felt in two taluks; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura („ „)	...	*Ragi* 24·45.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 23·87; harvesting of second crop paddy completed.
Travancore („ „)	...	State of food market generally unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good except in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and western parts of South Arcot, where want of rain is still much felt.
Bombay— (Jan. 21st)		
Kurrachee ...	...	River on 16th 1 foot 10 inches against 1½ feet on same date last year; *rabi* crop coming on well; locusts about two tapas in Kotri taluka, some damage in one; disease in sheep and goats in Tatta; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather sultry, clouds gathering; *rabi* promising; small-pox continues in Naushahro taluka; mortality amongst camels and horses in taluka Badin and amongst camels in taluka Mohbatdero; locust-slightly damaged crops in Hyderabad taluka.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather foggy; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	All *rabi* crops in good condition; cotton healthy; sugarcane planting in progress; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever in five talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease disappeared; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature *nil* till 17th, afterwards gradually fell to 2 degrees cool; vapour in air slightly excessive; wind normal.
Poona (Jan. 18th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, 96 cases, 79 deaths.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops in inferior soil withering but good elsewhere; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	Prospects unchanged; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Slight fever in seven talukas; exotic cotton somewhat damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Second crop plants sprouting on coast; fever very prevalent; cattle disease less.
Rajkot ...	...	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops doing well throughout presidency; some damage by locusts in Sind; fever in Kanara, Dharwar, and Surat; 79 deaths from cholera in Poona city.
Bengal— (Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	0·06	Weather seasonable; state of winter crops good; cholera still prevailing in south; cattle disease in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops promising; *amun* has yielded an average crop; reaping of *amun* continues on low lands in few places; sporadic cases of cholera in Baripore; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; transplantation of *boro* paddy going on; fever in a mitigated form still prevalent in thana Burwa; cholera still prevails in Berhampore town, but in a milder type.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and foggy in mornings at close of week; cutting of winter rice nearly completed, outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted everywhere, especially in Raneegunge for *rabi* crops; health good.
Rungpore ...	1·18	Weather cool; crops favourable; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, prospects of crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Paddy harvested, good crop; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* crops.
Durbhanga ...	0·36	Prospects of *rabi* crops continue promising; harvesting of *aghani* rice finished; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being still harvested; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain during week in Rungpore, Darjeeling, Jalpáiguri, Duárs, Durbhanga, and Chittagong; rain wanted in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and in Burdwan, Nudden, and Jessore; elsewhere *rabi* prospects excellent; *aman* all harvested, except in low lands in a few places; outturn in most districts good; pulses being gathered and sugarcane cut and pressed in some districts; fever, cholera, and small-pox still reported in places; general health on the whole good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 20th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted; prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind easterly during the last two days; heavy clouds but with no result; wind changed this morning and clouds dispersed; crops looking well though rain wanted; general health good; prices stationary.
Jhánsi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rain would be beneficial; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* thriving; health good.
Agra („ „)	...	*Rabi* crops thriving favourably; cloudy; health improving.
Bareilly („ 21st)	...	Weather clear and cold; prospects good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain on 19th, ·1 yesterday.	Prospects good; health improving; prices falling slightly.
Kumaun (Jan. 20th)	13·0	Rain plentiful and seasonable.
Lucknow („ 21st)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *dhan* 30 seers.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	...	Sky clouded; rain wanted; crops promising.
Sitapur („ 21st)	...	East wind; rain breaking; prospects good.
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good, but rain wanted in places, health improving.
Punjab—(Jan. 20th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health improving.
Hissar ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops thriving; prices falling; health improving.
Umballa ...	·5	Health and crops fair.
Jullundur ...	·6	Agricultural prospects much improved; health good.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health and crops good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	·7	Agricultural prospects good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Prospects fairly good; health good.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Crops and health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in several districts has still further improved prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 21st)	...	Getting warmer; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Somewhat cloudy at intervals; *rabi* doing well; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy; *rabi* healthy and in ear; prospects good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Cloudy; rain required for *rabi* which is favourable for the present; slight small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Jan. 17th)	...	Clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	...	Clear and cold; harvest completed; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Clear at the commencement of the week; cloudy now; *rabi* generally good; *kharif* threshing continues in some districts.
British Burma—		
(Jan. 21st)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; crop outturn excellent.
Rangoon	...	A few cases of small-pox; small-pox and fever continue in Hanthawaddy district; otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Prome	...	Small-pox in Prome town and in portion of district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly gathered.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General health good; small-pox somewhat prevalent; some cholera and fever; slight cattle disease; favourable accounts of harvest.
Assam—(Jan. 21st)		
Gauháti	·46	Weather cool and chilly; reaping of *sali* crop completed; prospects of other crops favourable.
Sylhet	·05 Heavy rain last night.	Prospects still good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather cold; no rice crops on the ground; outturn good; common rice at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh	·65	Ploughing for *asu* crops going on; cloudy, damp weather; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 21st)		
Bangalore ...	...	Paddy and sugarcane being harvested; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent in some places, otherwise health good; prices continue to fall.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 21st)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops favourable; cotton below average.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops promising well.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* sowing progressing in some and finished in other places; no sickness.
Central India States—(Jan. 21st)		
Indore	..	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Sky cloudy.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 20 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Prospects and public health good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...		Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Public health still suffering from fever; general prospects good.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; wheat, gram and opium crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Jan. 11th)	...	Wells full; tanks drying; malarious fever declining; crops fair; much warmer.
Marwar (,, 10th)	...	Wells almost full; a month's water in tanks; health good; crops excellent; seasonable.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Jan. 17th)	...	Cloudy and close; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cloudy; prospects excellent.
Ajmere (Jan. 21st)	...	Cloudy; prospects and health good.
Jeypore ...	...	No report received.
Bhurtpore ..	...	
Ulwur (Jan 20th)	...	Prospects good; health improving.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1880.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate His Highness Ragbir Singh, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rájá of Jheend, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate H. J. Reynolds, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 26th January 1880.

No. 41.—The services of Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 108.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act) the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the provisions of Act IX (B. C.) of 1879 (The Court of Ward's Act) to the Districts of Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 113.—Consequent on, and with effect form the date of, the retirement of Mr. C. Lindsay,

Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, namely:—

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Officiating Judge, to be Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab;

Mr. A. Brandreth, Commissioner of the Jullunder Division, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 23.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend M. Lamert, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th November 1879.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 25.—The services of the Reverend Percy Nicolas, M.A., Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may have made over charge of his duties.

PATENTS.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 32.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 39 of 1879.—C. E. Blechynden, at present resident of No. 6, Moira Street, in the Town of Calcutta, for the preparation of rhea fibre.

No. 43 of 1879.—William Eppelsheimer, of No. 2, Copthall Buildings, Angel Court, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus employed in the propulsion of tramway cars by means of ropes or bands.

No. 65 of 1879.—Hamilton Lindsay Bucknall, through his attorneys, Messrs. William Henry Bushby and Edward William Bald, of Bombay, Merchants, trading under the style or firm of J. C. Bushby and Company, for improvements in sleepers for railways.

No 69 of 1879.—Algernan Edwin Abbott, Running Engine Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal, and Thomas Brammer, Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal, for preventing fires to railway trains caused through sparks from locomotive engines.

No. 74 of 879.—Thomas Quinlivan, Engineer, living in Rangoon, Burma, for the purpose of ploughing paddy fields.

No. 79 of 1879.—Robert Skene, Ice Manufacturer, of Nos. 61 and 62, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, for improvements in the machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of transparent ice.

No. 84 of 1879.—John Henry Pepper, lately Professor of Chemistry, &c., at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, England, but now residing at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for improvements in apparatus for producing optical illusions.

No. 85 of 1879.—Robert Chapman Anderson, of Woodgreen, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in galvanic batteries.

No. 87 of 1879.—Paul André Arthur Marie Auguste Favier, of Paris, France, for improvements in the process for extracting the fibres from textile plants, and especially from *Urtica utilis*.

FORESTS.

The 27th January 1880.

No. 66 *F.*—Mr. H. G. Young, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 28th January 1880.

No. 31 *I.-J.*—With reference to the rules published by Foreign Department Notification No. 2351.-J., dated 27th August 1879, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that in rule 8 thereof after the words "Court of Small Causes," the words "under Act No. XI of 1865 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)" shall be added; and that in the same rule to the first paragraph the following words shall be added, *viz.*, "all the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865 shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, apply to the Court of any Subordinate Judge or Munsiff when exercising the jurisdiction with which he is so invested."

MILITARY.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 3 *G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Bhopal Battalion are made, with effect from the 1st November 1879:—

Jemadar Heawul Singh, to be Subedar, *vice* Subedar Hoolas, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Havildar Rajkoowur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Heawul Singh, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 21 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1190G.-P., dated 18th June 1879, Mr. Max Denso, Consul for the German Empire at Karachi, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th November 1879.

No. 23 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1193G.-P., dated 18th June 1879, Mr. Max Denso, Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th November 1879.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 25 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden during the absence of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

No. 27 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden during the absence of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 415 *E.-P.*—The following Notification is published in substitution of Foreign Department Notification No. 2779 E.-P., dated 19th December 1879, which is hereby cancelled:—

In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Foreign Department Notifications No. 1365 P. and No. 1366 P., dated the 4th July 1878, that is to say:—

(*a*) In the former Notification, for the words "the Cantonments of Quetta and Mittri," the words "the District of Quetta and Cantonment of Mittri" shall be substituted.

(*b*) In the latter Notification, for the words "First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan," the words "Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the District of Quetta" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Cantonment of Quetta," the words "the District of Quetta" shall be substituted.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 108 *I.-P.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1756 I.-P., dated 18th December 1879, republishing for general information the "Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves with reference to their Indian possessions," the following separate Convention, under Article XIX of the said Treaty, is hereby published for general information:—

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a Treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the high contracting parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely:—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

Como pelo Artigo dezenove do Tratado datado de vinte e seis de Dezembro de 1878, e ratificado no dia seis de Agosto de 1879, entre Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Emperatriz da India, e Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal de dos Algarves, está estipulado que as Altas Partes Contractantes se obrigam a entregar uma á outra os individuos, que sendo accusados e convictos de crimes commettidos nos dominios da India, ou na jurisdicção d'uma das Partes, forem encontrados nos dominios da India ou na jurisdicção da outra Parte; e pelo mesmo artigo está tambem estipulado que as circumstancias e condições sob as quaes, e os crimes pelos quaes, taes individuos devem ser entregues, formarão o assumpto de uma convenção separada entre os Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza, para ser posta em execução com toda a brevidade possivel, logo depois da ratificação do dito Tratado.

Em conformidade com o dito artigo os abaixo assignados Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza como representantes, respectivamente, da parte de Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido de Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, e de Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves (daqui por diante intitulados as Altas Partes Contractantes), concordam que os ditos individuos sejam entregues sob as circumstancias e sujeitos ás excepções seguintes:—

(*a*) Quando o crime que servir de fundamento á extradição houver sido committido fora dos dominios da parte reclamante, attender-se-ha tambem á instancia, se a legislação da parte a quem tiver sido dirigido auctorizar o processo por esse crime, quando commettido fora dos seus dominios, e se o individuo reclamado fôr subdito da parte reclamante.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

(*b*) Conceder-se-ha a extradição pelos seguintes crimes :—

British Indian Penal Code.		Portuguese Penal Code.	
Crime.	Section.	Crime.	Article.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including—	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide...	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts ...	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360 being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 397
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child ...	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child ...	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, "dacoities," attempts to commit robbery, and belonging to a gang of thieves	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	313; 422 to 425 453
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	463
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating: false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking ...	443 to 446	House-breaking	380, Clause 1
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206 to 208, 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 455
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a "thug"	310, 311	Association of malefactors...	263
Belonging to a band of "dacoits" or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement...	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance ...	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint ...	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
Counterfeiting or fraudulent using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped papers	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes ...	463 to 468; 470 to 477.	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes ...	215 to 217; 219 to 223; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks ...	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks ...	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323; 452
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Article to disappear	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants, or used by any person as evidence	216 to 218; 221 and 222
Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Article	224	Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Article	190 to 196
Crimes against other Laws.			
Piracy by law of nations.		Piracy	162
Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

Codigo Penal de India Britannica.		Codigo Penal Pourtuguez.	
Crimes.	**Secção.**	**Crimes.**	**Artigos.**
Assassinato, homicidio culposo não chegando á assassinato, e causando a morte por um acto imprudente on negligente	299 a 304A	Homicidio voluntario, incluindo—	349
		Parricidio	355
		Envenenamento	353
		Infanticidio	356
		Homicidio involuntario causado por negligencia, &c.	368
Tentativa de assassinato ou homicidio culposo	307, 308, 511	Tentativa de homicidio	350 ; 6 a 11
Offensas corporaes, com ou sem gravidade ...	319 a 333 335 e 338	Ferimentos, offensas corporaes	359 a 367, 369
		As offensas corporaes nos termos dos Artigos 359 e 360, são exceptuadas nas circumstancias previstas nos Artigos 370, 377, e 378.	
Violação	375 e 376	Violação	394, 395 a 397
Subtracção de pessoas, occultação de pessoas subtrahidos, escravatura ou venda de menores para fins immoraes	360 a 373	Subtracçao e occultação dos menores ...	342 a 344
Attentado contra o pudor com violencia ...	354	Attentado contra o pudor com violencia ...	391
Aborto	312 a 316	Aborto	358
Exposição e abandono de infantes	317	Abandono e exposição de infantes	345 a 348
Furto	378 a 382	Furto	421 ; 424 a 431
Extorsões, roubos, "dacoities," tentativa de roubo, fazer parte de uma quadrilha de ladrões	383 a 402	Roubo	432 a 444
Apropriação criminosa de causa alheia, abuso de confiança	403 a 409	Furto, peculato, abuso de confiança... ...	313 ; 422 ; a 425 ; 453
Receptação de objectos furtados	410 a 414	Receptação de objectos furtados	463
Fraudes	415 a 420	Burla, abso de confiança	450 a 452 ; 456
Introducção occulta ou por violencia em casa alheia	443 a 446	Introducção em casa alheia	380, § 1
Quebra fraudulenta, disposição fraudulente de valores	206, 208 421 a 424	Quebra fraudulenta, simulação	447 a 849 ; 455
Arrombamento objectos fechados contendo valores	461 e 462	Rompimento de sellos por impregado publico ou outros	310 a 312
Ser "thug" ou fazer parte de uma quadrilha de ladrões ou salteadores	310, 311, 400, 401	Associação de malfeitores	263
Violencia contra a liberdade individual ...	344 a 348	Violencia contra a liberdade individual ...	331 a 333
Damno causado pelo fogo ou materias explosivas	435, 436, 438	Fogo posto	466 a 474
Damno causado a um navio ou designios com principio de execução tendentes a produzir morte, ferimento, ou injusta coerçao	437, 439, 440	Damnos	575 e 481
Fabrico de moeda falsa ou alterção da moeda legal, introducçao na circulação ou emissão de moeda falsa ou alterada, fabrico, posse ou uso de instrumentos destinados a fazer moeda falsa ou alterada	230 a 254	Fabrico de moeda falsa ou adulteração da moeda legal, introducção na circulação ou emissão de moeda falsa, fabrico ou uso de instrumentos destinados a fazer moeda falsa	206 a 214
Falsificaçao ou usa fraudulento de papel sellada, e sellos, cunhos ou marcas do Governo	255 a 263	Falsificação de sellos, cunhos, ou marcas de alguma authoridade ou repartição publica. Falsificação de papel sellado e introducção d'elle falso	228 e 229
Falsificação e uso de documentos falsos e fabrico de sellos com fim fraudulento	463 a 468 ; 470 a 477	Falsificação e uso de documentos falsos, e fabrico de sellos com fim fraudulento ...	215 a 217 ; 219 a 223 230 e 231
Uso de marcas de fabrico ou de propriedade e fraudes que lhe são respectivos	478 a 489	Uso de marcas falsas de fabrico de propriedade e fraudes que lhe são respectivas ...	230 e 231
Falso testemunho dado ou forjado contra alguem com animo de o fazer considerar réu d'um crime, e suborno para o mesmo fim	194 e 195	Falso testemunho e suborno dado para este fim	238 a 240
Gratificações ou interesses recebidos illegalmente por empregado publico ou para suborno de empregados publicos	161 a 165	Concussão, peita, corrupção e suborno de empregados publicos	314 a 323 ; 452
Occultaçao ou inutilisação das provas de qualquer crime	201	Occultação ou inutilisação dos objectos que constituem o corpo de delicto ou dos instrumentos do crime	464
Certidões ou declarações falsas feitas por empregado publico ou por alguem usadas como prova	197 a 200	Certidões ou declaraçães falsas feitas por empregados publicos ou por alguem usados como prova	216 a 218 ; 221 e 222
Evasão de custodia legal por accusação ou condemnação por crime especificado n'este Artigo	224	Evasão de custodia legal por accusação ou condemnação por crime especificado n'este Artigo	190 e 196
Crimes contra outras Leis.			
Pirataria segundo o direito internacional.		Pirataria	162
Assalto á bordo de um navio no mar alto com animo de destruir vidas ou causar grave prejuizo corporal.		Homicidio voluntario, &c.	349, 353, 355, 356
		Codigo Penal e Disciplinar de Marinha Mercante Portugueza.	
O motivar a perda ou destruição d'um navio no mar, a tentativa ou maquinações com o mesmo fim.		Perda ou destruição de navio deliberadamente motivada por individuo nelle embarcado...	42
Revolta ou maquinações para revolta entre duos ou mais pessoas á bordo d'um navio no mar alto contra a authoridade de capitão.		Todo o acto de rebelliõo commettido por mais de um terço da equipagem	46

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation, or punishable by the laws of both the eting Parties.

A extradição terá logar tambem pela cumplicidade ou participação em qualquer dos supramencionados crimes, ou pela tentativa d'esses crimes, quando a cumplicidade participação ou tentativa for punida pela lagislação das duas Altas Pertes Contractantes.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor-General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor-General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution, or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison, or brought to trial by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed:—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India:

Provided that when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes, which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless

(*c*) Nenhum subdito Britannico por nascimento ou por naturalisação será entregue pelo Governo ou auctoridades da India Britannica ao Governo ou auctoridades da India Portugueza; e do mesmo modo nenhum subdito Portuguez por nascimento ou naturalisação será entregue pelo Governo ou auctoridades da India Portugueza ao Governo ou auctoridades da India Britannica. A naturalição posterior á perpetração do crime não obstará á extradição.

(*d*) O Governador-Geral da India Britannica communicará de tempo a tempo ao Governador-Geral da India Portugueza uma relação dos Estados Nativos que, com os seus respectivos subditos, devem ficar collocados para os fins d'esta Convenção nas mesmas condições que a India Britannica e os subditos da Sua Magestade Britannica.

(*e*) Não terá logar a extradição se o individuo reclamado já tiver sido processado, absolvido, ou condemnado pelo mesmo crime pelo qual se pede a extradição. Se estiver processado por outro crime, será a extradição differida até que o processo esteja ultimado; e sea execução da sentença, se a houver, impedir a extradição, será addiada a fim de que a extradição possa realizar-se. Se em consequencia da extradição for condemnado a outra pena, as duas Altas Partes Contractantes providenciarão para que as penas sejam cumpridas segundo a prioridade da data da sentença.

(*f*) A extradição não terá logar quando depois de commettido o crime, ou de instaurada a acção, ou da condemnação, o individuo reclamado estiver izento da acção criminal ou da pena pela prescripção na conformidade da legislação do Estado a que é pedida a extradição.

(*g*) O individuo entregue não será detido na prisão, nem processado pela parte a quem foi feita a entrega, por quaesquer crimes ou motivos diversos dos que serviram de fundamento á extradição. Esta disposição não é applicavel aos crimes perpetrados depois da extradiçao.

(*h*) Se o individuo cuja extradição é pedida por uma das Altas Partes Contractantes fôr igualmente reclamado por outro ou outros Governos, em consequencia de crimes perpetrados nos seus respectivos dominios, ovservar-se-ha o seguinte:—

Se fôr subdito da Alta Parte Contractante que o reclamar, a extradição será feita a essa Parte. Se o não fôr a outra Alta Parte Contractante terá a faculdade de o entregar ao Governo reclamante, que no caso em questão lhe pareça com mais direito á ser preferido.

(*i*) A reclamação de extradição poderá ser feita por parte de Sua Magestade Britannica pelo Governo da India Britannica, ou pelo Governo da Presidencia de Bombaim, e por parte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima pelo Governo da India Portugueza.

Fica entendido que, quando o individuo reclamado fôr accusado de qualquer dos supramencionados crimes cujo julgamento não seja da exclusiva competencia da *High Court* ou da *Court of Session*, a reclamação poderá igualmente ser feita pelos Governadores dos estabelecimentos Portuguezes de Damão e Diu, em razão d'esses crimes perpetrados respectivamente n'aquelles estabelecimentos; e poderá ser enviada directamente a qualquer Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, dentro de cuja jurisdicção o individuo accusado se achar. O Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico instado, deferirá a esse pedido, entre-

he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions :—

On production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

Or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

Or on demand made by the Magistrate or police officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

Or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or police officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and police officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and, without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests, and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

gando o accusado, salvo as excepções e condições d'esta Convenção, e a menos que julgue, absolutamente necessario submetter o caso á auctoridade superior.

Qualquer Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, pode igualmente reclamar do Governo da India Portugueza, ou dos Governadores de Damão e Diu respectivamente, a extradição de qualquer individuo que se achar dentro da sua jurisdicção, accusado de haver commettido dentro da jurisdicção local d'esse Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, qualquer dos supramencionados crimes cuja maxima pena, pelo Codigo Penal Portuguez, não exceda a prisão por sete annos, ou o equivalente. Sujeita ás excepções e condições d'esta Convenção, essa reclamação será satisfeita entregando o accusado, salvo de julgar absolutamente necessario submetter o caso á auctoridada superior.

A auctoridade que receber a reclamação poderá proceder, ou mandar que se proceda, á investigação que julgar sufficiente para verificar a existencia de prova *primâ facie* de factos que constituem crime, pelo qual a extradição pode ser concedida segundo a clausula (*b*) d'esta Convenção, e na ausencia d'essa prova pode recusar a entrega do individuo accusado.

(*j*) As reclamações serão ordinariamente acompanhadas das citações ou mandados de prisão, ou copia authentica d'elles, expedidos pela auctoridade competente do Estado reclamante; e por uma declaração dos factos incriminados, e sufficientes informações para que se possa reconhecer a identidade do accusado.

Em casos urgentes, a prova sufficiente da existencia de um mandado de prisão expedido pela auctoridade competente poderá servir provisoriamente para fundamentar a reclamação.

(*k*) Se o individuo reclamado não houver ainda sido preso pelas auctoridades do Estado a quem fôr feita a reclamação essas auctoridades tratarão immediatamente de assegurar a comparencia do individuo reclamado.

(*l*) Qualquer individuo accusado de algum dos supramencionados crimes, quer seja ou não subdito da Parte em cujo dominio ou jurisdicção fôr encontrado, pode ser preso pelas auctoridades d'esses dominios :—

Mediante a apresentação do mandado de prisão emanado da auctoridade competente da outra Parte; ou

Mediante a communicação d'essa auctoridade competente, transmittida pelo correio, telegrapho, ou por outro meio, que affirme a existencia do mandado da prisão; ou

A requisição do Magistrado ou empregado de policia da outra Parte que tenha perseguido alem da fronteira o individuo accusado; ou

Havendo recibido conhecimento do facto criminoso communicado, quer por um queixoso particular, quer de outro modo; seja ou não o delinquente conhecido ou designado pelo nome.

(*m*) Qualquer Magistrado ou empregado de policia que tenha perseguido o accusado alem da fronteira terá direito á protecção e auxilio dos Magistrados e empregados policiaes do Estado para cujos dominios ou jurisdicção o accusado fugio. Estes proseguirão sem demora na diligencia; e, sem esperar as ordens da auctoridade superior, farão todas as necessarias buscas, pesquizas, diligencias, arrestos, e apoderar-se-hão da propriedade roubada, em conformidade com a legislação local sobre procedimentos criminaes.

The Magistrate or police officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or police officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or police officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests, and recoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences and the proceeds of such property and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance, and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdictions such criminals or articles are found; the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production

O Magistrado ou empregado de policia que houver perseguido o individuo alem da fronteira não entrará em casa ou edificio algum nem fará buscas ou arrestos, salvo na presença ou sob a auctoridade do Magistrado local ou empregado de policia; mas procederá subordinado aos Magistrados locaes ou empregados de policia, e auxilial-os-ha, se fôr requerido, em todas as necessarias buscas, pesquizas, diligencias, arrestos, e para recuperar a propriedade roubada.

(*n*) Quando algum individuo fôr preso nos dominios ou jurisdicção de uma das Partes por qualquer dos supramencionados crimes commettidos nos dominios ou jurisdicção da outra, dar-se-ha conhecimento ás auctoridades d'esta ultima Parte, que poderá então, se o accusado, fôr subdito do Estado onde fôr encontrado, reclamar que elle seja ahi processado, ou se elle não fôr subdito d'esse Estado, reclamar a sua extradição, como fica determinado n'este Artigo.

(*o*) Qualquer instrumento ou objecto que possa servir de prova será apprehendido a fim de ser apresentado á auctoridade competente, e no caso, de extradição, a fim de ser entregue com o criminoso, quando a extradição, se effectuar.

A apprehensão e a entrega comprehenderá os objetos roubados, ou os obtidos por outro crime, o producto d'esses objectos, e tuda que possa servir de prova do crime; e terá logar mesmo quando a extradição não poder effectuar-se, ou o processo não poder seguir, por causo da fuga ou morte do accusado.

Ficam salvos os direitos de terceiros aos instrumentos e objectos supramencionados.

(*p*) As despezas feitas com a apprehensão, prisão, sustento e conducção dos criminosos, e com o transporte dos objectos mencionados até á fronteira, serão por conta do Estado em cujo dominio ou jurisdicção o criminoso ou os objectos forem encontrados; as despezas com o transporte por mar e alem da fronteira ficarão por conta do Estado reclamante.

(*q*) O subdito Britannico que fôr accusado de ter commettido algum dos supramencionados crimes nos dominios ou jurisdicção Portugueza na India poderá ser perseguido pelas auctoridades Britannicas na India, como se o crime houvesse sido commettido na India-Britannica; e o subdito Portuguez accusado de ter commettido algum dos supramencionados crimes nos dominios e jurisdicção Britannica na India poderá ser perseguido pelas auctoridades Portuguezas; cômtanto que o accusado seja encontrado nos dominios ou jurisdicção do Estado de que fôr subdito e nao haja sido absolvido ou punido nos dominios ou jurisdicção em que commetteo o crime. Da participação e queixas de taes criminosos tomarao conhecimento as auctoridades de policia e judiciaes, independentemente da nacionalidade do quexoso, e na conformidade da legislação local.

(*r*) Em todas as causas crimes, e nas investigações dos crimes, os depoimentos das testemunhas, cuja comparencia não poder realisar-se sem excessiva demora, despezas ou difficuldades, poderão ser tomados pelas auctoridades judiciaes do Estado onde o crime houver sido commettido, em vista de carta rogatoria de inquirição expedida do outro Estado, e esses depoimentos ou as respectivas certidões serão reconhecidas como validas pelas auctoridades do outro Estado; devendo as auctoridades de um Estado auxiliar em todos os casos, e tanto quanto seja possivel, as da outra para obterem a comparencia das testemunhas; e sendo

of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If, within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest, no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport, and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party.

Provided that until the extradition takes place the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found; and that after the extradition the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominions or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,
Governor General of Portuguese India.

concedido um praso razoavel para a apresentação das provas antes da absolvição ou condemnação do accusado.

(*s*) Se dentro dedois mezes a contar da recepção da noticia da prisão se não houver requerido a extradição ou a instau ração do processo, o accusado poderá ser posto em liberdade. Será posto em liberdade, se dentro de um mez a contar do dia em que fôr conduzido á fronteira ou a um porto de mar, e ahi estiver á disposição do Estado reclamente, não fôr enviado para os dominios do outro Estado; podendo porém até que se verifique a extradição ser concedida fiança ao accusado, quando as leis dos dominios ou jurisdição onde elle fôr encontrado o permittirem, comtanto que depois da extradição o processo seja o determinado pelas leis do dominio e jurisdição do outro Estado.

(*t*) As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a auxiliar-se mutuamento na prisão e entrega dos desertores de suas armadas e exercitos, e a applicar todas as disposições d'este artigo ao crime de deserção.

Está resolvido que esta Convenção terá effeito desde o dia primeiro de Fevereiro de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

Feita em Calcutta aos trinta dias de Janeiro no anno de Nosso Senhor de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

LYTTON,
Vicerey e Governador Geral da India Britannica.

Feita em Pangim aos vinte dias de Janeiro no anno de Nosso Senhor de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,
Governador Geral da India Portugueza.

GENERAL.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 219 *G.-G.*—Captain H. A. Vincent, 1st Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Commanding at Goona, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant at Goona, pending further orders.

Captain Vincent assumed charge of the office of Political Assistant at Goona on the forenoon of 7th January 1880.

The 30th January 1880.

No 239 *G.-G.*—Mr. L. H. Griffin, C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has been placed temporarily on special political duty with the British Force under Lieutenant-General Sir F S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 247 *G.-G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., on special political duty with Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts' Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st February 1880.

No. 251 *G.-G.*—Captain A. Conolly, on special political duty at Ali Khel, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the date of being relieved of his duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th January 1880.

No. 391.—Read the undermentioned papers regarding the adoption of measures for ensuring a uniform system of exhibiting lights on vessels traversing Indian waters, and a better acquaintance by those in charge of native craft particularly, with that system and with the rules of the road at sea:—

Resolution of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3, dated the 13th September 1878.

Replies of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma—

No. 561, dated the 30th October 1878.
„ 948, dated the 13th November 1878.
„ 266, dated the 22nd February 1879.
„ 140-95, dated the 18th January 1879.

Read the following correspondence with the Foreign Department on the expediency of securing the observance of the rules for the exhibition of lights in the case of ships owned, not only by princes and subjects of Native States in India, but by extra-Indian States in direct relations with the Government of India :—

Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 494, dated the 13th September 1878.
From the Foreign Department—

No. 2751, dated the 11th October 1878.
„ 1018 E. G., dated the 30th April 1879.
„ 1036 E. G , dated the 10th May 1879.
„ 1294 E. G., dated the 14th August 1879.
„ 1329 E. G., dated the August 1879.

Read also—

A Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 92, dated the 24th July 1879, forwarding, for consideration, the recommendations made by a Court of Enquiry at Bombay, to the effect, that native craft should be compelled to carry lights, and conform in other respects to the regulations laid down for the navigation of British sailing vessels, and that all nakhudas of small vessels, and, in the case of larger vessels, the mates also, should be required to hold certificates of competency.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 13th September 1878 the Government of India discussed the following matters referring to—

(I)—the exhibition of lights by vessels in ports;

(II)—the exhibition of lights by vessels under weigh beyond port limits;

(III)—(*a*) the means to be adopted to secure a proper supply of lights in all vessels,

(*b*) the means to be adopted to secure that masters and mates of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights and the rule of the road at sea;

(IV)—the enforcement of the rules regarding lights by foreign vessels.

And the local maritime Governments were asked—

(*a*) to report, in regard to the second matter, how far the port rules at present in force in each province conform to the regulations of the Board of Trade in respect of lights other than anchor lights, and

(*b*) to give an opinion on point III (*b*), *viz.*, the means to be adopted for securing that the commanders and officers of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights, and of the rule of the road at sea.

2. With regard to the first matter, it was stated in the Resolution cited that the local Governments had made their port rules, passed under the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, conform as regards lights for ships at anchor to Article 7 of the Regulations of the Board of Trade for preventing collisions at sea. From the replies now received to the enquiry made under head (II), it appears that the local port rules (except in Calcutta where they are substantially in harmony with those of the Board) do not conform to the Regulations in respect of lights, other than anchor lights. The Governor General in Council requests that the local Governments will now publish the Regulations of the Board appended to the Order in Council of the 9th January 1863, and enforce their strict observance by all vessels. These Regulations will, however, be superseded from the 1st September 1880 by a revised set issued with the Order in Council, dated the 14th August 1879, of which copies are herewith forwarded. From that date they should be adopted and enforced in all British Indian ports, and His Excellency in Council desires that steps may at once be taken to give as much publicity as possible to these new Regulations, so that masters and

officers of vessels may have ample time to become acquainted with them and with the penalties which will be incurred by disregard of them. The local Governments may adopt any measures they think proper for making the Regulations widely known; it will suffice here to state that the suggestion of Mr. Morland, Deputy Conservator and Port Officer of Bombay, that a pamphlet should be printed, illustrated by diagrams and widely circulated, commends itself to the Government of India, and arrangements should accordingly be made for carrying it into effect in each province, copies being supplied to nákhudas and tindals of native craft at a small cost. This pamphlet might contain, besides a concise statement of the description of lights required by the Regulations to be exhibited by the several classes of vessels and steamers, a few of the most useful rules of the road at sea in the vernaculars used by the seafaring section of the population, and be illustrated by coloured diagrams, so that even those who could not read would be able to derive some idea of the nature of the rules, and when in doubt solve the difficulty by reference to the diagrams. The pamphlet, containing no more than 10 or 20 pages, might be printed in foolscap octavo size, and tindals and nákhudas might be required to produce it before port clearances are granted to their vessels. The Regulations of the Board of Trade, as explained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution of 1878, can be enforced under the existing law.

3. With regard to head III (*a*) (the means to be adopted to secure a proper supply of lights in all vessels), attention is invited to Chapter VI of the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, shortly to be passed into law, under which local Governments may appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and fog signals in pursuance of the Board's Regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Under this Chapter, Customs Collectors may refuse to grant port clearances unless vessels are certified to be so provided.

4. With regard to point III (*b*) (the means to be adopted for securing that the commanders and officers of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights and of the rule of the road at sea), it was suggested by the Government of Bombay that tindals and others in charge of native craft should be required to pass an examination in the Regulations regarding lights. Legislation would be necessary to carry out the suggestion, but the Governor General in Council is also doubtful whether the course suggested could be generally carried out in practice, seeing that the majority of the persons who would have to undergo the test are illiterate. From the documents now before the Government, it would appear that, although there is some difference of opinion, this doubt is shared by the majority of the local Governments and officers. The Government of Bombay now thinks that it would be sufficient were it simply generally made known to these persons that they are liable to punishment for disobedience of the Regulations, and if native craft were prohibited from leaving port without having a copy of them and without producing the green and red side lights they have to carry when under weigh. The Government of Bengal doubts whether native commanders of vessels below 200 tons should be required to pass an examination. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma would restrict the examination to the provisions of the Regulations pertaining to the exhibition of lights, and he would not compel persons in charge of native craft to pass in the rules of the road at sea. The Government of Madras, on the other hand, does not apparently anticipate any practical difficulty in the matter, and would have resort to legislation in view to making examinations obligatory. The question is now receiving the attentive consideration of His Excellency in Council, and orders on it will be separately issued hereafter.

5. The fourth matter relates to the means to be adopted for enforcing the Regulations regarding lights, &c., in the case of ships owned by foreign States in Asia, whether Indian or extra-Indian, or by subjects of those States. The Governor General in Council understands that the States of—

Khelát, Muscat, the Omán Coast, Zanzibar, Cochin, Travancore, Kutch, and Kattyawar,

are willing that the Regulations in question should substantially apply to their ships, and the revised Regulations accordingly should at once be communicated to them. Persons in charge of vessels plying under the colours of these States

will thus have ample time to become familiar with the Regulations, both in theory and practice, before their introduction and enforcement under penalties from the 1st September 1880. And the Government of India also, in the meantime, will address the Secretary of State for India, in view to the promulgation by Her Majesty in Council of the necessary order for legalizing the extension, except in regard to the Omân Coast, the Chiefs of which, though not objecting to the extension of the Regulations, appear to be unable to enforce their observance.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and of the Regulations issued under the Order in Council of the 14th August 1879 be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for information and the necessary action.

Ordered, that copies of the Resolution and of the Regulations be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Native States mentioned in the last paragraph; also to the Military (Marine) Department for information.

Ordered, that the Resolution and Regulations be published in the *Gazette of India*.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 14th day of August 1879.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted, that on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or such later day as might be fixed for the purpose by Order in Council, the Regulations contained in the table marked C in the schedule to the said Act should come into operation and be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of the said Act; but that Her Majesty might from time to time, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, by Order in Council, annul or modify any of the said Regulations, or make new Regulations in addition thereto or in substitution therefor; and that any alterations in, or additions to, such Regulations made in manner aforesaid should be of the same force as the Regulations in the said schedule:

And whereas, by the same Act, it was further provided, that whenever it should be made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country was willing that the Regulations for preventing collisions contained in Table C in the schedule to the said Act, or such other Regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said Act, should apply to the ships of such country when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, direct that such Regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country, whether within British jurisdiction or not; and it was further provided by the said Act, that whenever an Order in Council had been issued applying any Regulation made by or in pursuance of the said Act to the ships of any foreign country, such ships should, in all cases arising in any British court, be deemed to be subject to such Regulation, and should, for the purpose of such Regulation, be treated as if they were British ships:

And whereas, by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the said recited Act, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct:—First, that the Regulations contained in the schedule to the said Act should be modified by the substitution for such Regulations of certain Regulations appended to the said Order;

Secondly, that the said Regulations appended to the said Order should, on and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas, by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said Order of the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas, by Order in Council, dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council, for the purpose of explaining Articles 11 and 13 of the said Regulations, and of removing doubt and misapprehension concerning the effect of the said two Articles:

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty, that the Regulations contained in the Order in Council dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the additions to the said Regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, shall be annulled from the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and that there shall be substituted for the said Regulations and additions respectively the new Regulations hereinafter set forth:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the governments of the several foreign countries mentioned in the second schedule hereto are respectively willing that the Regulations contained in the first schedule hereto shall apply to ships of the said countries respectively whether within British jurisdiction or not:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct:—

First, that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the additions to the said Regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight shall be annulled, and that there shall be substituted for the said Regulations and additions respectively the new Regulations contained in the first schedule hereto.

Second, that the said Regulations contained in the said first schedule hereto shall, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said second schedule hereto whether within British jurisdiction or not.

C. L. PEEL.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Preliminary.

ART. 1.—In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

ART. 2.—The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

ART. 3.—A seagoing steam ship when under way shall carry—

(*a*) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, *viz.*, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ART. 4.—A steam ship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

ART. 5.—A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart: and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way.

The above ships when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

ART. 6.—A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

ART. 7.—Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use: and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on

their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 8.—A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizo n at a distance of at least one mile.

ART. 9.—A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

ART. 10. (*a*).—Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

(*b*) A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.

(*c*) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(*d*) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (*a*) of this Article.

(*e*) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.

(*f*) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

(*g*) All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.

ART. 11.—A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

ART. 12.—A steam ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows; that is to say—

(*a*) A steam ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(*b*) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(*c*) A steam ship and a sailing ship when not under way shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, &c.

ART. 13.—Every ship, whether a sailing ship, or steam ship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

ART. 14.—When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, *viz.*:—

(*a*) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.

(*b*) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(*c*) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*d*) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(*e*) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

ART. 15.—If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the mast of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

ART. 16.—If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ART. 17.—If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ART. 18.—Every steam ship, when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

ART. 19.—In taking any course authorized or required by these Regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, *viz.* :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

ART. 20.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

ART. 21.—In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or midchannel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

ART. 22.—Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

ART. 23.—In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No ship under any circumstances, to neglect proper precautions.

ART. 24.—Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ART. 25.—Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by Local Authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

ART. 26.—Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Austria-Hungary.	Italy.
Belgium.	Netherlands.
Chili.	Norway.
Denmark.	Portugal.
France.	Russia.
Germany.	Spain.
Great Britain.	Sweden.
Greece.	United States.

No. 428.—Messrs. J. Dillon and W. Alpin having been respectively appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master General, Bengal, and Compiler of Post Office Accounts, received charge of the said offices on the 17th January 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 67.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. J. Swinton, Royal Artillery, to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

No. 68.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant F. A. Harris, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 69.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Gurbaj Singh, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Gomandha Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Lachman, to be Subadar, *vice* Gomandha Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Kan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachman, promoted; Jemadar Kan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Sibsahie Singh, "Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Dialla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirat Singh, invalided; Havildar Rupa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, invalided,—16th December 1879.

No. 70.—Jemadar Nissar Ally Khan, appointed on probation to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 972 of 1877, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 12th December 1877.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 71.—Second Class Apothecary A. Fitzgibbon, V.C., is struck off the list of the Subordinate Medical Department.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 72.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave.—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. P. Turton, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stansfeld, Infantry,—(p. a.) for one year, twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. W. Deane, S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 13th Bengal Lancers,—(m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves,—(m. c.) for one year—three days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 73.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Erskine Grant Langmore, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 31st January 1880, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 74.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar Major Appoo, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—1st November 1879.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Major Sheik Nuther, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Narrainsawmy, "Bahadur," promoted,—1st November 1879.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Lieutenant W. L. Searle, late I. N., Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, and acting at Calcutta, to be Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th October 1879, *vice* Commander G. T. Robinson, deceased.

Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew, late I. N., Marine Store-keeper, Bombay Dockyard, and Acting Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to be a Superintendent of Marine, H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th October 1879.

Lieutenant Carew is posted to Bombay, *vice* Lieutenant Searle, transferred to Calcutta.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—Mr. R. Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, under Section 8, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January 1880.

No. 25.—Captain R. A. Sergeaunt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is appointed Revenue Assistant, Railway Branch, Public Works Secretariat, of the Government of India.

No. 26.—The services of Lieutenant H. D. Love, R.E., Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 26th January 1880.

No. 27.—The orders* of the Punjab Government appointing Mr. H. Garbett, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Bari Doab Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Earle, are confirmed.

* Notification No. 212 E.-I., dated 13th January 1880.

The 27th January 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. F. L. Brown, C.E., Officiating Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, returned from the furlough granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated 1st March 1879, on the 20th December 1879, afternoon. Mr. Brown was on subsidiary leave from the 21st December 1879 to the 11th January 1880, both dates inclusive.

The 28th January 1880.

No. 29.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in that Branch, and posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

No. 30.—In supersession of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has decided that the Railway in course of construction or survey from the Indus Valley Railway to Kandahar shall in future be called the Kandahar Railway, and that it shall be divided into three sections for construction purposes, *viz.* :—

1 or Jacobabad Section,
from the junction to the foot of the hills at the Nari Gorge near Sibi ;
2 or Hurnai Section,
from the foot of the hills at the Nari Gorge to Kuchlak ;
3 or Gulistan Karez Section,
from Kuchlak to Kandahar.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates is appointed as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, on probation, in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 34.—Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment under Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, with effect from 31st December 1879, afternoon.

No. 35.—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, having passed the examination required under the provisions of Public Works Code Chapter II, i, 16, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Engineers from the 9th October 1879.

No. 36—

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT., No. 303G, dated Fort William, the 30th January 1880.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF ENGINEERING STAFF CONSEQUENT ON LATE REDUCTIONS.

The reductions in the Engineer Staff, under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2079, dated 31st July 1879, having been generally brought to a close, though it may still be necessary to give special leave to some Officers of Royal Engineers, when they return in considerable numbers from the Kabul Campaign, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following bases on which to make promotions in the Engineer Establishment.

2. The scales of Executive and Assistant Engineers noted below have been arrived at on a consideration of the numerical strength of the Department under the Government of India on the 1st April last. It is found that the ratio of the number of Executive Engineers to that of Assistants was very nearly as 3 to 4, and the sanctioned scale of those classes is framed on that ratio. The numbers of Chief and Superintending Engineers were determined in Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1506-33 E.-G., dated 28th August 1879.

3. The total of the requirements of all Provinces has been ascertained to be approximately as follows, and this has been accepted provisionally as the total sanctioned strength of the Engineer Staff throughout India :—

18 Chief Engineers.
46 Superintending Engineers.
356 Executive „
476 Assistant „

or a total of 896.

Deducting the number in Madras and Bombay there will be—

14 Chief Engineers.
37 Superintending Engineers.
285 Executive „
381 Assistant „

or a total of 717 officers directly under the Government of India.

These, again divided according to provisional scales and Code rules, become as follows :—

Chief Engineers,	I Class	6		
„ „	II „ ...	4		
„ „	III „ ...	4		
				14
Superintending Engineers,	1st Grade	... 13		
„ „	2nd „	... 12		
„ „	3rd „	... 12		
				37
Executive Engineers,	1st Grade	... 55		
„ „	2nd „	... 69		
„ „	3rd „	... 71		
„ „	4th „	... 90		
				285
Assistant Engineers,	1st Grade	... 128		
„ „	2nd and 3rd Grades and Apprentices	... 253		
				381
	TOTAL	...		717

4. The following is the distribution according to provisional scales :—

PROVINCE.	Chief Engineers, I, II & III.	Superintending Engineers.	Executive Engineers. 1	2	3	4	Assistant Engineers. 1	2 & 3.	
Bengal	2	6	7	9	9	11	16	32	92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	4	9	11	11	13	20	39	109
Punjab	2	5	7	10	10	12	18	35	99
Local Administrations.	2	5	9	9	10	16	19	38	108
Military Works	1	5	5	6	7	8	12	23	67
Railways	5	12	18	24	24	30	43	86	242
	14	37	55	69	71	90	128	253	717

5. The Provincial and Irrigation Branches under the respective Local Governments are treated as one in accordance with the plan laid down for ultimate adoption in para. 8 of Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 15 6-33 E.-G., dated 28th August 1879.

6. It was also originally intended that the Executive and Assistant Engineers under Local

Administrations should be brought on one list for promotion on 1st April 1880, but in dealing practically with the reduced establishment it has been found necessary to anticipate this arrangement.

7. The strength of the establishment actually on the permanent list, compared with the provisionally sanctioned scale, is as follows:—

		Actual.		Sanctioned.	
Chief Engineers,	I Class...	6		6	
" "	II " ...	4		4	
" "	III " ...	2		4	
		—	12	—	14
Superintending Engineers,	1st Grade..	13		13	
" "	2nd " ...	8		12	
" "	3rd " ...	9		12	
		—	30	—	37
Executive Engineers,	1st Grade ...	57		55	
" "	2nd " ...	60		69	
" "	3rd " ...	62		71	
" "	4th " ...	74		90	
		—	253	—	285
Assistant Engineers,	1st Grade ...	132		128	
" "	2nd & 3rd Grades and Apprentices	379		253	
		—	511	—	381
			806		717
			+89		

or 89 officers in excess of requirements, who will have to be borne on the several lists as supernumeraries.

8. The promotions therefore on the whole will be as follows:—

Superintending Engineer to Chief Engineer, III	2*
2nd Grade to 1st Grade Superintending Engineer	2
3rd Grade to 2nd Grade Superintending Engineer	6
Executive Engineer to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade	9†
Assistant Engineer, 1st, to 4th Grade Executive	41‡

9. But, before making promotions on the several lists, it is necessary to make some transfers, and to take the opportunity of removing all Civil Engineers from the Military Works Branch, and replacing them by Military Officers. Having regard however to the large number of Royal Engineer Officers of the Military Works Branch now absent on field service, the Civil Engineers of that Branch will remain temporarily attached to it until the Inspector General can dispense with their services. The transfers are made in Notification No. 37 of this date. All transfers will have effect from 31st December 1879, and all promotions to vacancies now existing, whether arising from retirement or other casualty, will have effect from 1st January 1880.

10. The promotions may be made to fill vacancies without any reference to the rule laid down in Public Works Code I, ii, 75, but all Supernumeraries in a grade must be absorbed before a promotion can be made to that grade.

11. The promotions ordered by the Governor General in Council from Executive to Superintending Engineer, and in higher classes and grades, are published in Notification No. 38 of this date.

12. In making the promotions from the rank of Executive to Superintending Engineer, the Governor General in Council has accepted the recommendations of the Local Governments and Administrations for the appointments to the vacant posts in their Provinces: but promotions to the class having once been made, further advancement in it, and to the position of Chief Engineer, will be regulated by the Government of India on general considerations.

13. Referring to Public Works Code, Chap. I, Sec. ii, para. 46, henceforward the salaries of Chief Engineers will be personal and irrespective of the post in which they may be employed. A Standing Order will issue correcting the Code accordingly.

14. The following changes will be required in the table of periodical returns in the Departmental Code VI, vi, 57, which will shortly be corrected by Standing Order. Local Administrations should submit half-yearly Recommendation Rolls for promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers which will be due in this Office on the 28th February and 31st August, in addition to the annual one at the head of the table, which should now include recommendations for all steps above 1st Grade Executive Engineer, both for Local Governments and Administrations. The rolls ordinarily due on 28th February next should be submitted at once to enable the Government of India to make promotions on the general list for Local Administrations, and on those of the Military Works and Railway Branches.

15. The Governor General in Council has also had under consideration the subject of temporary promotions from grade to grade within a class. The system has led to complications, and in view of the number of permanent promotions now made, His Excellency in Council has decided that there shall be no further grade to grade promotions, but temporary promotions may continue to be made from class to class under existing rules.

16. The figures in the table in para. 4, showing the provisionally sanctioned scales, are subject to revision as the detailed tabular statements are received and considered by the Government of India. It is not intended to allow in Provinces, Administrations, or Branches of the Department, any margin over strength of staff required to fill sanctioned appointments in the Engineer Establishment on account of absentees on furlough, &c.

17. Where the total number of officers on any list exceeds the provisionally sanctioned scale (Code I, ii, 74), those in excess, beginning at the junior officer in the lowest grade, are to be entered as Supernumeraries, and their names printed in italics at the foot of the list.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for information and guidance.

No. 38.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 303G. of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st January 1880:—

To Chief Engineer, Class III.

Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India (with effect from 1st January 1879).

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.

To Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jeffreys, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

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* 14—12 = 2 (A).
† 37—30+2 (A) = 9 (B).
‡ 285—253 +9 (B) = 41.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Bengal.

Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

* * * * *

To Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways.

Mr. H. Garbett, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Punjab.

Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

Major J. M. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Bengal.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal.

Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways.

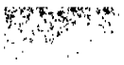
Major J. P. Steel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, who is hereby confirmed in his appointment as Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, in the Public Works Department.

GENERAL.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 303 G of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the under-mentioned transfers :—

Names.	Rank and Grade.	From	To	
Birney, Major J., R. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Military Works Branch.	State Railways under Director General, Railways.	On furlough.
Blair, Major H. F., R. E. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Harington, W. B. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bengal.	
Penny, A. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	State Railways under Director General, Railways.	
Dodsworth, G. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
LeLievre, E. ...	Ditto 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto ...	Bengal.	
Lackersteen, M. R. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	State Railways under Director General Railways.	
Hilton, J. E. ...	Ditto 4th Grade.	Ditto ditto ...	Punjab	On furlough.
King, W. H. ..	Ditto 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto .	Bengal.	
Birkbeck, M. ...	Ditto 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto ...	State Railways under Director General, Railways.	
Ashhurst, F. H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto ditto ...	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	On furlough.
Morse, F. W. ...	Ditto ditto, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto ...	State Railways under Director General of Railways.	
Harman, J. M. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Bailey, R. J. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Fox, F. G. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Jewett, T. H. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Wyatt, J. C. ...	Ditto 2nd Grade	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Corrigan, S. A. L. ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Lamb, G. F. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
M'Kenzie, P. ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Jones, A. J. P. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Bengal ...	On furlough.
Davies, J. D. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ..	On furlough.
Grant, A. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Hœrnle, O. . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Baroda Prosada Bosu ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Kally Podo Sen ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Duperier, Lieut. H. W., R. E.	Ditto ditto ...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Military Works Branch.	
Glennie, Lieut. E., R. E. ...	Ditto 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Graves, Captain H. A. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Cather, Lieut. T. P., R. E. .	Ditto 2nd Grade	Punjab ...	Ditto ditto.	
Bowyer, Lieut. W. G., R. E.	Ditto 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Scott-Moncrieff, Lieut. G. K., R. E.	Ditto 2nd Grade	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Appleton, Lieut. H., R. E....	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Abbott, Lieut. H. E. S., R. E.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Owen, T. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	State Railways, under Director General of Railways.	Bengal.	
Wells, Lieut. H. L., R. E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ditto ...	Military Works Branch.	
Burn-Murdock, Lieut. J., R. E.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Jennings, Lieut. R. H., R. E.	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
Newmarch, Lieut.-Col. G., R. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	British Burmah	Ditto ditto ...	On furlough.
Kenney, Lieut. A. H., R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, tem-	Central Provinces.	Ditto ditto.	



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 2 of 1880.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 24, issued from this Department on 2nd November 1878,

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st July 1880 the exhibition of *maroon* lights from the Krishna Shoal Light-vessel will be discontinued, but the *blue* light will be shown every half hour as at present.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,

In charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department; *The 21st January 1880.*

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 823, 830, 70*b*, and 748*b*, and Light List for 1880.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 134, 15*d*, and 103*b*, and Light List for 1879, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of 1880.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.

FALSE POINT.

Exhibition of New Fixed Light.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 29, dated 4th September 1879:—

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st February 1880, the blue lights and rockets now shewn from False point light-house will be discontinued and the new light exhibited.

The light will be a *fixed white* light, elevated 129 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward, from a distance of 19 miles.

The tower—which is of red granite, with a large white star in the centre, facing east—is 132 feet high from base to vane.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the 1st order.

Position: Latitude, 20° 20′ 20″ N.; longitude, 86° 44′ 0″ E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 26th January 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 1681, 829, 70*a* and 748*b*, and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1172 and 103*a*, and Light List for 1880, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1880.

No. 157.—The resignation of Mr. E. B. M·Drew, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, published in Notification No. 118, dated the 20th November last, is hereby cancelled, and he is placed on the half-pay list, with effect from the 8th November 1879.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1880.

No. 114.—Under Act 22 of 1876, Section 3, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been elected a Trustee of the Indian Museum, in the place of Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, resigned.

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has appointed the Revd. Dr. A. F. R. Hoerule, in the place of Mr. T. S. Isaac, resigned. Mr. J. Crawfurd and Dr. T. R. Lewis, in the place of Major J. Waterhouse, gone to England, and of Mr. H. B. Medlicott, appointed President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees,
Indian Museum.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 23rd January 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Bundelcund Road Division to Baboo Ashootosh Mitter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 21st January 1880.

No. 180 *C.S.*—Mr. E. G. Foy, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 23rd December 1879, he having passed the examination prescribed in paragraph 17 of Chapter II, Section I, of the Revised Public Works Code.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th January 1880.

No. 4.—The Darjeeling Division, Military Works, is hereby abolished as a separate division, and incorporated with the Fort William Division, Military Works, as a sub-division.

The 17th January 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Jullundur Division, Military Works, with effect from forenoon of 1st November 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 21st January 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 1205, dated 12th December 1879, and in continuation of Meerut Command Notification No. 2, dated 2nd January 1880, Captain A. E. Ward, B.S.C., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 15th January 1880.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 24th January 1880.

No. 64.—Honorary Lieutenant Mole, Assistant Engineer, transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, reported his departure from the Kasauli Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 5, dated the 9th instant, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, reported his departure for Lucknow on the afternoon of 20th January 1880.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 23rd January 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 5, dated 9th January 1880, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., joined his appointment as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1880.

No. 16.—Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway Survey to the Rawalpindi-Peshawar Railway.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Officiating Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of Works, is transferred in the same capacity to the Pindi-Peshawar Railway for employment on the Attock Bridge over the Indus.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 1.—Mr. R. J. Woods, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur to the Larkhana Division for the benefit of the public service.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 23rd January 1880.

No. 17.—Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 3rd January 1880.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 476, dated 19th November 1879, Mr. C. L. Biscoe joined the Traffic Department of this Railway on the forenoon of the 15th October 1879.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 21st January 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 49, dated 24th December 1879, Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the charge of the 2nd Division of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway. Mr. Carter reported his arrival at Nusseerabad on the 9th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 14th January 1880.

No. 1.—Mr. A. E. Behrman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Marwar Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 19th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec., Western Raj. State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Digambar	... Patna College.
2	„ Ramnath	... Presidency College.
3	„ Sureschandra	... Ditto.
4	Ghosh, Nagendranath	... Ditto.
5	Sibaprasad	... Agra College.
6	Gobindaprasad	... Muir Central College.
7	Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	... Hugli College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1	Basu, Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Jagadischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Harischandra	... Hugli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	... Ditto.
	„ Ramanimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
10	Das, Rasikchandra	... Canning College.
	DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	De, Narendralal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Doran, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Satyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	... Presidency College.
	Goswami, Jadunath	... Ditto.
	Guin, Srinibas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	... Rajshahye College.
	Lahiri, Chandrakanta	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	... Hugli College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Rajeswar	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binodlal	... Canning College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramprasanna	... Presidency College.
	Rashakbihari	... Agra College.
	Ray, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	... Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
30	Sen, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Dacca College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	Sen Majumdar, Jadabchandra	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Purendranarayan	... Patna College.
36	Som, Trailokyanath	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Amarnath	... Canning College.
	Arndt, Geo.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Awadhkisor	... Patna College.
	Bajpai, Benimadhab	... Canning College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	„ Jagannath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Patna College.
	„ Surendranath	... Presidency College.
	Bansidhar	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Girischandra	... Teacher.
	„ Nandakumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... Muir Central College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.

	Bhattacharyya, Jogneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	Hugli College.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
20	,, Priyagopal	...	Hugli College.
	,, Sanatan	...	Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Presidency College.
	Choteylal	...	Canning College.
	Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hugli College.
	,, Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	De, Anandamohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Dwarkadas	...	Lahore College.
30	Fariduddin, Ahmad	...	Hugli College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	,, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sasikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
	Hati, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Hariprasanna	...	Dacca College.
	Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
40	Laha, Nabadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Maitra, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rajendralal	...	Free Church Institution.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Bankimchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Gopendrachandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Jadunath	...	Teacher.
	,, Syamaldhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Muhammad Ismail	...	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
50	,, Charuchandra	...	Patna College.
	,, Jogneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
	,, Phanibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Purnachandra	...	Muir Central College.
	Niblett, R. H.	...	Ditto.
	Pande, Hariram	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur College.
60	,, Nagendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Nikunjabihari	...	Hugli College.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Katak College.
	Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
	,, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Takrimuddin	...	Ditto.
69	Umr Bakhsh	...	Lahore College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examination :—

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Das, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
Datta, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th January 1880.

ATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1880.

PARTICULARS	4 PER CENT. LOANS									4½ PER CENT. LOANS								TOTAL AMOUNT.
	4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33.	Of 1836-38.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870	Of 1871.	Of 1879.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	
ance of 31st December 1879	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,610	30,83,500	2,45,73,900	1,13,69,600	2,05,51,900	3,19,77,900	40,17,900	3,61,500	97,84,800	7,90,82,400	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,68,600	19,04,42,092
l—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	..	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1880	...	...	...	...	1,600	9,96,200	52,300	84,400	1,57,500	13,000	..	1,48,500	3,58,300	...	...	...	...	18,11,800
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,610	30,85,100	2,55,70,100	1,14,33,900	2,06,36,300	3,21,35,400	40,30,900	3,61,500	99,33,300	7,94,44,700	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,68,600	19,22,69,892
luct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	1,600	42,500	1,800	35,000	59,400	10,200	...	10,000	69,000	...	...	..	16,000	2,47,900
nce on 15th January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,610	30,84,100	2,55,27,600	1,14,32,100	2,05,98,300	3,20,76,000	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,23,300	7,93,75,700	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,52,600	19,20,21,992

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,670 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,199 lakhs.

„	16th Nov. 1879 to 30th Nov.	„	„	„	27 „	„ „ 6 „
„	1st Dec „ to 15th Dec.	„	„	„	32 „	„ „ 2 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	5 „	„ „ 7 „
„	1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880	„	„	„	18 „	„ „ 2 „
					3,752 lakhs.	3,177 lakhs.
					4,177 „	
				Balance against India	425 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 27th January 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th January 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office — Rs. 67,13,368 7 8			
Public Deposits at Branches — Rs. 1,34,11,607 11 0	2,01,24,976	2	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,59,52,463	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,16,343	12	0
Sundries	10,88,208	13	4
RUPEES	8,05,72,082	7	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,14,69,745	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	71,31,714	8	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,53,111	11	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,50,35,037	5	3
Balances with other Banks	6 18,801	11	6
Bullion	27,843	4	0
Dead Stock	9,84,289	14	3
Stamps	8,139	15	6
Sundries	5,09,352	0	5
	4,18,38,035	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office — Rs. 1,80,55,163 11 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches — Rs. 2,06,78,883 1 11	3,87,34,047	0	9
RUPEES	8,05,72,082	7	10

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 29th Jan. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accnt. & Dep. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON — General Treasury.	Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION — Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 19		2,40,739		100	86,63,614	37,86,574
„ 20	2,65,158	7,16,418	...	2,65,591	86,82,161	35,71,731
„ 21		2,35,908		2,65,591	82,01,339	32,81,478
„ 22	...	3,22,463	...	2,65,591	81,08,459	30,77,586
„ 23		2,60,620	7	2,65,587	79,11,933	27,89,817
„ 24		69,933		2,65,587	77,70,970	27,23,098

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th Jan. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 29th January 1880 ... Rs. 1,74,97,044-8-8

W. WATERFIELD, *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *The 30th January 1880.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Nowshera, this 26th day of January 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 321Rde.—490, Corporal Henry Charles Smith.
Age,—25 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, hazel
Date of Desertion,—18th January 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—15th March 1879.
At what Place Enlisted.—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Brighton, Sussex.
Marks,—Scar on left chin, lower incisors in two rows.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Supposed to be in plain clothes.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS.—Had a pass to Agra, which expired on 17th January 1880.

A. J. R. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.,*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
231	... D 18—18180 ...	100	H. Prince, Esq., Bombay.
232	... D 14—30295 ...	20	Asutose Bhuttacharjee, Aligarh.
233	... D 12—13474 ...	5	The Commissioner of Inland Customs, Agra.
	D 14—28336 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
228	... D 12—16530 ...	5	Baboo Hem Chandra Mookerjee, Cawnpore.
229	... D 11—40441 ...	10	Mr. John Thomas, Bandikui.
230	... D 18—45021 ...	100	Suntock Chand Sidkharan Indore.
	„ —45022 ...	100	

ALLAHABAD, *The 28th January 1880.*

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W4	... M 25—15479 ...	100	Lieut. J. Meade, Mardan, Punjab.
	M 37—56214 ...	100	
W5	... M 34—26159 ...	20	Janárdhan Bábáji, Kárwar.
W6	... M 46—09630 ...	50	Maria Felicidade Panet,

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H16	... M 34—38927 ...	20	Mohun Singh, Barámato.
H17	... M 35—92362 ...	50	Dorábji Rustomji and Co., Ahmedábád.
	M 42—31507 ...	10	
H18	... M 37—39233 ...	100	Máneekji Dossábhoy Frámroze, Deoláli.
H20	... M 33—89236 ...	20	Major C. Bayley, Political Agent, Haraoti.
	M 8—0 0062 ...	5	
H21	... M 8—46562 ...	5	J. Bourke, Surgeon-Major, Pesháwar.
H22	... M 47—93277 ...	10	Ruttonji Merwánji Mehta, Secunderabád.
H23	... M 48—10476 ...	10	Máneekji Cursetji Narimán, Naosári.
M4	... M 2—46968 ...	5	Liládhar Javerchand, Bombay.
	D 10—31815 ..		
M5	... M 30—33105 ...	10	Vasantráya Dalpatram, Bombay.
	„ —33407 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 27th January 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
371	... O 67—01667 ...	100	Babu Brojo Kissore Dey.
372	... O 30—48364 ...	50	Messrs. Enamoollah & Co.
376	... O 55—43511 ...	20	Babu Mohinimohun Basu.
378	... O 72—97550 ...	1,000	Shaik Hoosainee.
379	... O 73—18378 ...	1,000	Babu Sitaram Choudhuri.
	O 67—22113 ...	100	
	„ —51153 ...	100	
	O 66—03114 ...	100	
380	... L 56—74825 ...	5	Babu Parbutty Churn Bose.
381	... O 55—71011 ...	20	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	A 10—39018 ...	20	
	L 29—27396 ...	5	
	L 56—44546 ...	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
438	... O 25—85859 ...	20	Lieutenant C. W. Ford.
	L 16—30795 ...	5	
440	... L 31—72576 ...	5	Mrs. E. Harvey.
441	... L 30—72453 ...	5	Abdool Aziz.
	„ —72454 ...	5	
442	L 15—93979 ...	5	Babu Rojonikant Ghosal.
443	... O 21—85423 ...	20	Raghoo Nath Das Madangopal.
444	... A 82—25309 ...	20	Babu Nobin Chunder Roy.
	A 80—14492 ...	10	
445	... O 49—70338 ...	10	Babu Deno Nath Rokhit.
446	... O 67—03453 ...	100	Babu Shama Churn Mookerjee.
	O 34—96267 ...	100	
	O 30—80524 ...	50	
	O 57—25736 ...	20	
	„ —10688 ...	20	
	O 25—85446 ...	20	
227	... L 25—50590 ...	5	Mr. J. Reynolds.
	L 21—18957 ...		
228	... O 58—30694 ...	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	O 57—92080 ...		
229	... A 96—48382 ...	10	Babu Anunto Lal Mullick.
	L 59—49533 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—27133 ...	20	C. Ghontiah, Draughtsman, Eastern Delta Division Office, Kistna.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
I 10—29360 ...	10	Goodivada Swamy, Chettipett, Godavery District.

COCONADA,
The 14th January 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4	... E 8—22787 ...	5	Ahmud Jan, Loodiannah.
	E 12—84334 ...	20	
5	... E 15—56677 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
6	... E 13—55932 ...	100	The Honorable J. S. Napier, 92nd Highlanders, Cabul.
	„ —55935 ...	100	
	„ —55942 ...	100	
	„ —55939 ...	100	
	„ —55940 ...	100	
	„ —55937 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
2	... E 15—57947 ...	50	Duryao Singh, Lahore.
13	... E 13—54150 ...	100	Polo Mull, care of Batalia Ram, Office of Inspector General of Registration, Lahore.
	„ —58702 ...	100	
	„ —55782 ...	100	
136	.. E 8—17520 ...	5	Juggut Singh, Lahore.
4	... E 13—32272 *	100	Munda Singh of Keerka, Zillah Lahore.
	„ —32271 *		

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 24th January 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
97	... B 56—68422 ...	10	T. Saravanamutu Pillai, Srivilliputur Taluq, Tinnevelly District.
98	... B 57—35530 ...	20	T. G. Krishna Rao, Srivilliputur, Tinnevelly District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
196	... B 59—75804 ...	100	Srinivassa Mudali, Mutiah Mudali Street, Madras.
197	... B 40—26134 ...	5	Mr. M. Burgury, Pondicherry.
198	... B 56—54785 ...	10	N. Krishna Rao, Chickaballapura.
199	... B 40—55666 ...	5	Messrs. Mohidin Sahib & Co., Popham's Broadway, Madras.
	B 56—65806 ...	10	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th January 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt.-Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H32	... F 7—93014 ...	10	Goolab Chund Oswal, Ajmere.
H31	... F 8—64124 ...	20	Luchman Lal, of Beja Serai in Monghyr.
	„ —64121 ...	20	

NAGPUR,
The 22nd January 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

The route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ* Southampton will be abolished after the 1st February 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be forwarded *viâ* Brindisi at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission *viâ* Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pies) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next:—

COUNTRIES, &c.			PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c.		LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS. EACH PACKET.		SAMPLES. EACH PACKET.
	Each Letter per ½ oz.	C Each Post-card.	C Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each Packet per 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Per 2 ozs. additional.	Per 2 ozs.
C denotes compulsory prepayment.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi	4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Brindisi*	1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea*	C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea	C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any Union Country (see List of Union Countries in Postal Abstract) when addressed *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Any Union Country by any route except the above†	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Africa, West Coast, except *Liberia* and *British, French, Spanish, Dutch*, and *Portuguese* Possessions, Ascension, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Delagoa Bay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, United States of Columbia, Uraguay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
Hawaii *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Paraguay *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
St. Helena, West Indies (other than Union Islands), *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom	14	...	2	2	4	2	2

* Soldiers' or Seamen's letters addressed to countries or places served through the United Kingdom are charged at the rates shewn above; but if the place be *foreign* (*not British*), the letters will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.

† The letter rate to Ceylon and Persia, however, is 2 annas per ½ oz. (see Postal Abstract).

L. G. WAIT,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 30th January 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	31st Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	2nd Feb.	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	2nd ,,	P. & O. Str. *Poonah.**
Overland Mail *vid* Bombay	6 ,,	4th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 ,,	3rd ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	5th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Akyab	6 ,,	6th ,,	Str. *Kilwa,*
Chittagong and Bassein	6 ,,	6th ,,	Str. *Madras.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	7th ,,	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia and China	6 ,,	7th ,,	F. Str. *Meinam.*

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch per P. & O. Steamer may be prepaid at the Indian Inland rate of postage and to Ceylon may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, two (2) annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above steamer.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th January 1880.

Abbott, Henry W.	Dundas, D. H. R.	McCaulay, James.
Aginlar, Miss.	Frank, Mrs.	McIver, Mrs.
Anderson, George.	Gonsalves, F. E.	Martin, J. P.
Anderson, Miss M. Ida.	Grant, G. A.	Morris, R.
Blackhall, W.	Gregory, A.	Nash, Mrs.
Blagdon, G.	Hatwell, W. L.	Noyes, D. E. H.
Bowen, E. A.	Hefferman, Capt. J.	Reed, Mrs. J.
Briggs, P. F.	Hickson, T	Samson, G. A.
Briscoe, Miss.	Hobson, Miss E.	Smart, Mrs. C. A.
Chappnet, J.	Hobson, Miss Lily.	Stuart, A.
Collis, W.	Hughes, J. R.	Sweetman, Miss B.
Cole, C. H.	Kelly, Mrs.	Taylor, William.
Cullen, A.	Kempanni, Proferia.	Thrope, P. F.
Davidson, J. Y.	King, Captain H. W.	Wallace, G.
Davidson, W.	Latham, W. H.	Wallmutt, R.
Dickson, C. A.	Lyne, J. P. Hicks.	Walker, Mrs. E.
Dudman, R. H.	Macleod, F. S.	Wilkinson, T.
Duncan, G.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Akhoy Kumar Sandial.	Gasper, E.(Police Inspr).	Rose, Donald.
A. H. M.	Gordon, David.	Rose, E. T.
Bank, Thos.	Gordon, F. A.	Ruddle, Mrs.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.	Grey, Mrs. E.	Sandeman, H. A.
Beyme, Monsieur Frity	Hallewell, J. A.	Sandford, J. R.
Breck, A.	Hammond, C. A.	Scott, J. W.
Brown, Geo. (Ship Capt.)	Hing, Mrs Eliza.	Schiavone, Sigr. Carmelo.
Campbell, C.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Chuckeropany	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Shaw, C.
Clare, Miss.	Karkoo Randeen	Shaw, C. J.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Jaffoda.	Silva, Harold.
Clifton, Mrs. G.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Simpson, J. M.
Coker, H.	Kerkovins, R.	Smith, W.
Common, Charles.	King, Edward.	Spenser, Robert.
Corindah, Mrs.	Lawler, James.	Stoker, Master H. W.
Coton, George.	Lee, J. D.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Craig, E. R.	Lewis, Charles.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Craine, W.	Lord, Harry.	Sutton, Capt.
Crodiero, Antonio E.	Mackenzie, J. M.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
C. A.	Maller, Otto.	Tindal, L. W.
Dalrymple, Walter F.	Martin, Frank.	Vincent, F. (Forest De-
Davis, Robert R.	Massa, Franco.	partment.)
D'Arcy, F.	McWilliams, J.	W. W.
D'Cruz, Emile.	Miller, Mrs. A.	Wahab, E.
Deardan, W.	Mills, C. S.	Wheeler, W.
Donovan, D.	Morrison, J.	White, Charles.
Dyer, James.	Otool Kisto Mitter.	White, Mrs. J.
Ferrier, Monsieur.	Putsch, Henry.	Whitmore, H. B. W.
Fitzgerald, T. S.	Raymond, Victor.	Williams, W. J.
Flower, Marcus.	Read, R.	Wood, C.
Forster, Capt. C.	Rix, Geo. R.	Wood, H.
Garden, Dr.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.	X.

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.	Lewis, Charles.	Putsch, H.
Fotheringham, J.	Marsham, —	Scott, J. W.
Jellett, J. H. (2.A.)		

Registered Letters.

DeRenzie, J. H. (Exe. Engr.)	Olson, L. (Engr.)	Swanson, James.
Faushame, W. E. B.	Paterson, C. F.	Thomson, John.
Heny, C.	Schiavoni, Camelo.	Yeates, T. S. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Singanah Chetty, payable to Hormasjee Bomanjee Cama & Co., and Bunseelal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to Gopauldoss Girderdoss, administrator to the estate of the late Girderdoss Virjeelaldoss, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 263 of 1828-29, for Sicca Rs. 200.

No. 001100-733 of 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 800.

GOPAULDOSS GIRDERDOSS,
Residing in Mint Street,
Sowcarpet, Madras.

Lost or Stolen

On the 18th January 1880, between Sodepore and Sealdah, a Government Promissory Note, No. 089640 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bhubun Mohini Dossi, and endorsed over by her to Ram Loll Mitter of Pancehatti, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAM LALL MITTER.

The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor Gen eral.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1880.

THE BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in British Burma for the maintenance of Rural Police and of a local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvement, and the promotion of education ;

Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880" :

Short title.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Commencement.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Local extent.

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876: and

"revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

3. The following portions of the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, are repealed (namely) sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess," and the word "cess" wherever it occurs in the said Act; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Repeal.

Cesses.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied in addition thereto an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Cess on land.

5. In every town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied.

Saving of existing house-tax.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any specified town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Cess on houses.

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government-building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person bound to pay cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so payable by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any tax or cess levied in any place under section five or section six shall cease, or that any person or class of persons shall be exempted from the whole or any specified part of such tax or cess.

Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) declare what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) fix the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

9. A separate account shall be kept for each district of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in each year in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the maintenance of a local postal service;

(*c*) the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(*d*) other works of public utility;

(*e*) sanitary improvement; and

(*f*) the promotion of education:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, on the thirty-first day of March in any year, transfer the whole or part of any balance then standing under either of the heads (*b*) or (*c*) in the account of any district to the corresponding head in the account of any other district in the same division.

10. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such other place and to such other person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

11. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

Realization of cesses, &c.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

12. The Rural Police shall be of two classes—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called headmen;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called goungs.

Appointment of Rural Police.

13. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall have power to appoint, suspend and remove headmen and goungs, and to fix the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs:

Provided that all kyaydangyees and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

14. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge and which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government-stamps*) and chapter XVII (*of offences against property*), and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of laws and rules relating to excise and opium which occur within his beat and come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall to the best of his ability supply any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government-officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

15. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

16. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.

17. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force;

(*b*) imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force; and

(*c*) regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

18. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, withdraws from the duties of his office without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution is instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

19. No prosecution against any person for anything purporting to be done under section fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, or under any rule made in exercise of the powers conferred by section seventeen, shall be commenced after the expiration of three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered at the residence of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Previous tender of amends.

20. No prosecution shall be instituted against any headman or goung for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

Miscellaneous.

21. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dacoity or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dacoits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the offence or in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means and of the circumstances of the case.

Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.

22. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

23. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

24. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1880.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880."

Local extent.

This section, section two and section twenty-four apply to the whole of British India. The remaining portions of this Act extend to the whole of British India except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any such portion to any place under his administration; and, from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, such portion shall cease to have effect in such place.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.

2. Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to provide for the administration of Military Cantonments*) is hereby repealed; but all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, powers conferred, and Courts established under that Act, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and established under this Act.

References to Act XXII of 1864.

All references to the said Act No. XXII of 1864 in enactments passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Cantonment Magistrate.

3. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be deemed a Magistrate in charge of a division of a district within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the said Code.

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the provisions of the said Code, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.

5. Whenever the Local Government establishes within the limits of any cantonment a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*), the Cantonment Magistrate, if there be a Cantonment Magistrate, shall be the Judge of the Court so established.

The Local Government shall declare and may from time to time alter the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of every such Court, but such limit shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees.

Small cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

6. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to try suits instituted in any Court referred to in section five; provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees.

Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.

7. All the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to every such Court, and to all suits instituted in any such Court, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Military courts of requests.

8. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is established in any cantonment, the jurisdiction exercised in such cantonment by any officer under Act No. III of 1859 (*for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates*) shall cease and so much of any Act as authorises the commanding-officers of stations or cantonments to convene military courts of requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions, shall cease to have effect within the limits of such cantonment.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.

9. The Police-force employed in any cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police-force under the Local Government in whose territories such cantonment is situate, within the meaning of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*), section two, and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to such force.

Administration of Police within cantonments.

The administration of the Police within the limits of any cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in the District Superintendent subject to the general control and direction of the commanding-officer of such cantonment.

Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.

10. The Local Government may extend section thirty-four of the said Act No. V of 1861 to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by such Government.

Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.

11. The commanding-officer of a cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal to the chief Police-officer in the cantonment for service or execution through the cantonment-police; and the said chief Police-officer shall serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act No. XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), to any cantonment to which a Cantonment Magistrate may be appointed; and the Cantonment Magistrate of any cantonment to which the said Act is so extended may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by that Act subject only to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government.

Whenever any such Cantonment Magistrate is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the district shall, during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy, carry out the provisions of the same Act when so extended as aforesaid.

Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

13. The Local Government may order that any cantonment to which the provisions of the said Act No. XX of 1856 are extended

shall be divided into any number of cantonment-divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section ten of the same Act.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.

14. If within any cantonment, or within any limits around such cantonment prescribed by the Local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any sutler or camp-follower, knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of, any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a camp-follower or a soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding or from some person authorized by the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling or supplying, or offering or attempting to barter, sell or supply, such liquor, wine or drug, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, in lieu of such fine or imprisonment, to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under section 2 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), subject to all the provisions of that Act.

Presumption in case of second conviction.

15. If any person convicted of an offence under section fourteen is again convicted of an offence under that section, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug within such cantonment or limits which, at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence, belongs to him, or is in his possession shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in his possession for the purpose of being supplied to European soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

16. If within such cantonment or limits any camp-follower or military pensioner, or the wife or the widow of any soldier, camp-follower or military pensioner, removes, conveys or has, in his or her possession, any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one ser or quart, without a permit to be signed by the officer in command, or such other officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for any subsequent offence to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months: provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a cantonment for the private use of any commissioned officer.

Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.

17. If any person subject to the provisions of this Act is found committing any offence contrary to section fourteen or section sixteen, any Police-officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and anything used for the purpose of removing, conveying or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

Confiscation of such liquor, &c.

18. In case of a conviction for any offence under section fourteen or section sixteen, the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer may adjudge any liquor, wine or intoxicating drug in respect of which the accused is convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate or officer may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same is realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction takes place, or to the officer who has apprehended the offender or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

Detention of property seized.

19. Anything seized under section seventeen in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Act may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same has been seized is convicted or acquitted of the offence charged.

Disposal of property seized.

If such person is acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he is convicted, such of the things only, if any, as are not adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer to be confiscated shall be restored: the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

20. The foregoing sections shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by recognized medical practitioners, chemists or druggists.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

General power of taxation.

21. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of such notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

22. When any tax is leviable in a cantonment under section twenty-one, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt

to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

23. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any cantonment under section twenty-one shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment, under the directions of the Local Government, to the maintenance of the Police-force and the carrying out of measures under the rules made under section twenty-five.

Power to prohibit taxation in cantonments.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make cantonment-rules.

25. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide within the limits of any cantonment for the matters hereinafter mentioned.

Rules may be general or special.

The rules made under this section may be general for all cantonments in the territories administered by the Local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such cantonments, according as the Local Government directs.

Rules to be confirmed by Governor-General in Council.

26. No rule made under section twenty-five shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council. A copy of every such rule when so confirmed, in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Local Government or the commanding-officer directs.

For what matters rules may provide.

27. The rules made under section twenty-five may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

1st—regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed;

2nd—maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment, and providing for the registration of transfers of such property;

3rd—regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of military officers;

4th—regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the cantonment, or for carrying out any rules made under section twenty-five; and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments;

5th—the definition and prohibition of public nuisances;

6th—the maintenance generally of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; the prevention and cure of disease; the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited, of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations;

7th—inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease;

8th—the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

9th—the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience;

10th—the registration of deaths, and the making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interest;

11th—the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, and declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into or take cognizance of any breach of such rules and the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted: provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days.

Trial of breaches of rules.

28. Breaches of any rule made under section twenty-five shall be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an officer: but the Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and may authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate.

There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.

Fine how levied.

29. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender which may be found within the limits of the cantonment.

Imprisonment in case fine not levied.

If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to simple imprisonment for any term which may extend to one month.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

30. Nothing in this Act, nor in any rule made under section twenty-five, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other enactment for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Extension of rules as to brothels and venereal disease.

31. Whenever it appears necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may extend to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, and in the vicinity thereof, all or any of the rules made for such cantonment for inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease and make any additional rules consistent with this Act for providing for the same matters, and may define the limits around such cantonment within which such rules or additional rules shall be in force.

Penalties for breach of rules in extended limits.

32. When such rules, with any additional rules made as aforesaid, are extended under section thirty-one to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may provide, in the manner described in clause eleven of section twenty-seven, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such rules and for prescribing the manner in which, and the persons by whom, breaches of such rules shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

Effect of cantonment-rules on enactments previously in force.

33. Whenever, in any cantonment, rules have been made under section twenty-five, so much of any enactment as may be held to empower the commanding-officer to make local regulations regarding matters other than military shall cease to have any effect in such cantonment, and all local regulations for any cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the rules for such cantonment made under section twenty-five, shall cease to have any effect.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.

34. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction or military authority of Courts-martial or of commanding-officers of cantonments or of regiments, corps or detachments under any Articles of War, or the provisions of any Statute for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of Her Majesty in the East Indies; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise no jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

Provided that, when a Cantonment Magistrate or other officer not being the commanding-officer has been invested by the Local Government with power within the limits of any cantonment to dispose of cases under any rule made under section twenty-five, the commanding-officer shall not exercise the powers described in clause (*c*) of Part III of the Indian Articles of War in respect of any case arising under such rule when such rules have been passed for such cantonment under section twenty-five and penalties have been laid down for their infringement.

The said rules shall be held to be the rules mentioned in the said last mentioned clause, and so much of the same clause as declares the penalties which may be inflicted for breach of cantonment-regulations shall cease from that time to have any effect in such cantonment.

Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

35. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure, for the general purposes of this Act, of any funds raised under the said Act No. XX of 1856. Such funds may be expended for the purpose of carrying out any measures under any of the rules made under section twenty-five or section thirty-one of this Act, in addition to or in lieu of the purposes described in section thirty-six of the said Act No. XX of 1856.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1880.

An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

WHEREAS, by the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, it was provided that the High Contracting Parties should deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, should be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons should be delivered up should form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty, and that such Convention should have the same binding character as the said Treaty, and should continue in force for the same period ;

and whereas, in pursuance of the said article, the Convention set forth in the schedule hereto annexed has been executed.

And whereas by the twentieth article of the said Treaty it was provided that Commissions issued in criminal trials and enquiries by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, should be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides ;

and whereas it is doubtful whether under the existing law of British India there is authority to give effect to all the provisions of the said Convention and of the said twentieth article ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Provisions of Convention to be followed.

1. The provisions of the said Convention shall be followed in British India in every case to which they apply.

Procedure.

The procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the said Convention, be followed in every such case.

Execution of commissions issued by Portuguese Criminal Courts.

2. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in Portuguese India in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal.

Short title.

3. This Act may be called "The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880."

THE SCHEDULE.

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party ; and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the High Contracting Parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely :—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

BRITISH INDIAN PENAL CODE.		PORTUGUESE PENAL CODE.	
Crime.	Section.	Crime.	Article.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act ...	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence ...	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide ...	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts .. .	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360, being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 397
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion ...	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging to a gang of thieves ...	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	318; 422 to 425 453
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	463
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating, false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking	443 to 446	House-breaking	380, Clause 4
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206, 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449 455
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a thug	310, 311	Association of malefactors	263
Belonging to a band of dacoits or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	268 to 274
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped paper	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	463 to 468; 470 to 477.	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	215 to 217; 219 to 222; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323; 454
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Convention to disappear ...	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants or used by any person evidence .	216 to 218; 221 and 222
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The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation or attempt be punishable by the laws of both the High Contracting Parties.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison or brought to trial, by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed :—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India:

Provided that, when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions—

on production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

or on demand made by the Magistrate or Police-officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and Police-officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and,

ithout waiting for the orders of higher authority, hall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pur-uits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property, in ccordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

The Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued he accused across the frontier shall not enter ouses or buildings, or make searches or arrests, xcept in presence or under the authority of a local lagistrate or Police-officer, but shall act in subor-ination to the local Magistrates or Police-officers, nd shall assist them, if so required, in all neces-ary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and ecoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the ominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any f the above crimes committed in the dominions or risdiction of the other party, notice shall be iven to the authorities of the other party, who ay then, if the accused is a subject of the State here he is found, claim that he be tried there; , if he is not such a subject, claim his extradi-on as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evi-ence shall be seized in order to their production fore the proper officer, and, in case of extradition, order that they may be delivered up with the cused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles olen or obtained by other offences, and the pro-ds of such property, and to everything that may rve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made ven when the extradition cannot be made, or the rial cannot be held, on account of the flight or eath of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of hird parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, nprisonment, maintenance and transport of riminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, ithin the dominions and as far as the frontier, e defrayed by the party in whose dominions or risdiction such criminals or articles are found: he expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall e defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having com-itted any of the above crimes in the Portuguese ndian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt ith by the British Indian authorities as if the rime had been committed in British India; and a ortuguese subject accused of having committed ny of the above crimes in the British Indian ominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by he Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime ad been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the ominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom e is subject, and has not been acquitted or pun-ished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport, and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party:

Provided that, until the extradition takes place, the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found; and that, after the extradition, the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominions or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALBUQUERQUE D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,
Governor General of Portuguese India.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1880, and was on the 23rd idem referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1880.

THE BURMA SURVEY BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation and survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Survey Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of any superior officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officer.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated:

Provided that such direction shall not extend to any boundary lying within the limits of—

(*a*) any public road, canal, drain or embankment;

(*b*) the site of any town or village;

(*c*) any military cantonment;

(*d*) any civil station;

(*e*) the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, the Demarcation-officer may enter upon the land specified therein, and do all things and make all enquiries necessary for effecting the demarcation of the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost thereof.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land;

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to prefer thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) preferred within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, prefers any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such further inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery from the person making the objection of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person preferring an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any dispute as to a boundary to arbitration.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed to Judicial Commissioner.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say,—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in hearing appeals.

21. The Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

to preserve boundary-marks;

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any boundary-mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such boundary-mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such boundary-mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such boundary-mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with this Act to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice

to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

for the proper performance of all things to be done and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken under this Act;

for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of surveys made before the Act.

33. All surveys made, and all boundary-lines and marks fixed for survey or revenue-purposes, at the time of the passing of this Act shall be, and are hereby declared to be, of the same effect as if made and fixed under this Act; and this Act shall apply to them as fully as to surveys made and boundary-lines and marks fixed hereunder.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with a view to facilitating the operations of the survey which has been undertaken by the Government in connection with the revenue-settlement of that province.

2. Sections 3 to 10 give the powers required for the demarcation of boundaries. They empower the Demarcation-officer to enter upon the land and to summon those interested in the demarcation to point out the boundaries, aid him in setting up boundary-marks and afford such other assistance as may be required.

They further empower him to require a boundary-line to be cleared of jungle, fences or crops, when this is necessary for the purpose of demarcating it; but where any loss is caused by such clearance, compensation will be paid.

3. It is believed that the cases in which any dispute will arise regarding a boundary will be rare. Where any such dispute does arise, the Demarcation-officer will, after a summary enquiry, lay down the boundary provisionally, the final determination of the matter being reserved for a later stage of the proceedings.

4. The Demarcation-officer is, lastly, empowered to erect such boundary-marks as he thinks fit, and charge the cost of erecting them to the persons interested. Where the boundary is undisputed, those marks would usually be of a substantial and permanent nature. On the other hand, where there is a dispute, the marks erected at this stage would be such as would be merely sufficient to fix the line pending the determination of the dispute.

5. On the completion of the demarcation the Demarcation-officer will submit a report of his proceedings, including such maps as he has prepared, to the Boundary-officer. The Boundary-officer will be an officer qualified to exercise regular judicial functions, and it will be his duty to try out and decide as a Court of first instance all disputes as to boundaries and all objections taken to the proceedings of the Demarcation-officer. From his decisions an appeal will lie to the Commissioner of the division, and in certain cases a further appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

Where there is no dispute or objection, a formal order will be passed by the Boundary-officer confirming the demarcation made by the Demarcation-officer. Where there is a dispute or objection, the case will stand over until such dispute or objection has been finally disposed of.

6. When the boundary has been finally settled, the Boundary-officer will, if permanent boundary-marks have not already been erected along it, cause such marks to be erected, charging the cost to those interested, and will then issue a notice placing all boundary-marks, whether erected by his order or by order of the Demarcation-officer, under the charge of the landholders, who will thenceforward be responsible for their protection.

7. As it is understood that the professional surveyors engaged in the Cadastral Survey will, in order properly to discharge their duties, need certain of the powers conferred by the Bill on Demarcation-officers, the Chief Commissioner is, by section 28, empowered to invest with those powers any officer appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land.

8. The only other point which appears to call for notice in connection with the operations to be undertaken under the Bill is, that, by section 32, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules for (among other matters) the collection and record of such information as it is ordinarily the practice to collect in connection with a survey or settlement.

9. The concluding section of the Bill, which provides for the validation of past proceedings, has been taken from a draft submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has been addressed regarding it, and his reply will be submitted to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill; in the meantime the details cannot be considered as finally settled.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 9th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1880 :—

No. 2 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of a new section after section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

2. In the said Act, after section 22, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.

"22 A. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and, by a like notification, from time to time alter, the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges."

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law.

3. All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act, fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of Bombay has lately represented that the repeal of section 30 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, by the Repealing Act, 1876, has deprived that Government of a power it formerly possessed under that section of from time to time altering the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges. It seems to the Government of India that the section in question rather assumed the existence of such a power than conferred it; but, as it is quite clear that the Local Government should possess such a power, the present Bill has been prepared to confer it. It merely adds to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, a section conferring power on the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, and validates such orders as may have already been issued fixing or altering such limits.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1880.

A Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS, by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*an Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India, the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kází's Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Kází appointed under this section.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází;

or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at marriages or other religious rites or ceremonies.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází appointed hereunder, or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the Muhammadan Law the Kází was chiefly a judicial officer. His principal powers and duties are stated at some length in the Hedaya, Book XX. He was appointed by the State, and may be said to have corresponded to our Judge or Magistrate. In addition, however, to his functions under the Muhammadan law, the Kází in this country, before the advent of British rule, appears to have performed certain other duties, partly of a secular and partly of a religious nature. The principal of these seem to have been preparing, attesting and registering deeds of transfer of property, celebrating marriages, and performing other rites and ceremonies. It is not apparent that any of these duties were incumbent on the Kází as such. It is probable that the customary performance of them by him arose rather from his being a public functionary and one known by his official position to be acquainted with the law, than from his having, as Kází, a greater claim to perform them than any one else.

2. Such was the position of the Kází in this country under Native government. On the introduction of the British rule, Judges and Magistrates took the place of Kázís, and the Kází in his judicial capacity disappeared; but the British Government, though no longer recognising the judicial functions of the Kází, did not abolish the office. By certain Regulations* passed from time to time, the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát and Kázís by the State was provided for, and the performance of their non-judicial duties was recognised by law. In the case of Bengal, indeed, certain additional duties were imposed on them. The duties of the Kází under these Regulations comprised some or all of the following, *viz.*:—

* Bengal Regulation XXXIX of 1793 for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
Bengal Regulation XLIX of 1795 for Benares.
Bengal Regulation XLVI of 1803 for the Ceded Provinces.
Madras Regulation III of 1808 for Madras.
Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827 for Bombay.

(1) preparing and attesting deeds of transfer and other law-papers;
(2) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces;
(3) performing various rites and ceremonies;
(4) superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances.

3. In the course of subsequent legislation, the first and last of the above duties devolved on officers specially appointed for the purpose, and there remained nothing to be performed by the Kází but the second and third, which were purely ceremonial. Under these circumstances it appeared no longer necessary that the Government should appoint these officers. Accordingly, in 1864, by Act XI of that year, all the Regulations relating to the appointment of Kázís by Government and the duties to be discharged by them were repealed, but in order that it might be clear that no interference with the ceremonial functions of these officers was intended, a section was added to that Act as follows:— "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other

Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Muhammadan law" (see section 2 of Act XI of 1864).

4. Certain of his duties having thus survived the passing of Act XI of 1864, the Kází is still a functionary of considerable importance in the Muhammadan community. What was originally in some sense an accidental adjunct of his judicial office has become his principal and only duty, and in some parts of the country at least, the presence of a Kází at certain rites and ceremonies appears now to be considered by Muhammadans essential from their point of view.

5. Act XI of 1864 has, however, raised a difficulty of a sort which was not anticipated at the time it was passed. As mentioned above, the Kází was, under Muhammadan law, appointed by the State, and it has been held by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Madras, that the appointment cannot be made except by the State. But as by Act XI of 1864, the State divested itself of the power of appointment, the preamble of that Act declaring that it was inexpedient that such appointment should be made by Government, it would seem that no valid nomination to the office can now be made.

6. The inconvenience resulting to Muhammadans from this state of things, has been brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of that community, and more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. It is considered that the grant of the relief that is sought, *viz.*, that Government should once more undertake the appointment of Kázís, is but a reasonable concession to the wants of the Muhammadan population.

With this object the present Bill has been prepared. It extends in the first instance to Madras only, where the want of duly appointed Kázís appears chiefly to have been felt, but it contains a clause empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to the territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter request its extension. It confers no legal rights or duties on Kázís. It simply, in order to satisfy the wants of the Muhammadan community, provides for the appointment of Kázís by Government, leaving the position and duties of the Kázís, whatever these may be, as they now are. To prevent any possible misapprehension on this point, a saving clause has been added to the effect that nothing in the Bill confers any judicial or other powers on a Kází, or makes his presence necessary at any marriage or other ceremony at which his presence is not now necessary.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1880.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Grant and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that it would be seen from the Report of the Select Committee that since the introduction of the Bill very few changes had been made in its provisions. The only material changes were in connection with the 9th section of the Bill, which referred to the purposes for which these district-funds were to be applied. An addition had been made in the list of purposes for which local funds might be used, by adding "the improvement of river-channels." As communications in British Burma were as much by water as by land, it was considered desirable that power should be taken for using local cesses for the improvement of these water-channels.

In connection with this section, he desired to refer to the principle which was affected by the amendment which the Select Committee had introduced. In the Bill, as it originally stood, power was conferred upon the Chief Commissioner to transfer funds from one district to another for all general purposes. As such cesses were levied by a percentage upon the land-revenue, it would always be the result that in backward districts, where cultivation had not advanced from paucity of population or other causes, the amount realized by local cesses for local purposes was small; and thus, while richer districts found themselves at the end of the year with a surplus which they could not utilise for local purposes within their own jurisdiction, the poorer district in the neighbourhood was unable to carry out any work of real utility. The Chief Commissioner had, accordingly, represented the desirability of taking power to use these funds generally throughout the province, and that their use should not be restricted to the particular districts in which the cesses were levied. The principle of course was right, in a Bill of this kind, that local cesses should be used in the districts where they were raised; and this was more especially the case where the appropriation of the funds was in the hands of the Government and not of a local Committee; and, so far as was reasonable, the Select Committee desired to maintain the principle that local funds should be expended in the districts to which they belonged. While, then, the general power to transfer funds from one district to another had been abandoned by the Select Committee in considering this particular section, it had been thought desirable to provide that, as regards two of the purposes to which local funds might be applied, namely, the maintenance of a local postal service and the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, the Chief Commissioner should have power to transfer at the end of a year the surplus-funds of one district to any other district *in the same division*. Perhaps the one thing which Burma more essentially required than any other was the more rapid development of the resources of its less advanced districts by the opening out of communications. As matters stood, a well-to-do district might be able from its funds to carry out a road within its own limits, but to go no further; while a backward district, which had no funds to complete the communication between itself and the adjoining district, or from one centre to another part of the division, remained without the means of carrying out projects the most advantageous for itself. It had, therefore, been considered by the Select Committee desirable to modify the general rule in that respect as regards roads, and as a consequence as regards the improvement of the local postal service; and, by the proviso to the 9th section of the Bill, power had been given to the Chief Commissioner to utilise, at the end of a year, the surplus-funds of a richer district for continuing such works in connection with other districts in the same division. He (MR. RIVERS THOMPSON) thought such limited powers might safely be entrusted to the local administration with a prospect of much benefit to the province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází. He said:—"MY LORD,—In asking leave to introduce a Bill into the Council relating to the appointment of Kázís, I am supported by a sincere conviction that I am recommending a piece of legislation which will do no more than meet a long-felt want of the Muhammadan subjects of Her Imperial Majesty in some parts of the Empire.

"Before the advent of British rule in this country, a Kází was appointed for each pargana, and a Kází-ul-Kuzát for each great centre. The duties of these functionaries are stated at length in the law-books of both the Shía and Sunni sects, from which it appears that the Kází held a judicial office, and was invariably appointed by the State. His ultimate connection with the performance of certain ceremonial duties, and some other rites which may be said to be ceremonial from one point of view and social from another, arose from his recognised credit as the nominee of the Government, and from his supposed knowledge of the Muhammadan law. A large portion of the judicial powers of the Kází had already been transferred to other officials before the introduction of British rule, while the appointment of Judges and Magistrates under the British Government deprived him altogether of the last remnant of his functions as a judicial officer. The British Government, though no longer recognizing the judicial functions of the Kází, invariably accorded a legal sanction to his appointment for three-quarters of a century until the passing of Act XI of 1864. At the time of the passing of this Act the duties of the Kází did not extend beyond (1) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces, and (2) performing various other rites and ceremonies. The performance of these duties by the Kázís was partly due to the fact that the practice had acquired the force of a social custom by the lapse of time, partly to the recognized acquaintance of the Kázís with the law, and partly to the fact that the presence of a duly appointed Kází was considered necessary at the performance of certain rites and ceremonies.

"Now, it was exceedingly doubtful whether a Kází not appointed by the State could be said to be a duly appointed Kází. Some of the highest Courts in this country have held that he could not. Accordingly, my Lord, although it is expressly stated in Act XI of 1864 that nothing contained in that Act 'shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Muhammadan law,' yet, when the State divested itself of the power of appointment, it was felt that no duly appointed Kází could be found for the performance of those rites and ceremonies.

"My Lord, the absence of a duly appointed Kází on occasions on which the Muhammadans regard his presence as necessary from their social or ceremonial point of view is the source of much inconvenience to them, as has been represented on several occasions by members of that community, and more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. To undertake, therefore, the appointment of Kázís will be but a reasonable concession on the part of Government to the wants of a large section of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects, and will prove a most acceptable relief to them.

"My Lord, as the want of duly appointed Kázís has been chiefly felt in the Presidency of Madras, the Bill I ask leave to introduce is intended to extend, in the first instance, only to that Presidency; but it is proposed to add a clause to it empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to the territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter desire its extension.

"My Lord, the object of the present motion is nothing more than the creation of duly appointed Kázís to satisfy the social and ceremonial wants of the Muhammadan population. A detail of the duties to be devolved on the Kázís does not come under the scope of the proposed Bill. The use to be made of these functionaries will depend on the customary practice of the parties concerned. The Bill in question will simply provide for the appointment of Kázís

by Government, leaving their position and duties, whatever they may be, just as they now are, and conferring no judicial or other powers on them; and, in order to prevent any possible misapprehension as to the object of the proposed Bill, a saving clause will be added to that effect.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I beg to express once more my strong conviction that such a wholesome piece of legislation will prove highly beneficial to a large section of the population of India, and will be welcomed by the Muhammadan subjects of Her Imperial Majesty with feelings of gratefulness and satisfaction."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 23rd January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 30th November 1878.	For week ending 29th November 1879.	Total from 1st January to 30th Nov. 1878.	Total from 1st January to 29th Nov. 1879.	Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,56,829	7,66,313	3,23,30,332	3,50,83,649	27,53,317	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	1,17,860	60,987	30,95,907	35,69,896	4,73,989	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,588	91,743	38,85,041	36,43,096	...	2,41,648
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,12,441	86,454	42,5..,532	39,80,694	...	2,74,838
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,43,617	2,36,500	79,24,881	97,26,316	18,01,435	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,17,544	1,15,045	59,59,127	59,77,270	18,143	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	58,455	59,189	29,87,040	30,34,005	47,005	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	6,77,702	4,78,907	2,52,46,04..	2,30,91,992	...	21,54,053
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,56,906	1,19,838	60,81,452	64,78,202	3,96,750	..
	TOTAL ...	23,07,942	20,14,976	9,17,65,920	9,45,86,020	28,20,100	.
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,169	3,323	1,15,231	1,20,462	5,231	...
Ditto .	Nalhati ...	1,478	1,617	82,617	83,544	927	..
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	60,433	67,794	26,26,396	32,36,715	6,10,319	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Holkar ...	14,009	15,197	6,19,795	7,21,250	74,455	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	628	143	(*b*)19,719	(*c*)34,101	...	15,618
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,358	985	83,881	63,943	...	19,938
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,762	13,691	1,18,978	(*d*)2,28,742	1,09,764	..
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,170	16,095	7,28,232	6,31,783	...	93,449
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	11,305	9,565	3,95,053	4,02,446	7,393	..
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	18,497	33,318	8,35,733	16,35,541	7,99,808	..
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,036	6,512	1,80,256	2,83,239	1,02,983	.
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,196	17,848	8,99,472	8,84,188	...	15,284
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	14,501	30,586	8,20,784	11,69,502	3,48,718	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,362	1,428	(*e*)86,759	89,937	3,178	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,435	9,748	(*f*)75,443	3,99,8..	3,24,447	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	58,896	(*a*)55,080	(*g*)3,15,585	26,79,7..	23,64,182	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	10,060	...	(*h*)1,92,286	1,92,286	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,785	...	1,15,991	1,15,991	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	5,767	...	(*j*)8,794	8,794	...
	TOTAL ...	2,26,535	3,01,545	80,63,934	1,29,88,121	49,24,187	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,34,477	23,16,521	9,98,29,854	10,75,74,141	77,44,287	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			4,98,84,977	5,37,87,070	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			4,99,44,877	5,37,87,071	...	...

(*a*) Return not yet received. Estimated upon the earnings for the last four weeks ended 22nd November 1879.
(*b*) Line closed from 10th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*) Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*) Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*) From 10th January 1878.
(*f*) From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(*g*) From 1st July 1878.
(*h*) From 21st April 1879.
(*j*) From 15th November 1879.

No. XLIX OF 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		7th Dec. 1878.	6th Dec. 1879.	to 7th Dec. 1878.	to 6th Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	7,18,218	8,43,564	3,30,48,550	3,59,27,213	28,78,663	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	94,397	59,232	31,90,304	36,29,128	4,38,824	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,724	1,03,054	39,63,368	37,47,050	...	2,16,318
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	92,611	68,401	43,48,143	40,49,096	...	2,99,047
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,95,106	2,16,500	81,19,987	99,42,816	18,22,829	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,31,197	1,18,590	60,90,324	60,95,860	5,536	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	61,156	60,862	30,48,156	30,94,867	46,711	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	6,11,165	4,84,413	2,58,57,210	2,35,76,405	...	22,80,805
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,71,488	1,19,795	62,52,940	65,97,997	3,45,057	...
	Total ...	21,53,062	20,74,411	9,39,18,982	9,66,60,432	27,41,450	...
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,291	2,204	1,17,522	1,22,666	5,144	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,627	(a) 1,698	84,244	85,242	998	...
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	63,371	70,296	26,89,767	33,07,011	6,17,244	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Holkar ...	13,523	17,068	6,63,318	7,41,318	78,000	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	733	387	(b) 50,452	(c) 34,488	...	15,964
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,304	1,091	85,185	65,034	...	20,151
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,550	3,702	1,21,528	(d) 2,32,444	1,10,916	...
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,086	16,335	7,40,318	6,51,118	...	89,200
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	10,630	9,333	4,05,683	4,11,779	6,096	...
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	19,869	35,570	8,55,602	16,71,111	8,15,509	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	5,590	6,686	1,85,846	2,89,925	1,04,079	...
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	15,774	16,581	9,15,246	9,00,769	...	14,477
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,348	34,150	8,45,132	12,03,652	3,58,520	...
15th ditto ..	Sindia ...	1,341	1,742	(e) 88,100	91,679	3,579	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	6,936	8,734	(f) 82,379	4,08,624	3,26,245	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	55,887	66,743	(g) 3,71,472	27,46,510	23,75,038	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	9,374	...	(h) 2,01,660	2,01,660	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,271	...	1,18,262	1,18,262	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	4,619	...	(j) 13,413	13,413	...
	Total ...	2,37,860	3,08,584	83,01,794	1,32,96,705	49,94,911	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	23,90,922	23,82,995	10,22,20,776	10,99,57,137	77,36,361	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,10,79,722	5,49,78,568	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,11,41,054	5,49,78,569	...	...

(a) Return not received. Estimated upon the earnings for the last four weeks of November 1879.
(b) Line closed from 10th July to 14th November 1878.
(c) Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(d) Includes colliery receipts.
(e) From 10th January 1879.
(f) From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
(g) From 1st July 1878.
(h) From 21st April 1879.
(j) From 15th November 1879.

No. L of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		14th Dec. 1878.	13th Dec. 1879.	to 14th Dec. 1878.	to 13th Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1879	East Indian, Main ...	8,31,998	8,17,980	3,38,80,548	3,67,45,193	28,64,645	...
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	1,02,925	55,345	32,93,229	36,84,473	3,91,244	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	70,496	78,656	40,33,864	38,25,706	...	2,08,158
31st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,01,712	75,418	44,49,855	41,21,514	...	3,25,341
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,81,951	2,32,100	83,01,938	1,01,74,916	18,72,978	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,423	(*a*)1,12,301	62,17,747	62,08,161	...	9,586
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	54,684	60,656	31,02,840	31,55,523	52,683	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Great Indian Peninsula	5,64,231	4,58,050	2,64,21,441	2,40,34,455	...	23,86,986
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,77,958	1,32,102	64,30,898	67,30,099	2,99,201	...
	TOTAL ...	22,13,378	20,22,608	9,61,32,360	9,86,83,040	25,50,680	...
	State.						
20th Dec. 1879	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,456	1,974	1,19,978	1,24,640	4,662	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,701	1,734	85,945	86,976	1,031	...
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	71,240	79,025	27,61,007	33,86,036	6,25,029	...
3rd Jan 1880	Holkar ...	14,110	21,161	6,77,728	7,62,479	84,751	...
31st Dec. 1879	Khamgaon ...	620	386	(*b*)51,072	(*c*)34,874	...	16,198
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,065	1,105	86,250	66,139	...	20,111
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,480	3,590	1,24,008	(*d*)2,36,034	1,12,026	...
20th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	15,141	18,626	7,55,459	6,69,744	...	85,715
3rd Jan. 1880	Tirhoot ...	16,316	10,236	4,21,899	4,22,015	116	...
13th Dec. 1879	Punjab Northern ...	22,222	39,555	8,77,824	17,10,666	8,32,842	...
3rd Jan. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,319	9,265	1,92,165	2,90,190	1,07,025	...
20th Dec. 1879	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	16,016	14,962	9,31,262	9,15,731	...	15,531
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	26,024	35,630	8,71,156	12,39,282	3,68,126	...
15th ditto ...	Sindia ...	1,578	1,582	(*e*)89,678	93,261	3,583	...
31st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	5,644	8,294	(*f*)88,023	4,16,918	3,28,895	...
27th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	57,394	1,00,267	(*g*)4,28,866	28,46,777	24,17,911	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,331	...	(*h*)2,09,991	2,09,991	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	2,198	...	1,20,460	1,20,460	...
13th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	6,459	...	(*i*)19,872	19,872	...
	TOTAL ...	2,60,526	3,64,380	85,62,320	1,36,61,085	50,98,765	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,73,904	23,86,988	10,46,94,680	11,23,44,125	76,49,445	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			5,23,15,932	5,61,72,062	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ..			5,23,78,748	5,61,72,063	...	...

(*a*)—Return not yet received. Estimated upon the earnings of the four last received traffic returns.
(*b*)—Line closed from 15th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*)—Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*)—From 10th January 1878.
(*f*)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 14th December 1878.
(*g*)—From 1st July 1878.
(*h*)—From 21st April 1879.
(*i*)—From 15th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th JANUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell during the week in most of the districts of Madras, Bengal, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, and also in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. These showers have benefited the spring crops, but rain is still wanted in several districts of Upper India. Agricultural prospects and the public health continue good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 24th)	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops in good condition; harvest of Bengal and horse gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·7; paddy and *cholum* being harvested; paddy withered in one taluk; dry crops affected with disease in another; pasture and water abundant.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·37.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·97; later dry crops affected by insects in two taluks, elsewhere doing well; wet paddy and *varagu* being harvested; 16 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	·63 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 22·55; cultivation of second crop paddy, *kar*, and *varagu* in progress in two taluks; standing crops suffering from want of water in one taluk, and somewhat injured by insects in all; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture insufficient, except in one taluk.
Coimbatore („ „)	·24 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 23·19; dry crops withering in five taluks and parts of the other five; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry crops, outturn paddy ¼ to full, others ⅛ to ¾.
Tanjore („ „)	·35 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 30·03; crops in good condition, but require rain in parts of two taluks; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura („ „)	·08 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 23·63.
Malabar („ „)	·05 (average of 1 station).	*Ragi* 20·36; harvest of second crop almost completed.
Travancore („ „)	·93	Paddy crop very good, being harvested; pasture sufficient. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Jan. 28th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; river 1 foot 5 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; cattle disease prevalent everywhere; much fever still in places.
Hyderabad ...	...	Wheat in southern talukas injured by southerly winds and mists; mortality amongst camels and horses continues; small-pox in taluka Naushahro continues; weather cloudy; rain would benefit *rabi* crops.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	All crops thriving; pressing of last sugarcane crop and planting of new sugarcane continue.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; fever in four talukas.
Násik ...	...	Ague in four talukas; cattle disease re-appeared in Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree cool till 23rd, 3 degrees warm from 24th to 26th, and 1 degree warm on 27th; vapour in air slightly excessive till 22nd, afterwards largely in defect.
Poona (Jan. 25th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 31, deaths 14.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops good, except in inferior soil; rats still destructive in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ..	...	Crops generally good; cold has injured them in places; public health good.
Kánara ...	...	*Rice* plants healthy on coast; fever prevalent; cattle disease subsiding.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cotton-picking in some places; wheat crops promising; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* crops good everywhere; public health bad in Sind; cattle disease in Sind and Násik.
Bengal— (Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Cold-weather crops progressing well; cholera in cyclone-tracts abating; cattle disease continues in some parts of district.
Dacca ...	0·12	Prospects of crops good; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·05	Rice has yielded an average crop; winter crops promising; *boro dhan* being transplanted and pulses gathered; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	0·68	Prospects of crops good; rain of 23rd will do good to winter crops; fever in a mitigated form still prevalent in thana Burwa; cholera in a milder type in Sujagunge and Kaliagunge police stations.
Rajshahye ...	0·30	Weather cool and foggy in mornings; cutting of winter rice nearly completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops promise well, but rain wanted; health good.
Culna ...	0·6	
Cutwa ...	0·13	
Rungpore ...	0·28	Weather cool; crops progressing; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather cold again; prospects of crops and general health good.
Purneah ...	0·48	Crops benefited by rain; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Patna ...	0·09	More rain now wanted.
Durbhanga ...	Slight rain with hail-stones.	*Rabi* crops progressing very well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice being still harvested; winter crops good; small-pox still continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight but beneficial rain in most districts, accompanied with hailstones in some; prospects generally favourable, but rain wanted for *rabi* crops in parts of Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, and in Burdwan, Jessore, and Bhágalpur; cultivation of spring rice going on; harvesting of winter rice still continues in low lands in a few places; cases of small-pox and cholera still reported from some districts, but public health generally good; prices in some districts falling, and in some stationary, while in a few slightly rising owing to exportation.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; but rain is wanted.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather still fine; crops looking fairly well, but badly in want of water; general health good; prices unchanged.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good.
Jhánsi („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Agra („ 27th)	...	*Rabi* crops good; weather cloudy; sickness disappearing.
Bareilly („ 28th)	Slight rain on 23rd.	
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; wind west; prospects good.
Kumaun („ 26th)	4·0 on 22nd	Sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 28th)	·4 on 23rd	Prospects good
Partabgarh („ 26th)	...	Prospects good; rain wanted.
Sitapur („ 28th)	...	West wind; rain wanted.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Prospects satisfactory; wheat and barley coming into ear.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* prospects fair and health good; rain has fallen in Kumaun and slight rain in Bareilly and Lucknow; rain is wanted in Meerut, Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Sitapur.
Punjab—(Jan. 27th)		
Delhi ...	·1	Prospects good; health much improved; slight fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; prices improving; general health good.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain needed.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; fever prevalent.
Pesháwar ...	...	Prospects fair.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; rain required; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	More wanted; health and prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Prospects and health generally good and prices of food-grains falling in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Jan. 28th)	...	Cool and slightly cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cold; *rabi* promising; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy at times; pulses slightly damaged by late frost; prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	Very cold; pulses injured by frost; wheat flourishing.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cold; pulses slightly injured by frost; *rabi* doing well and full outturn anticipated; health good; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Jan. 24th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* favourable; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 23rd)	...	Warm; no crops on the ground; health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Cold; threshing of *kharif* crops continues in some districts; *rabi* prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Jan. 28th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; harvesting concluded.
Rangoon	...	A few deaths from small-pox reported in Rangoon town; fever still continues to a small extent in the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein	...	Public health good; a few deaths from small-pox; slight cattle disease in one township.
Prome	...	Small-pox continues in town, otherwise public health fair.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Small-pox prevalent in Thatone township, otherwise public health good; crops gathered.
Toungoo	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Fever and small-pox more or less prevalent in Pegu and Tenasserim; harvest nearly over; weather seasonable.
Assam—(Jan. 28th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather settled, dry, and cold; outturn of *sali* crop favourable.
Sylhet	·71	*Bura dhan* being planted out; ploughing for *aman* and *aus* and harvesting of winter crops going on.
Cachar	·39	Weather seasonable; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·85	Lands being ploughed for *aus* crops; district healthy; weather fine.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 28th)		
Bangalore ...	·63	Standing crops in good condition; planting of *vaisakh* paddy continues; general prospects favourable; health good; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	
Mercara ...	·12	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 28th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops doing well; cotton-picking completed.
Akola	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	...	Prospects continue somewhat unfavourable; price of wheat 6, rice 11, and white *jowar* 14 seers per rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 28th)		
Indore	...	Cloudy; rain would do good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil.*	
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; opium crops affected by cold weather.
Goona ...	...	Health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Report not received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Jan. 18th)	...	Tanks drying; wells full; fever subsiding; measles prevalent; prospects fair; unseasonably warm.
Marwar („ 17th)	...	One month's supply in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; cold mild; winds sharp.
Meywar ...	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Jan. 24th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhalawar ...	...	
Ajmere (Jan. 28th)	...	Still cloudy; prospects good; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur ...	...	Prospects good, but rain wanted; health improving; cattle disease appearing.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

'LEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF PUBLISHED IN PAGES 46, 47, 324, 325, 330 AND 331 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Best sort. Past fortnight.	Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Common. Past fortnight.	Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1st Half of November 1879.																		
Sylhet	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	..	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cahar	8 14	8 10	8 10	11 6	10 0	16 0	11 6	11 6	7 4	14 8	13 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	..
Goalpara	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	..	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	..	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jyntia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Half of December 1879.																		
Ganjam	8 2	8 2	7 13	...	...	...	13 6	13 13	8 11	16 0	15 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Half of December 1 79.																		
Bombay	6 12	6 12	6 7	13 11	13 11	14 10	6 3	6 2	5 1	8 12	8 9	7 9	13 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	10 3	10 6
Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	6 4	18 0	18 0	13 0	6 8	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 1	17 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	9 0
Kaira	8 0	8 0	6 13	23 0	18 13	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 7	20 0	18 13	10 0	17 12	16 0	8 10
Surat	8 0	8 4	5 11	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	7 1	1 9	8 0	7 4	6 3	13 2	14 9	4 13	0 13	8 8	1 .
Broach	8 0	8 0	6 10½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4¼	8 14	8 11	8 11	11 8	13 5	10 0	14 8	13 5	9 2¼
Panna (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 15	9 7	9 7	8 12
Colaba (Alibág)	7 0	6 12	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 11	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	6 5¾	5 14	6 5¼	8 10	8 10	8 10	11 15	11 15	13 12	11 12	11 13	12 0
Násik	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4	
Ahmednagar	8 3½	7 15	7 4	...	...	...	6 15	6 13	6 11	7 13	7 13	7 7	11 15	10 12	10 8	11 7	10 11	12 0
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 11	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	10 14	10 11	10 11	10 9	12 10	6
Sholápur	7 4	7 4	6 12	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	7 10	10 6	10 6	8 0	10 10	11 10	9 0	13 1	13 12	11 12
Kuládgi (Bagalkot)	7 0	6 3	5 12	...	...	...	7 12½	5 12	7 12	11 3	10 9	8 12	23 1	21 7	17 12	20 12	20 7	16 12
Satara	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 8	7 14	7 11	7 7	8 9	0 9	0 8	0 9	1 9	1 1
Belgaum	8 2	7 3	5 13	11 0	11 0	11 13	11 0	9 15	9 8	11 8	10 7	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 2	16 4	15 8	14 4
Dharwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0
Ratnagiri	5 15	5 15	5 4	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 2	10 10	9 14	9 5	12 6	11 11	9 1	11 0	9 13	7 14
Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	13 5	13 5	7 9
Aden	6 5	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 5	10 3	11 3	8 3	8 3	10 3
Asirgarh	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 12	7 6	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 9	18 14	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Baroda	6 11	6 11	6 12	11 8	9 9	8 12	6 9	6 12	6 0	10 9	10 3	7 8	8 ...	...	...	13 9	14 1	8 12
Disa	12 3	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	1 6	5 14	5 12	5 0	13 6	11 8	9 12	15 3	13 8	9 0
Nimach	10 4	10 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 5	22 0	20 0	16 8	11 8	12 0	10 4
Nasirabad	11 3½	11 12	11 10½	21 13½	22 10	15 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 7	16 15	14 8
Rajkot	9 8	9 4	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	10 8	7 0	17 8	15 8	8 8	12 0	11 4	8 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 15	10 12	9 4	15 11½	15 0	11 0	6 10½	6 11	6 0	10 5½	9 11	7 0	14 3½	14 8	9 0	12 3	11 10	9 8
Shikarpur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 2	11 8	11 4	8 12	16 12	16 12	11 11	17 4	16 12	11 11
Bolarum	7 1	7 1	7 3	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	11 0	11 0	8 5	18 0	18 0	12 1	...	...	...
Chudderghat	6 0	7 0	6 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	13 0	11 1	17 4	18 0	13 8
Bangalore	6 12	6 12	..	7 12	8 0	7 8	9 15	9 8	8 0	11 7	11 12	9 3	23 6	23 13	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 13	11 3	14 2	14 2	13 0	...	..	21 3	32 6	32 6	24 0
Túmkúr	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	4 11	13 0	12 8	9 0	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
Mysore	6 12	7 0	7 2	..	..	..	12 0	10 8	10 0	12 4	11 4	11 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	..	20 0
Hassan	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	5 12	5 12	5 3	6 5	6 5	6 3	9 7	9 6	8 8	12 10	12 10	12 3	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
Kadur	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chitaldroog	6 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	11 0	0 0	8 11	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	21 11	27 0	23 8	19 3
Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 0	5 7	5 7	5 3	9 10	9 12	7 14	14 13	15 3	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	9 3	9 3	10 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 14	6 10	8 0	7 8	8 0	19 3	19 3	14 1	12 15	12 0	12 5
Gwalior	11 10	11 10	13 10	22 7	21 11	16 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	7 9	7 7	6 2	22 7	23 5	18 4	21 11	21 0	6 15
Goona	13 8	14 0	16 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	9 8	10 6	7 6	30 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	16
Rutlam	9 4	9 8	10 0	..	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 12	10 0	8 12	24 4	24 0	15 12	14 0	13 0	11 10

INDIA.

ICE AND COMMERCE.

VEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1504 AND 1505, AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF DECEMBE
AZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th DECEMBER 1879, 10th AND 24th JANUARY 1880.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

er Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Vera-, Sawee, Cheena, aloo, Murhwa, glee, &c.), *Pani- Miliaceum, usine, Coracana.*		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			REMARKS
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	9 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	9 2	9 2	8 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 9	7 13	8 6	.....	...	... ..	
... ...	... ...	10 0	10 10	8 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	... ..	.. ..	.....	
... ...	... ...	5 4	5 4	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	.....	...	.....	
... ...	... ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	... ..	..	... .	
... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	3 0	3 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0	3 0	..	.....	.....	... ..	
32 11	19 0	26 10	26 10	13 8	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	11 11	12 0	... .	.....	.....	
8 7	7 15	10 4	10 7	9 11	54 9	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 6	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 15 0	
... ...	... ...	13 0	12 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	3 8	7 8 0	8 8 0	22-8	
... ...	... ...	11 7	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	4 11 0	8 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
... ...	... ...	10 0	10 4	6 11	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	7-0 to 12 0	6 0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0	
... ...	... ...	9 11	8 14	5 11	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12	12 12	13 5	5 8 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-0	
9 5	8 15	8 0	8 0	8 5	71 1	71 10	80 0	9 15	9 15	10 15	9 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 to 30-0	
... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	7 8	10 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0	
... ...	... ...	11 11	11 11	9 2	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	11 2	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0	
16 0	11 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 6	11 2	8 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
... ...	... ...	10 7	9 11	7 13	100 0	100 0	79 0	11 1	10 1	11 15	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0	
... ...	... ...	9 3	9 3	8 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 11	8 15	11 1	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 to 15 0	
... ...	... ...	9 9	9 9	8 4	111 6	116 6	10 8	9 8	8 9	12 2	6 0 0	9 0 0	20-0	
... ...	... ...	8 13	7 11	6 12	132 0	200 0	...	11 10	12 3	11 7	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 to 11-1	
... ...	... ...	8 1	7 7	7 3	116 8	116 8	93 1	10 5	10 3	10 13	6 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 15 0	
18 8	18 3	9 8	9 2	7 5	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 ...	6 12 0	7 12 0	19 6	
22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0	
13 8	12 4	9 2	8 6	7 11	150 0	135 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	14 4	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0	
16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	10 ...	7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 to 22-8	
20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	7 8	0 200	0 200	0 200	11 6	11 6	11 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8	
... ...	... ...	6 3	6 3	7 0	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	.....	10 0 0	30-0	
... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	.....	6 0 0	15-0	
... ...	... ...	9 2	9 0	6 9	80 0	63 0	96 0	11 8	12 0	12 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 0	
... ...	... ...	13 8	13 8	9 0	157 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	21 0	24 0	5 13 0	7 8 0	19-6	
... ...	... ...	13 0	12 8	11 15	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	.....	.....	.....	
... ...	... ...	15 0	15 0	15 15	70 0	70 0	84 0	11 13	11 8	18 1	5-10 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10 0 to 15-0	
... ...	... ...	10 8	9 8	7 8	70 0	70 0	10 0	80 0	67 8	60 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	
... ...	... ...	14 14	11 7	10 0	80 0	80 0	106 0	9 24	8 11	6 0	.....	...	.....	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0 0	8 0 0	30-0	
19 6	13 8	8 10	8 8	...	109 0	130 0	65 0	8 13	8 11	8 11	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15	
... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	7 8	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 3	9 0	... ..	5 to 7	10 to 20	
... ...	... ...	8 0	9 8	7 0	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	.....	... .	.....	
27 10	19 8	23 5	24 12	12 11	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 5	11 0	.....	...	.....	
26 13	22 10	31 15	27 6	17 2	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	... ..	.....	... ...	
28 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	.....	.....	.....	
24 0	19 0	32 0	27 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 12	8 3	.....	.....	... ..	
23 0	19 0	25 0	22 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	126 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
31 0	21 0	21 0	19 15	11 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 6	8 6	7 11	.....	.....	.....	
24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	
25 0	22 11	22 0	20 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	
26 13	19 13	20 15	20 13	14 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 3	8 2	7 11	.....	.....	... ..	
...	...	10 7	10 7	11 6	96 0	96 0	96 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	12 2	12 14	13 12	50 0	51 0	91 0	9 12	9 10	7 13	4 11 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	4 to 5	4 to 5	10 to 15	
...	...	9 8	10 0	15 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	5 0 0	...	...	

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 6.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 119.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure) to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd February 1880.

No. 32.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Theophilus Clifford Shepherd, B.A., and the Reverend Williams Charles Noyes, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 279 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. Barclay, Officiating Medical Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate in medical charge of Deoli, *vice* Surgeon Compigné, proceeding on service with his regiment.

The 3rd February 1880.

No. 282 *G.-G.*—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, is appointed Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 283 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, is placed temporarily on special political duty in Afghanistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The 6th February 1880.

No. 325 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant I. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February 1880.

No. 47 *C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council directs that goods exported from any port in British India to any port in the Portuguese possessions in India shall be treated as regards payment of customs duties as if they were exported to another British Indian port.

This Notification shall have retrospective effect from the date on which the recent treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments came into force, *viz.*, the 15th January 1880.

The 5th February 1880.

No. 561.—Read again—

The eighth Rule for District and other Government Savings Banks published with Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In extension of this Rule, the Governor General in Council has authorised the Comptroller General to receive for safe custody stock or notes of any Government Loan to a moderate amount, from or on behalf of any Savings Bank Depositor. Notes thus received will be immediately converted into stock. Stock held by the Comptroller General under this Notification, and the interest thereon, will be treated in all respects as if the stock had been bought for the Deposits under the Rule now read again.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller General, with reference to his letter No. 68, dated 6th January 1880; also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 7th February 1880.

No. 588.—Mr. J. K. Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, received charge of the Office on the 29th January 1880.

No. 646.—On the 26th January 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lane received charge of the Office of Post Master General, Punjab and Sindh, the duties of which he will conduct in addition to those of the Director General of the Post Office of India until the return of Mr. Monteath from leave, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 75.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., to be Subaltern, with effect from the date of the transfer of Lieutenant G. R. Moore to No. 4 Field Battery, and to continue to officiate as Commandant.

No. 76.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may have taken up the duties of the office.

Surgeon-Major J. Hannan, Army Medical Department, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Reserve Division at Peshawár.

No. 77.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Soondur Sing, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Nehal Sing, promoted.

No. 78.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Revd. Henry Bacon, to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Revd. R. J. Langford, M.A., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 79.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Smith, S.C., Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts,—(p.a.) for one year, 243 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. F. Forster, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Punjab,—(p.a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, S.C.,—(m.c.) for one year, 273 days,—one year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. S. Hills, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m.c.) for one year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. D. Harington, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab,—(p.a.) for one year, 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Temporary Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India,—(p.a.) for one year, 4 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Pollock, S.C.,—(m.c.) for 273 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon H. Mallins, M.B., Medical Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (m.c.) for one year, 182 days, under Rule IX, Note 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Keane, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—(m.c.) for 273 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

First Class Assistant Apothecary H. Walmsley, —(m.c) for one year, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 80.—The furlough out of India granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. F. Bean, S.C., in G. G. O No. 43 of 1880, is commuted to furlough in and out of India.

No. 81.—Conductor C. O'Gorman, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India,—(m.c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

No. 82.—Sub-Conductor P. Wallace, Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough,—(m.c.) in and out of India, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 83.—Conductor Thomas Hall, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 84.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Major George Robertson Hennessy. Major Montague Charles Perreau. Major Robert Stanwix Robertson.	4th February 1880.

No. 85.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant Arthur M'Leod Mills, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st February 1880.

No. 86.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain William Walters Biscoe, General List, Cavalry. Captain Richard Octavius Vyvyan, General List, Infantry.	4th February 1880.

No. 87.—BREVET—

To be Major.

Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry,—20th December 1879.

The above promotions are subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 88.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th January 1880, page 50.

BREVET.

Major-General William George Woods, C.S.I., on the Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 17th November 1879.

The first Christian name of Colonel S. J. Batten, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Gazette of 16th December 1879, is *Sisley*, and not as therein stated.

No. 89.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Jowalla Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Khurruck Sing, invalided; Jemadar Nehal Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Sing, invalided; Havildar Jai Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowalla Sing, promoted,—1st May 1879.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Bholah Bajoo, to be Subadar, *vice* Kanya Sing, invalided; Havildar Mohesh Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bholah Bajoo, promoted,—1st November 1879.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 90.—Major Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, S. C., has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 5th December 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 91.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D.—13th December 1879.

Captain George Henry Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th November 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 92.—Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to have the rank and pay of a Deputy Commissary General, whilst performing the duties of Principal Commissariat Officer in the field with Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' force.

No. 93.—Major J. F. F. Cologan, to be Paymaster, Transport Service, Khyber Field Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 23rd January to 5th February 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Colonel J. J. O'Bryen ...	21st January 1880	Safed Sang, Afghanistan	Not known.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd January to 5th February 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
G. Fuller (a) ...	Quartermaster.	9th Lancers ...	31st July 1879 ...	Will left ...	119 14 4	...	5th April 1880.
R. P. Vaillant (b) ...	Lieutenant	100th Foot ...	9th October 1879	Intestate ...	1,014 14 8	...	Ditto.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
J. F. Carthew (c) ...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ...	4th May 1879 ...	Intestate ...	1,095 12 0		

(a)—*Widow*, Mrs. Eleanor Fuller; *children* Frances Mary, Mary, Ada—Sialkot, India.
(b)—*Next-of-kin—Mother*, Cuillia Vaillant; *brother*, Lionel Vaillant—Weybridge.
(c)—*Next-of-kin—Brother*, Revd. J. E. Carthew, Roberrow Rectory, Bristol, Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 514 of 19th December 1879, the retirement of Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is with effect from 15th November 1879, forenoon.

The 3rd February 1880.

No. 40.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Apprentice Engineer, Railway Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 5th February 1880.

No. 41.—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880.

READ—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 303G., dated 30th January 1880.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the necessity of determining a provisional scale of establishment for the Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and, in accordance with the principle laid down for the Engineer Establishment in the Resolution now read, has been pleased to sanction the following:—

Examiners—	
Class I, Grade i	3
,, ii	2
,, iii	2
Class II, Grade i	5
,, ii	5
,, iii	6
Deputy Examiners—	
Grade i	18
,, ii	9
Assistant Examiners—	
Grade i	5
,, ii } And Apprentices }	7

But, as the rank of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in at least one province is now under consideration, the number in the two higher grades of Examiners will be for the present respectively 2 and 3 instead of 3 and 2. Promotions in accordance with the sanctioned scale will be published in Notifications Nos. 42 and 43 of this date.

2 The general rules laid down in Public Works Department Notification No. 303G., dated 30th January, are applicable to the Accounts Branch of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 365G. of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1880:—

NAME.	From	To
Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald	Ditto	Ditto.
Captain W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
,, F. G. Oldham, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
,, A. G. Begbie, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. Billings	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.
,, J. W. Fordham	Ditto	Ditto.
,, R. K. Williams	Ditto	Ditto.
Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. N. Burn	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.
,, F. E. Godfrey	Ditto	Ditto.
,, G. Brown	Ditto	Ditto.
,, I. S. Hubbard.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.
,, W. H. Marten	Ditto	Ditto.
,, A. C. Newcombe	Ditto	Ditto.
,, J. W. Wilkinson	Accountant, 1st Grade	Ditto.
Pundit, Premnath	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.
,, D. W. Macpherson	Ditto	Ditto.
,, G. Innes	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary.)	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.
A. Grant	Accountant, 3rd Grade	Ditto.

No. 43.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
Mr. C. C. Harold	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.	With effect from 1st January 1880.
„ F. P. Quinlan	Ditto	Ditto	
„ A. Wilson	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	With effect from 1st February 1880.
„ W. H. Marten	Ditto	Ditto	
„ J. W. A. McNair	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade	
„ W. B. Gray	Ditto	Ditto, temporary	

No. 44.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank), Rajputana State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 11th December 1879.

No. 45.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Brine, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Military Works Branch.

Walker, Major D. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

Fanshawe, Captain E. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Laugharne, Lieutenant M., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough.

Hyderabad.

Boileau, Captain L. F., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on furlough.

The 6th February 1880.

No. 46.—Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Engineer Apprentice, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Engineers.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 418 of 16th October 1879, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Provincial Branch, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to complete his course of practical training.

No. 48.—It having been decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that no staff need be permanently attached to the Dhond and Manmád State Railway, Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., will revert from the Revenue to the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, Public Works Department, with the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 31st December 1879, afternoon.

No. 49.—The following Officers employed on Provincial Railways in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are transferred from the Provincial List to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 31st December 1879:—

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, *B.A.*, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. M. Marsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 50.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st January 1880, to bring up the Establishment to the strength specified in paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 303G., dated 30th January 1880:—

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Buyers, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Dibblee, F. L.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Gracey, T., Captain, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Hogarth, D. F.	Ditto	
Sargeaunt, R. A., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Walker, F. B.	Ditto	
Wallace, W. A. J., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Bell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Bull, C. A.	Ditto	
Buyers, W. L.	Ditto	
Clarke, H. W., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Clarke, S. C., Major, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Clift, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Engledue, W. J., Captain, R.E.	Ditto	
Henslowe, C. W. E.	Ditto	
Jopp, K. A., Major, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
MacGeorge, G. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	
Rennie, W. C.	Ditto	
Rigby, V.	Ditto	
Anderson, J. A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Davidson, J. Y.	Ditto	
Dooley, M. S., *B.A.*	Ditto	
Harvey, W.	Ditto	
Hunt, E. L., *B.A.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	
Lackersteen, M. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
List, G. H.	Executive, Engineer, 4th Grade.	
MacIvor, C. V.	Executive, Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Moore, E. J.	Ditto	
Robertson, F. E.	Ditto	
Sherman, W. H. P.	Ditto	
Taylor, W. B.	Ditto	
Upcott, F. R.	Ditto	
Barlow, C. C. C., Captain, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Bartlett, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Birkbeck, M.	Ditto	
Campion, J. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Dangerfield, P. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Gardiner, R., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Gilchrist, W. G.	Ditto	
Hallum, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	
Haynes, H. S. F., Captain, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Johnstone, W. H., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Jones, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Kunhardt, H. G., Lieutenant, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Large, P. T. S.	Ditto	
Lincké, J. E. P.	Ditto	
Mackinnon, M. C.	Ditto	
Scott, D. A., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Spring, F. J. E.	Ditto	
Stone, E. H.	Ditto	
Tanner, T. L.	Ditto	
Thomson, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Warden, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
White, W. H., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Wiseman, W.	Ditto	
Wright, R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.
Bagley, F. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Behrmann, E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Braham, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Dumayne, T. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Duncan, P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Gahan, H. H.	Ditto	
Harman, J. M.	Ditto	
Humfress, G.	Ditto	
Ker, T.	Ditto	
Molesworth, H. B.	Ditto	
Morris, D.	Ditto	
Morse, F. W.	Ditto	
Parkes, B.	Ditto	
Robinson, W. W., Lieutenant, R.E.	Ditto	
Russick Lall Roy	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	
Scott, B., Lieutenant, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.	
Tait, J.	Ditto	
Wynne, T. R.	Ditto	

No. 51.—Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed in charge of the Dhond and Manmád and the Berar State Railways, with powers of Manager, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 371, dated 19th September 1879.

No. 52.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 25 days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 30th January 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 495 of 5th ultimo, Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 16th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Sree Punchomey."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Bala Hissar	Afghanistan	22nd	Opened.
Bagh	Beluchistan	30th	Closed.
Bhorpatar	Assam	17th	Opened.
Dorunta	Afghanistan	28th	Ditto.
Hurriajan	Assam	31st	Ditto.
Latabund	Afghanistan	5th	Ditto.
Manduri	Ditto	17th Nov. 1879.	Ditto.
Rozabad	Ditto	30th Dec. 1879.	Ditto.
Seh Baba	Ditto	15th Jan. 1880.	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th January 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to

the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, which he joined on afternoon of 17th January 1880.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 7.—The Dinapore Division of Military Works is abolished from the 5th January 1880, from which date the Dinapore Cantonment will form a sub-division of the Allahabad Division of Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 3rd February 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 3 of 8th January 1880, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Meerut Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 26th January 1880.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 230.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 101, dated the 24th December 1879, Honorary Lieutenant J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 30th January 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1880.

No. 18.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 14th January 1880:—

W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 19.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification by Director General of Railways, No. 44, dated 14th December 1879, for "the colloquial examination in Guzerati," read "an examination in Guzerati by the Departmental Standard."

The 5th February 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Notification No. 33, dated 30th January 1880, by the Government of India, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, on probation in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 30th January 1880.

No. 23.—Mr. A. S. Trevor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 3rd Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 31st January 1880.

No. 19.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from 17th December 1879 to 10th January 1880, both days inclusive.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 28th January 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 52, dated 30th December 1879, Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 17th October 1879, and was posted to the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 30, dated 13th November 1879, Mr. R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 31st October 1879, and was temporarily posted to the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the afternoon of 8th November 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), on being relieved by Mr. Shannon, was posted to the executive charge of Peshawar Division.

No. 10.—Mr. R. J. Shannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), having been relieved of the executive charge of Attock Bridge Division by Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of 19th November 1879, ceased to belong to this Railway on the afternoon of 22nd idem.

No. 11.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 11, dated 21st January 1880, Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 24th December 1879, and is posted to Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 4th January 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11, dated 21st January 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from this Railway on the forenoon of 13th December 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 23rd January 1880, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 13th January 1880, and is posted to Attock Bridge Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 18th idem.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th January 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 55, dated 31st December 1879, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 19th December 1879.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 5th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,47,16,376-8-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 26	...	2,21,425	...	2,05,587	75,03,003	25,15,259
,, 27	3,349	2,24,587	2,81,853	3,914	76,27,213	25,59,120
,, 28	...	1,02,870	...	3,914	74,11,103	23,78,245
,, 29	...	2,30,653	...	3,914	72,86,791	21,61,889
,, 30	5,54,039	2,53,967	...	5,57,953	70,60,128	19,23,618
,, 31	...	84,564	98	5,57,861	68,37,641	18,44,133

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 2nd Feb. 1880.*
J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*, *Mint Master.*

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that about the 15th day of December 1879 certain treasure, to wit 33 English and 9 Broach Rupees, valued at about Rs. 42, was found in the village of Lakadkot, in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Khandesh on the 15th May 1880, at his camp, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collr. of Khandesh.

CAMP CHOPRA,
The 27th January 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 74,43,225 8 11)	2,23,31,090	5	7
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,48,87,864 12 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,70,98,451	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,60,298	1	7
Sundries	11,01,910	4	6
RUPEES	8,36,81,840	6	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,68,104	6	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	71,33,273	11	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	67,81,916	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,59,27,887	0	4
Balances with other Banks	5,74,772	7	1
Bullion	27,843	4	0
Dead Stock	9,84,220	4	6
Stamps	8,305	5	6
Sundries	5,06,654	0	10
	4,20,12,977	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,71,97,093 13 6)	4,16,68,863	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,44,71,769 2 8)			
RUPEES	8,36,81,840	6	8

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 5th Feb. 1880.*
W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*
R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2133.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to August 1878.	April to August 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	8,046,735	8,030,375	...	16,360
II.—Tributes	703,000	273,851	279,204	5,353	...
III.—Forest	670,400	108,711	142,869	34,158	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,053,102	1,143,919	90,817	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	66,550	519,403	452,853	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	971,475	1,013,053	41,578	...
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	893,057	837,904	...	55,153
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	2,458,415	2,774,646	316,231	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	3,945,308	4,094,443	149,135	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,383,837	1,407,010	23,173	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	90,521	106,810	16,289	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	211,988	405,832	193,844	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	21,400	123,642	102,242	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	7,678	23,135	15,457	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	350,827	358,454	7,627	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	28,995	89,481	60,486	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	65,171	58,900	...	6,271
XVIII.—Education	139,000	46,260	60,478	14,218	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	20,570	22,509	1,939	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	10,004	19,205	9,201	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	277,068	329,602	52,534	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	57,728	60,504	2,776	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	63,078	108,338	45,260	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	138,964	173,196	34,232	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	20,591,293	22,182,912	1,591,619	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	309,957	396,527	86,570	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	91,744	140,316	48,572	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	192,700	114,975	...	7,725
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	3,693,046	3,894,248	201,202	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	314,752	477,890	163,138	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	25,123,492	27,206,868	2,083,376	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	77,693	100,082	22,389	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	25,201,185	27,306,950	2,105,765	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

fifth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Aug. 1878.	April to Aug. 1879.	Comparison of two Years. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,161,359	1,374,520	213,161	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	95,612	92,618	...	2,994
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	147,421	152,474	5,053	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,100,094	1,210,002	109,908	...
5.—Forest	505,900	106,879	127,094	20,215	...
6.—Excise	118,000	39,004	51,905	12,901	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	8,296	16,005	7,709	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	64,975	17,257	...	47,718
9.—Customs	203,000	82,250	82,286	36	...
10.—Salt	383,000	210,273	144,333	...	65,940
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,011,437	1,343,823	332,386	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	32,891	34,004	1,113	...
13.—Mint	87,300	49,272	34,375	...	14,897
14.—Post Office	983,300	212,401	417,193	204,792	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	60,764	148,135	87,371	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	511,319	529,871	18,552	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	119,999	134,249	14,250	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	1,440,319	1,409,103	...	31,216
19.—Police	2,472,000	967,216	980,672	13,456	...
20.—Marine	396,900	175,193	132,512	...	42,681
21.—Education	1,021,500	365,459	379,668	14,209	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	64,282	63,198	...	1,084
23.—Medical	679,000	241,643	252,723	11,080	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	102,598	126,146	23,548	...
25.—Political	375,700	136,635	158,758	22,123	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	496,199	553,496	56,997	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,494	1,378	...	116
28.—Superannuation	634,000	270,520	293,213	22,693	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	90,656	111,998	21,342	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	68,892	10,892	...	58,000
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,298,532	1,127,308	...	171,224
TOTAL	29,980,000	10,734,184	11,511,209	777,025	...
37.—Army	11,135,300	*4,917,472	5,703,176	785,704	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,295,461	920,259	...	375,202
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	381,233	343,594	...	37,639
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	1,702,629	1,705,472	2,843	...
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss	706,800	366,858	192,071	...	174,787
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	8,298	5,855	...	2,443
33 Land and Supervision	75,700	24,368	25,687	1,319	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	288,179	477,589	189,410	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	57,155,300	19,718,682	20,884,912	1,166,230	...
England, including Army Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	5,895,269	6,131,001	235,732	...
TOTAL	71,401,500	25,613,951	27,015,913	1,401,962	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,092,411	926,816	...	165,595
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	246,066	187,179	...	58,887
TOTAL	3,500,000	1,338,477	1,113,995	...	224,482
GRAND TOTAL	74,901,500	26,952,128	28,129,908	1,177,480	...

* Reduced as per letter No. [illegible], dated 14th June 1879, from Accountant General, Military Department.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Digambar	... Patna College.
2	„ Ramnath	... Presidency College.
3	„ Sureschandra	... Ditto.
4	Ghosh, Nagendranath	... Ditto.
5	Sibaprasad	... Agra College.
6	Gobindaprasad	... Muir Central College.
7	Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	... Hugli College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

1	Basu, Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Jagadischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Harischandra	... Hugli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	... Ditto.
	„ Ramanimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
10	Das, Rasikchandra	... Canning College.
	DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	De, Narendralal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Doran, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Satyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	... Presidency College.
	Goswami, Jadunath	... Ditto.
	Guin, Srinibas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	... Rajshahye College.
	Lahiri, Chandrakanta	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	... Hugli College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Rajeswar	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binodlal	... Canning College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramprasanna	... Presidency College.
	Rashakbihari	... Agra College.
	Ray, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	... Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
30	Sen, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Dacca College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	Sen Majumdar, Jadabchandra	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Purendranarayan	... Patna College.
36	Som, Trailokyanath	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Amarnath	... Canning College.
	Arndt, Ceo.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Awadhkisor	... Patna College.
	Bajpai, Benimadhab	... Canning College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	„ Jagannath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	... Patna College.
	„ Surendranath	... Presidency College.
	Bansidhar	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Girischandra	... Teacher.
	„ Nandakumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... Muir Central College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.

	Bhattacharyya, Jogneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	Hugli College.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
20	,, Priyagopal	...	Hugli College.
	,, Sanatan	...	Canning College.
	Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Presidency College.
	Choteylal	...	Canning College.
	Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hugli College.
	,, Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	De, Anandamohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Dwarkadas	...	Lahore College.
30	Fariduddin, Ahmad	...	Hugli College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	,, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sasikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
	Hati, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Hariprasanna	...	Dacca College.
	Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
40	Laha, Nabadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Maitra, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rajendralal	...	Free Church Institution.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Bankimchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Gopendrachandra	...	Hugli College.
	,, Jadunath	...	Teacher.
	,, Syamaldhan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Muhammad Ismail	...	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
50	,, Charuchandra	...	Patna College.
	,, Jogneswar	.	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
	,, Phanibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Purnachandra	...	Muir Central College.
	Niblett, R. H.	...	Ditto.
	Pande, Hariram	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur College.
60	,, Nagendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Nikunjabihari	...	Hugli College.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Katak College.
	Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
	,, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Takrimuddin	...	Ditto.
69	Umr Bakhsh	...	Lahore College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examination :—

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Das, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
Datta, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th January 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
231	... D 18—48185 ...	100	H. Prince, Esq., Bombay.
234	... D 12—18923 ...	5	Lekhraj, Etawah.
	„ —18936 ...	5	
235	... D 16—11669 ...	10	Madho Pershad, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th February 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
383	... O 31—13200 ...	50	Babu Chandi Churn Das.
384	... O 70—56175 ...	500	Bulloram Das Brojo Rutton Das.
385	... O 66—83586 ...	100	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
386	... L 98—99724 ..	10	Babu Gunga Churn Chatterjee.
	L 97—36328 ...	10	
	L 96—15304 ...	10	
387	... L 67—66232 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
388	L 96—11969 ...	10	Babu Auchore Nath Singha.
389	... O 67—72234 ...	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Ghosal.
	O 66—62832 ...	100	
392	... O 31—30654 ...	50	Shaik Kheyajee Mistry.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
230	... O 43—61357 ...	10	Prush Ram.
	L 99—83862 ...	10	
	L 97—53381 ..	10	
	L 98—19162 ...	10	
	L 14—56283 ..	10	
	L 57—72999 ...	5	
	L 56—70603 ...	5	
	L 27—88803 ...	5	
231	L 56—85649 ..	5	Babu Kristo Chunder Chaudhari.
	„ —85606 ..		
232	.. L 58—19044 ..	10	Babu Bhuth Nath Dey
	„ —19121 ...		
233	... O 26—85504 ..	20	Mrs. M. Mears.
	O 21—68190 ..		
234	... L 28—35922 ..	5	Aodool Rohim Jeewabhai.
	„ —39923 ..		
235	... L 73—75786 ..	10	Juggur Nath Sirdar Mull.
	„ —93726		
	O 43—67278 ..	10	
	O 5—86591 ..		
	O 5—86227 ..	10	
	O 46—42677 ...		
	L 98—61990 ...	10	
	L 88—41326 ...		
447	„ L 81—97451 ..	100	Mr. J. A. A. Hunter.
448	... O 70—57847 ...	500	Hajee Alla Bux Mohamed Ibrahim.
449	... O 34—20995	100	Babu Suttya Kinkar Sen.
450	... O 75—55321 ..	10	Mr. C. Clifton.
451	... L 75—12350 .	5	Dr. Z. A. Ahmed.
452	... A 95—18575 ...	10	Mr. W. Trotter.
453	... O 26—26752 .	20	Mr. J. Samuel.
454	... O 25—69579 .	20	Mr. E. Rae.
	L 37—92777 ..	20	
455	... L 56—59041 .	5	Mr. J. S. Johnson.
456	... O 15—22336 ...	10	Babu Ramachan Banerjee.
457	... L 5—93355 ...	10	Babu Lal Behari Ghosh.
458	... O 73—19170 .	1,000	Mr. J. J. Maddod.
459	... L 30—86577 ...	5	Babu Benode Behari Sircar
	L 55—26702 ..	5	
460	.. O 31—03267 ...	50	Dr. R. A. Barker.
	„ —03268 .	50	
	O 56—39390 ..	20	
	„ —39391 ..	20	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W7	... M 35—00059 ...	50	I. J. Pereira, Bombay.
	„ —75252 ...	50	
W8	... M 47—77823 ...	10	A. V. Rungsawmy, Hyderabad (Deccan).
W9	... M 45—40690 ...	10	F. Xavier deSa, Oomrawutee.
W10	M 35—89876 ...	50	Maneekji Pestonji Dadi Burjor, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H24	... M 48—89559 ...	10	Shapurji Hormusji, Jalgaon.
	M 8—31232 ...	5	
H25	... M 37—75200 ...	100	Erutchshaw Bejonji, Bombay.
H26	... M 47—52257 ...	10	W. Godfrey, Sholapur.
	M 8—91838 ...	5	
M6	... M 40—52805 ...	10	Rev. R. Rive, Bombay.
	M 42—31076 ...	10	

BOMBAY,
The 3rd February 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7	... E 13—66111 ...	100	Surb Dyal and Mohun Lall, Jhelum.
8	... E 15—41678 ...	50	Mrs. F. E. Court, Muttra.
	„ —47140 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1	E 2—91808 *	5	Mr. W. Brinkworth, Cantonment, Umballa.
	„ —91809 *		
2	.. E 12—93582 *	20	Lala Bunsee Lal and Abeer Chund, Calcutta.
	„ —93583 *		

* Wrongly joined

LAHORE,
The 30th January 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
99	B 57—52581 ...	20	Gogapati Nayadu, Madras.
101	... B 61—17634 ..	50	Mr. J. Davis, Pursewankum, Madras.
	„ —27102 „	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
200	... B 55—90269 ...	50	T. C. Sathasiva Pillai, Shiyali, Tanjore
201	... B 41—51763 ...	10	H. Srinivas Chetti, Mysore.
	„ —51793 ...	10	
202	.. B 46—63427 ..	5	Subbiah, Vernacular Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
203	. B 46—15216 ..	5	Rathnasabhapathi Pillai, care of Rajarathnam Pillai, Pondicherry.
204	.. B 56—29219 ...	10	V. Thiruvengada Raju, Madras.
205	... B 46—82330 ...	5	P. Venkataramanjam Pillai, Pursewankum, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 26th January 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1130	... F 13—32878 ..	5	Sheikh Hussain Bux, Overseer, Mundla

NAGPUR,
The 29th January 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Deputy Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1880.

The route for the correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ* Southampton will be abolished after the 1st February 1880, and ordinary and registered correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom and countries served through it will thereafter be forwarded *viâ* Brindisi at the rates of postage given below.

Soldiers' and Seamen's correspondence prepaid for transmission *viâ* Brindisi will be forwarded by that route, but such correspondence prepaid at the lower (9 pies) rate will be forwarded from India to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus by private vessel. Letters so sent by private vessel cannot be registered and must be prepaid.

2. The revised rates given below will appear in the Postal Abstract to be issued in February next; the Postal Guide, however, will not be republished before April next:—

COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter per ½ oz.	C Each Post-card.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS, &c.		LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS. EACH PACKET.		SAMPLES. EACH PACKET.
				C Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each Packet per 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Per 2 ozs. additional.	Per 2 ozs.
C denotes compulsory prepayment.		As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi		4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Brindisi*		1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea*		C ¾	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, *soldiers' and seamen's letters only, viâ* Mediterranean Sea		C ¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any Union Country (see List of Union Countries in Postal Abstract) when addressed *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Any Union Country by any route except the above†		3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Africa, West Coast, except *Liberia* and *British, French, Spanish, Dutch*, and *Portuguese* Possessions, Ascension, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Delagoa Bay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Hayti, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
Hawaii *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
Paraguay *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
St. Helena, West Indies (other than Union Islands), *viâ* Brindisi through United Kingdom		14	...	2	2	4	2	2

* Soldiers' or Seamen's letters addressed to countries or places served through the United Kingdom are charged at the rates shewn above; but if the place be *foreign* (*not British*), the letters will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.

† The letter rate to Ceylon and Persia, however, is 2 annas per ½ oz. (see Postal Abstract).

L. G. WAIT,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 6th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Yokohama, and China	6 P. M.	7th Feb.	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	7th ,,	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	9th ,,	Str. *Ellora.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama and also for Batavia, Port Darwin and Palmerston *viâ* Torres Straits, Queensland (Bowen, Brisbane, Cook Town, Townsville and Rockhampton) *viâ* Torres Straits if specially superscribed	6 ,,	10th ,,	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies	6 ,,	11th ,,	Do. do.*
Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 ,,	11th ,,	Do. do.†
Do. Book post and pattern packet	6 ,,	10th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	12th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein and Rangoon	6 ,,	13th ,,	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	14th ,,	From Bombay.

* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, two (2) annas *per* ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

No Registered Letters to Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

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„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wejh), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.
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„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

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Estate, ROBERT KIRKWOOD SUTHERLAND, Deceased.

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H. H. REMFRY,
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5, FANCY LANE,
The 2nd February 1880.

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Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Singanah Chetty, payable to Hormasjee Bomanjee Cama & Co., and Bunseelal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to Gopauldoss Girderdoss, administrator to the estate of the late Girderdoss Virjeelaldoss, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 263 of 1828-29, for Sicca Rs. 200.

No. 001100-733 of 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 800.

GOPAULDOSS GIRDERDOSS,
Residing in Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.

Lost or Stolen

On the 18th January 1880, between Sodepore and Sealdah, a Government Promissory Note, No. 089640 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bhubun Mohini Dossi, and endorsed over by her to Ram Loll Mitter of Paneehatti, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM LALL MITTER.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

e following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1880.

'HE BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

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Preliminary.

CTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Repeal.

Cesses.

4. Cess on land.
5. Saving of existing house-tax.
6. Cess on houses.
7. Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.
8. Powers of Deputy Commissioner.
9. Purposes to which funds are to be applied.
10. Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.
11. Realization of cesses, &c.

SECTIONS.

Rural Police.

12. Rural Police.
13. Appointment of Rural Police.
14. Duties of headmen.
15. Duties of goungs.
16. Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.
    Obligation to render help.
17. Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.
18. Penalties for breach of duty.
    Bar of prosecution.
19. Limitation of prosecution.
    Notice of suit to be given.
    Previous tender of amends.
20. Protection to officers acting under warrant.

Miscellaneous.

21. Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.
22. Powers and duties of revenue-officers.
23. Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.
24. Power to make rules.

An Act to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in British Burma for the maintenance of Rural Police and of a local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvement, and the promotion of education ;

Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880" :

Short title.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Commencement.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Local extent.

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876: and

"revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

3. The following portions of the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, are repealed (namely) sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess," and the word "cess" wherever it occurs in the said Act; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Repeal.

Cesses.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied in addition thereto an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Cess on land.

5. In every town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied.

Saving of existing house-tax.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any specified town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Cess on houses.

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government-building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person bound to pay cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so payable by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any tax or cess levied in any place under section five or section six shall cease, or that any person or class of persons shall be exempted from the whole or any specified part of such tax or cess.

Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) declare what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) fix the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

9. A separate account shall be kept for each district of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in each year in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the maintenance of a local postal service;

(*c*) the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(*d*) other works of public utility;

(*e*) sanitary improvement; and

(*f*) the promotion of education:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, on the thirty-first day of March in any year, transfer the whole or part of any balance then standing under either of the heads (*b*) or (*c*) in the account of any district to the corresponding head in the account of any other district in the same division.

10. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such other place and to such other person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

11. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

Realization of cesses, &c.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

12. The Rural Police shall be of two classes—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called headmen;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called goungs.

Appointment of Rural Police.

13. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall have power to appoint, suspend and remove headmen and goungs, and to fix the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs:

Provided that all kyaydangyees and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

14. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge and which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government-stamps*) and chapter XVII (*of offences against property*), and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of laws and rules relating to excise and opium which occur within his beat and come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall to the best of his ability supply any local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government-officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites of travel.

Duties of goungs.

15. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

16. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.

17. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force;

(*b*) imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force; and

(*c*) regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

18. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, withdraws from the duties of his office without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution is instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

19. No prosecution against any person for anything purporting to be done under section fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, or under any rule made in exercise of the powers conferred by section seventeen, shall be commenced after the expiration of three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered at the residence of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

Previous tender of amends.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

20. No prosecution shall be instituted against any headman or goung for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.

21. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dacoity or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dacoits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the offence or in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means and of the circumstances of the case.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

22. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

23. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules.

24. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1880.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1880.

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3. Cantonment Magistrate.
4. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

5. Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.
6. Small Cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.
7. Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.
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9. Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.
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10. Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.
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13. Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

14. Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.
15. Presumption in case of second conviction.
16. Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

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34. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.
35. Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880."

Local extent.

This section, section two and section twenty-four apply to the whole of British India. The remaining portions of this Act extend to the whole of British India except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any such portion to any place under his administration; and, from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, such portion shall cease to have effect in such place.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.

2. Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to provide for the administration of Military Cantonments*) is hereby repealed; but all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, powers conferred, and Courts established under that Act, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and established under this Act.

References to Act XXII of 1864.

All references to the said Act No. XXII of 1864 in enactments passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Cantonment Magistrate.

3. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be deemed a Magistrate in charge of a division of a district within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the said Code.

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the provisions of the said Code, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.

5. Whenever the Local Government establishes within the limits of any cantonment a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*), the Cantonment Magistrate, if there be a Cantonment Magistrate, shall be the Judge of the Court so established.

The Local Government shall declare and may from time to time alter the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of every such Court, but such limit shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees.

Small cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

6. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to try suits instituted in any Court referred to in section five; provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees.

Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.

7. All the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to every such Court, and to all suits instituted in any such Court, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Military courts of requests.

8. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is established in any cantonment, the jurisdiction exercised in such cantonment by any officer under Act No. III of 1859 (*for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates*) shall cease and so much of any Act as authorises the commanding-officers of stations or cantonments to convene military courts of requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions, shall cease to have effect within the limits of such cantonment.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.

9. The Police-force employed in any cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police-force under the Local Government in whose territories such cantonment is situate, within the meaning of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*), section two, and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to such force.

Administration of Police within cantonments.

The administration of the Police within the limits of any cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in the District Superintendent subject to the general control and direction of the commanding-officer of such cantonment.

Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.

10. The Local Government may extend section thirty-four of the said Act No. V of 1861 to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by such Government.

Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.

11. The commanding-officer of a cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal to the chief Police-officer in the cantonment for service or execution through the cantonment-police; and the said chief Police-officer shall serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act No. XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukídárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), to any cantonment to which a Cantonment Magistrate may be appointed; and the Cantonment Magistrate of any cantonment to which the said Act is so extended may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by that Act subject only to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government.

Whenever any such Cantonment Magistrate is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the district shall, during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy, carry out the provisions of the same Act when so extended as aforesaid.

Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

13. The Local Government may order that any cantonment to which the provisions of the said Act No. XX of 1856 are extended

shall be divided into any number of cantonment-divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section ten of the same Act.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.

14. If within any cantonment, or within any limits around such cantonment prescribed by the Local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any sutler or camp-follower, knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of, any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a camp-follower or a soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding or from some person authorized by the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling or supplying, or offering or attempting to barter, sell or supply, such liquor, wine or drug, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, in lieu of such fine or imprisonment, to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under section 2 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), subject to all the provisions of that Act.

Presumption in case of second conviction.

15. If any person convicted of an offence under section fourteen is again convicted of an offence under that section, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug within such cantonment or limits which, at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence, belongs to him, or is in his possession shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in his possession for the purpose of being supplied to European soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

16. If within such cantonment or limits any camp-follower or military pensioner, or the wife or the widow of any soldier, camp-follower or military pensioner, removes, conveys or has, in his or her possession, any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one ser or quart, without a permit to be signed by the officer in command, or such other officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for any subsequent offence to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months: provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a cantonment for the private use of any commissioned officer.

Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.

17. If any person subject to the provisions of this Act is found committing any offence contrary to section fourteen or section sixteen, any Police-officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and anything used for the purpose of removing, conveying or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

Confiscation of such liquor, &c.

18. In case of a conviction for any offence under section fourteen or section sixteen, the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer may adjudge any liquor, wine or intoxicating drug in respect of which the accused is convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate or officer may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same is realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction takes place, or to the officer who has apprehended the offender or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

Detention of property seized.

19. Anything seized under section seventeen in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Act may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same has been seized is convicted or acquitted of the offence charged.

Disposal of property seized.

If such person is acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he is convicted, such of the things only, if any, as are not adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer to be confiscated shall be restored: the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

20. The foregoing sections shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by recognized medical practitioners, chemists or druggists.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

General power of taxation.

21. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of such notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

22. When any tax is leviable in a cantonment under section twenty-one, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt

to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

23. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any cantonment under section twenty-one shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment, under the directions of the Local Government, to the maintenance of the Police-force and the carrying out of measures under the rules made under section twenty-five.

Power to prohibit taxation in cantonments.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make cantonment-rules.

25. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide within the limits of any cantonment for the matters hereinafter mentioned.

Rules may be general or special.

The rules made under this section may be general for all cantonments in the territories administered by the Local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such cantonments, according as the Local Government directs.

Rules to be confirmed by Governor-General in Council.

26. No rule made under section twenty-five shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council. A copy of every such rule when so confirmed, in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Local Government or the commanding-officer directs.

For what matters rules may provide.

27. The rules made under section twenty-five may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

1st—regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed;

2nd—maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment, and providing for the registration of transfers of such property;

3rd—regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of military officers;

4th—regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the cantonment, or for carrying out any rules made under section twenty-five; and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments;

5th—the definition and prohibition of public nuisances;

6th—the maintenance generally of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; the prevention and cure of disease; the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited, of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations;

7th—inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease;

8th—the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

9th—the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience;

10th—the registration of deaths, and the making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interest;

11th—the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, and declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into or take cognizance of any breach of such rules and the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted: provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days.

Trial of breaches of rules.

28. Breaches of any rule made under section twenty-five shall be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an officer: but the Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and may authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate.

There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.

Fine how levied.

29. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender which may be found within the limits of the cantonment.

Imprisonment in case fine not levied.

If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to simple imprisonment for any term which may extend to one month.

30. Nothing in this Act, nor in any rule made under section twenty-five, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other enactment for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

31. Whenever it appears necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may extend to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, and in the vicinity thereof, all or any of the rules made for such cantonment for inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease and make any additional rules consistent with this Act for providing for the same matters, and may define the limits around such cantonment within which such rules or additional rules shall be in force.

Extension of rules as to brothels and venereal disease.

32. When such rules, with any additional rules made as aforesaid, are extended under section thirty-one to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may provide, in the manner described in clause eleven of section twenty-seven, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such rules and for prescribing the manner in which, and the persons by whom, breaches of such rules shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

Penalties for breach of rules in extended limits.

33. Whenever, in any cantonment, rules have been made under section twenty-five, so much of any enactment as may be held to empower the commanding-officer to make local regulations regarding matters other than military shall cease to have any effect in such cantonment, and all local regulations for any cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the rules for such cantonment made under section twenty-five, shall cease to have any effect.

Effect of cantonment-rules on enactments previously in force.

34. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction or military authority of Courts-martial or of commanding-officers of cantonments or of regiments, corps or detachments under any Articles of War, or the provisions of any Statute for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of Her Majesty in the East Indies; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise no jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.

Provided that, when a Cantonment Magistrate or other officer not being the commanding-officer has been invested by the Local Government with power within the limits of any cantonment to dispose of cases under any rule made under section twenty-five, the commanding-officer shall not exercise the powers described in clause (*c*) of Part III of the Indian Articles of War in respect of any case arising under such rule when such rules have been passed for such cantonment under section twenty-five and penalties have been laid down for their infringement.

The said rules shall be held to be the rules mentioned in the said last mentioned clause, and so much of the same clause as declares the penalties which may be inflicted for breach of cantonment-regulations shall cease from that time to have any effect in such cantonment.

35. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure, for the general purposes of this Act, of any funds raised under the said Act No. XX of 1856. Such funds may be expended for the purpose of carrying out any measures under any of the rules made under section twenty-five or section thirty-one of this Act, in addition to or in lieu of the purposes described in section thirty-six of the said Act No. XX of 1856.

Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1880.

An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

WHEREAS, by the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, it was provided that the High Contracting Parties should deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, should be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons should be delivered up should form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty, and that such Convention should have the same binding character as the said Treaty, and should continue in force for the same period ;

and whereas, in pursuance of the said article, the Convention set forth in the schedule hereto annexed has been executed.

And whereas by the twentieth article of the said Treaty it was provided that Commissions issued in criminal trials and enquiries by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, should be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides ;

and whereas it is doubtful whether under the existing law of British India there is authority to give effect to all the provisions of the said Convention and of the said twentieth article ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The provisions of the said Convention shall be followed in British India in every case to which they apply.

Provisions of Convention to be followed.

The procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the said Convention, be followed in every such case.

Procedure.

2. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in Portuguese India in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal.

Execution of commissions issued by Portuguese Criminal Courts.

3. This Act may be called "The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880."

Short title.

THE SCHEDULE.

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party ; and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the High Contracting Parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely :—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

BRITISH INDIAN PENAL CODE.		PORTUGUESE PENAL CODE.	
Crime.	Section.	Crime.	Article.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act ...	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including—	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence ...	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide ...	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360, being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 397
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging to a gang of thieves ...	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	313; 422 to 425; 453
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	403
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating, false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking	443 to 446	House-breaking	380, Clause 4
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206, 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 455
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a thug	310, 311	} Association of malefactors	263
Belonging to a band of dacoits or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement ...	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped paper	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	463 to 468; 470 to 477.	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	215 to 217; 219 to 223; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323; 452
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Convention to disappear ...	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants or used by any person as evidence .	216 to 218; 221 and 222
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Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation or attempt be punishable by the laws of both the High Contracting Parties.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison or brought to trial, by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed :—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India :

Provided that, when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions—

on production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

or on demand made by the Magistrate or Police-officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and Police-officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and,

without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

The Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings, or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or Police-officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or Police-officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or, if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and, in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences, and the proceeds of such property, and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction such criminals or articles are found: the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport, and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party:

Provided that, until the extradition takes place, the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found; and that, after the extradition, the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominions or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALBRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE.
Governor General of Portuguese India.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1880, and was on the 23rd idem referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1880.

THE BURMA SURVEY BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation and survey of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Survey Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

1. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of any superior officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officer.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated:

Provided that such direction shall not extend to any boundary lying within the limits of—

(*a*) any public road, canal, drain or embankment;

(*b*) the site of any town or village;

(*c*) any military cantonment;

(*d*) any civil station;

(*e*) the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, the Demarcation-officer may enter upon the land specified therein, and do all things and make all enquiries necessary for effecting the demarcation of the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost thereof.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land;

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to prefer thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) preferred within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, prefers any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such further inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery from the person making the objection of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person preferring an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any dispute as to a boundary to arbitration.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed to Judicial Commissioner.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say,—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner in hearing appeals.

21. The Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

to preserve boundary-marks;

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any boundary-mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such boundary-mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such boundary-mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such boundary-mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with this Act to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice

to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

for the proper performance of all things to be done and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken under this Act;

for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of surveys made before the Act.

33. All surveys made, and all boundary-lines and marks fixed for survey or revenue-purposes, at the time of the passing of this Act shall be, and are hereby declared to be, of the same effect as if made and fixed under this Act; and this Act shall apply to them as fully as to surveys made and boundary-lines and marks fixed hereunder.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared, at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with a view to facilitating the operations of the survey which has been undertaken by the Government in connection with the revenue-settlement of that province.

2. Sections 3 to 10 give the powers required for the demarcation of boundaries. They empower the Demarcation-officer to enter upon the land and to summon those interested in the demarcation to point out the boundaries, aid him in setting up boundary-marks and afford such other assistance as may be required.

They further empower him to require a boundary-line to be cleared of jungle, fences or crops, when this is necessary for the purpose of demarcating it; but where any loss is caused by such clearance, compensation will be paid.

3. It is believed that the cases in which any dispute will arise regarding a boundary will be rare. Where any such dispute does arise, the Demarcation-officer will, after a summary enquiry, lay down the boundary provisionally, the final determination of the matter being reserved for a later stage of the proceedings.

4. The Demarcation-officer is, lastly, empowered to erect such boundary-marks as he thinks fit, and charge the cost of erecting them to the persons interested. Where the boundary is undisputed, those marks would usually be of a substantial and permanent nature. On the other hand, where there is a dispute, the marks erected at this stage would be such as would be merely sufficient to fix the line pending the determination of the dispute.

5. On the completion of the demarcation the Demarcation-officer will submit a report of his proceedings, including such maps as he has prepared, to the Boundary-officer. The Boundary-officer will be an officer qualified to exercise regular judicial functions, and it will be his duty to try out and decide as a Court of first instance all disputes as to boundaries and all objections taken to the proceedings of the Demarcation-officer. From his decisions an appeal will lie to the Commissioner of the division, and in certain cases a further appeal to the Judicial Commissioner.

Where there is no dispute or objection, a formal order will be passed by the Boundary-officer confirming the demarcation made by the Demarcation-officer. Where there is a dispute or objection, the case will stand over until such dispute or objection has been finally disposed of.

6. When the boundary has been finally settled, the Boundary-officer will, if permanent boundary-marks have not already been erected along it, cause such marks to be erected, charging the cost to those interested, and will then issue a notice placing all boundary-marks, whether erected by his order or by order of the Demarcation-officer, under the charge of the landholders, who will thenceforward be responsible for their protection.

7. As it is understood that the professional surveyors engaged in the Cadastral Survey will, in order properly to discharge their duties, need certain of the powers conferred by the Bill on Demarcation-officers, the Chief Commissioner is, by section 28, empowered to invest with those powers any officer appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land.

8. The only other point which appears to call for notice in connection with the operations to be undertaken under the Bill is, that, by section 32, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules for (among other matters) the collection and record of such information as it is ordinarily the practice to collect in connection with a survey or settlement.

9. The concluding section of the Bill, which provides for the validation of past proceedings, has been taken from a draft submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has been addressed regarding it, and his reply will be submitted to the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill; in the meantime the details cannot be considered as finally settled.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 9th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1880 :—

No. 2 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and, from time to time, to alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges appointed under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Insertion of a new section after section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

2. In the said Act, after section 22, the following section shall be inserted :—

"22 A. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, and, by a like notification, from time to time alter, the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges."

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges.

Limits already fixed to be deemed to have been fixed according to law.

3. All orders issued by the Governor of Bombay in Council previous to the passing of this Act, fixing or altering the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge, shall be deemed to have been issued in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of Bombay has lately represented that the repeal of section 30 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, by the Repealing Act, 1876, has deprived that Government of a power it formerly possessed under that section of from time to time altering the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges. It seems to the Government of India that the section in question rather assumed the existence of such a power than conferred it; but, as it is quite clear that the Local Government should possess such a power, the present Bill has been prepared to confer it. It merely adds to the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, a section conferring power on the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix and alter the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, and validates such orders as may have already been issued fixing or altering such limits.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1880.

A Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS, by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*an Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India, the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kázi; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kází's Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Kází appointed under this section.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází;

or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at marriages or other religious rites or ceremonies.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází appointed hereunder, or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the Muhammadan Law the Kází was chiefly a judicial officer. His principal powers and duties are stated at some length in the Hedaya, Book XX. He was appointed by the State, and may be said to have corresponded to our Judge or Magistrate. In addition, however, to his functions under the Muhammadan law, the Kází in this country, before the advent of British rule, appears to have performed certain other duties, partly of a secular and partly of a religious nature. The principal of these seem to have been preparing, attesting and registering deeds of transfer of property, celebrating marriages, and performing other rites and ceremonies. It is not apparent that any of these duties were incumbent on the Kází as such. It is probable that the customary performance of them by him arose rather from his being a public functionary and one known by his official position to be acquainted with the law, than from his having, as Kází, a greater claim to perform them than any one else.

2. Such was the position of the Kází in this country under Native government. On the introduction of the British rule, Judges and Magistrates took the place of Kázís, and the Kází in his judicial capacity disappeared; but the British Government, though no longer recognising the judicial functions of the Kází, did not abolish the office. By certain Regulations* passed from time to time, the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát and Kázís by the State was provided for, and the performance of their non-judicial duties was recognised by law. In the case of Bengal, indeed, certain additional duties were imposed on them. The duties of the Kází under these Regulations comprised some or all of the following, *viz.*:—

* Bengal Regulation XXXIX of 1793 for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
Bengal Regulation XLIX of 1795 for Benares.
Bengal Regulation XLVI of 1803 for the Ceded Provinces.
Madras Regulation III of 1808 for Madras.
Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827 for Bombay.

(1) preparing and attesting deeds of transfer and other law-papers;
(2) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces;
(3) performing various rites and ceremonies;
(4) superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances.

3. In the course of subsequent legislation, the first and last of the above duties devolved on officers specially appointed for the purpose, and there remained nothing to be performed by the Kází but the second and third, which were purely ceremonial. Under these circumstances it appeared no longer necessary that the Government should appoint these officers. Accordingly, in 1864, by Act XI of that year, all the Regulations relating to the appointment of Kázís by Government and the duties to be discharged by them were repealed, but in order that it might be clear that no interference with the ceremonial functions of these officers was intended, a section was added to that Act as follows:— "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other

Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by Muhammadan law" (see section 2 of Act XI of 1864).

4. Certain of his duties having thus survived the passing of Act XI of 1864, the K is still a functionary of considerable importance in the Muhammadan community. What was originally in some sense an accidental adjunct of his judicial office has become his principal only duty, and in some parts of the country at least, the presence of a Kází at certain ri and ceremonies appears now to be considered by Muhammadans essential from their po of view.

5. Act XI of 1864 has, however, raised a difficulty of a sort which was not anticipated the time it was passed. As mentioned above, the Kází was, under Muhammadan law, appoin by the State, and it has been held by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Madras, that appointment cannot be made except by the State. But as by Act XI of 1864, the State dives itself of the power of appointment, the preamble of that Act declaring that it was inexpedi that such appointment should be made by Government, it would seem that no valid nomi tion to the office can now be made.

6. The inconvenience resulting to Muhammadans from this state of things, has b brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of that community, more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. It is considered that grant of the relief that is sought, *viz.*, that Government should once more undertake appointment of Kázís, is but a reasonable concession to the wants of the Muhammadan po lation.

With this object the present Bill has been prepared. It extends in the first instance Madras only, where the want of duly appointed Kázís appears chiefly to have been felt, bu contains a clause empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter requ its extension. It confers no legal rights or duties on Kázís. It simply, in order to sati the wants of the Muhammadan community, provides for the appointment of Kázís Government, leaving the position and duties of the Kázís, whatever these may be, as they are. To prevent any possible misapprehension on this point, a saving clause has been added the effect that nothing in the Bill confers any judicial or other powers on a Kází, or makes presence necessary at any marriage or other ceremony at which his presence is not necessary.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1880.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th January, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds took his seat as an Additional Member.

CANTONMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the revision of proceedings in trials held under the

Military Cantonments Act, 1864, section 20, be taken into consideration. He said that the Committee had made both substantial and formal changes in this Bill. The substantial changes consisted in the introduction of a power to the Local Government to impose, for local purposes, in any cantonment, taxes of the same description as were commonly imposed in municipalities, and a power to extend any portion of the Cantonment Act to any place without extending the whole. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, having Cantonment Acts of their own, would probably desire to extend to some of their cantonments the new taxation-sections.

The principal formal change consisted in the conversion of the Bill from a mere piece of patchwork into a measure repealing and re-enacting the law on the subject. That this was desirable would appear from the fact that the present Cantonment Act had been already twice amended, namely, by the Small Cause Court Act, XI of 1865, and by the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872; that four of its sections had been repealed by Acts XIV of 1870 and VIII of 1871; and that parts of three of the remaining sections (39, 43 and 44) were, according to the opinion held by the Government of India during the last ten or twelve years, *ultra vires* of this legislature, as purporting to enable the Government to deal with cantonments situate in foreign territory. That power, MR. STOKES need hardly say, the Government possessed in its executive capacity, and to confer it by an Act was, therefore, not only illegal, but useless. Moreover, the arrangement of the present Cantonment Act was somewhat obscure; and, considering the class of officers who had to administer it, the Select Committee thought it especially desirable that the law should be compact and clear. The result of the Committee's labours was now before the Council. The Bill contained no section corresponding with the interpretation-clause of the present Act, because the expressions there defined were defined by the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, for all subsequent enactments. It gave no power to the Local Governments to establish Small Cause Courts within cantonment-limits, for the Local Governments had this power under Act XI of 1865. It omitted the provision in section 22 of the present Act that simple imprisonment for breach of cantonment-rules might be in the civil jail. The reason was that several local authorities had recently represented that imprisonment in the civil jail (commonly a ward in the ordinary jail set apart for persons imprisoned by order of Civil Courts and Revenue-officers) was, to most Natives, little or no punishment. The Bill did not declare (as was done by the present Act, section 27) that Courts should take judicial notice of cantonment-rules; for, as these rules had the force of law, section 57 of the Evidence Act would apply. It would be seen that the Select Committee had not altered the puzzling and incomplete provisions as to the occupation by private persons of Government-lands in cantonments, and the right to claim houses built on such lands. The reason was that the Committee did not quite know what to put in the place of those provisions. The whole subject was now under discussion by the executive departments concerned, and would, no doubt, be further discussed by all the Local Governments. When that discussion was ended,—possibly in three or four years,—if a comprehensive cantonment-law were then determined on, a law extending (not merely extendible) to the whole of British India, the then Viceroy would say *rumpe moras*, and the task of our successors would be facilitated by the present Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KÁZÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN introduced the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Colvin and Batten and the Mover. He said that he did not wish to take up the time of the Council by commenting on its provisions, as they were explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORTUGUESE TREATY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves. He said that in the course of the last year Her Majesty concluded a Treaty with the King of Portugal. The nineteenth article of that Treaty dealt with the subject of extradition; and it was provided that the details under which extradition should be conducted should be embodied in a Convention, to be executed between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India. That Convention had already been concluded. Article 20 of the same Treaty provided for the issue of commissions in criminal trials and inquiries. He had now the honour to ask permission to introduce a Bill, which was considered desirable to give effect to those two provisions.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in consequence of the Convention taking effect from the 1st proximo.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th January, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1878-79.

No. 3586, dated Poona, the 14th August 1879.

MEMORANDUM—By J. Hart, Esq., C.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.

The accompanying comparative statement of area irrigated and rainfall on new works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79 is submitted for the information of Government.

2. The total area irrigated and average rainfall for four years are as follows:—

	Area irrigated.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Inches.
1875-76	7,296	29·88
1876-77	17,059	14·65
1877-78	25,362	22·01
1878-79	17,286	32·69

The rainfall shown is the average of 18 stations in each case.

There was a falling off in area in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year, of 8,076 acres.

3. Broadly it may be stated that this decrease is due to the heavy and favourable rainfall during the year in the districts in which the works are situated. The fall in some cases was quite unprecedented. The falling off was entirely in the inferior crops paying low rates, and the total assessment of water rates shows no decrease, which indicates considerable improvement in the area of better classes of crops.

4. The area in 1878-79 compares favourably with the area irrigated in the first famine year (1876-77), and shows great improvement as compared with the years preceding the famine.

5. In 1878-79 the area irrigated formed 7·91 or nearly 8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command, 218,439 acres.

6. In 1875-76, when the rainfall was slightly less favourable than in 1878-79, the area irrigated formed only 4·8 per cent. of the irrigable area under command in that year, 150,725 acres.

7. Proceeding to details, the falling off is comprised as follows:—

	Acres.
Kharíf	6,795
Rabi	1,281
TOTAL	8,076

The decrease was thus principally in the area irrigated during the kharíf season. The season was a late one, and the rainfall in June was deficient, followed in July, August, and September by unusually plentiful rain. These conditions are unfavourable to extensive irrigation, because the people defer sowing until heavy rain falls, and seldom take water for the purpose of enabling them to sow. In the previous year, 1877-78, heavy rain fell in June; while the fall in July was deficient. This was favourable to extensive irrigation. Taking advantage of the early rain, the people sowed their crops, and, when drought followed in July, were only too glad to take water to save their crops from failure. These remarks apply, of course, only to the inferior monsoon crops.

8. The decrease in area of kharíf was greatest on the Jamda and Krishna Canals and the Ekruk Tank. In the case of the first and last the rainfall throughout the season was very heavy, and rendered irrigation of all the ordinary crops unnecessary; the rainfall in both cases was very evenly distributed: at Jamda the total fall from June to September was the heaviest registered for the past 10 years; while the fall at Sholapur on the Ekruk Tank was quite unprecedented, the total having been 54·18 inches as compared with an average of 23 inches. In the case of the Krishna Canal the decrease was due to the better distribution of the fall, and is an instance to which the remarks in the preceding para. apply in particular, as will be seen from the following comparison of the rainfall:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Inches.	Inches.
June	9·70	1·80
July	1·28	9·94
August	4·00	7·89
September.	9·89	6·39
TOTAL	24·87	26·02

9. Under rabi the decrease was principally on the Jamda, Ojhar, and Lakh Canals, and is explained by the favourable late kharíf and early rabi rainfall. There was a large increase in rabi irrigation on the Hathmati, Krishna, and Palkher Canals, notwithstanding the favourable rainfall of the year. In the case of the Hathmati, the increase is due to the more plentiful supply of water available in consequence of the good fall of rain.

10. Viewing the figures of column 14 of the statement showing the decrease in total area on each work, and bearing in mind the very favourable rainfall of the season, the only work which exhibits seriously disappointing results is the Lákh Canal. In almost every other case the figures exhibit a considerable improvement as compared with previous years, disregarding the two famine years.

11. For comparison with the table given in para. 17 of Revenue Report, 1877-78, the following figures are given:—

	1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated.						
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	9,684	10,229	19,913	4,323	7,977	12,300
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	3,231	2,218	5,449	1,797	3,189	4,986
Total	12,915	12,447	25,362	6,120	11,166	17,286
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rainfall.						
I.—Works having an unfailing supply.	16·14	4·84	20·98	26·39	3·26	29·65
II.—Works dependent on local rainfall.	17·65	5·40	23·05	29·73	5·98	35·71

Owing to the inclusion of the Mukti reservoir and Ojhar Tambat Canal in the statement herewith submitted, the figures of area differ somewhat from those of the Revenue Report.

It will be observed that the works dependent for their supply on local rainfall show a considerable increase in rabi area and only a slight falling off in the total, as compared with the previous year. This is explained by the fact that the supply of water was greater by reason of the plentiful rainfall, and was made use of for the better classes of rabi crops.

12. A table is attached showing the distribution of the fall in each of the past four years.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Table showing Distribution of Rainfall each year from 1875-76 to 1878-79 (inclusive.)

	Years.	Kharif.					Rabi.					Total.
		June.	July.	August.	September	Total.	October.	November	December.	January.	Total.	
On land under command of works having an unfailing supply.	1875-76 (1)	6·55	7·48	5·94	6·17	26·14	1·43	0·17	0·98	...	2 58	28·73
	1876-77 (2)	3·67	7·10	2·44	1·02	14·23	0·05	0·18	...	0·43	0·66	14·89
	1877-78 (3)	5·94	1·15	2·60	5·45	15·14	4·38	0·59	0·30	...	5·27	20·41
	1878-79 (4)	2·80	6·80	8·77	7·66	26·03	3·27	0·39	...	..	3·66	29·69
On land under works dependent on local rainfall.	1875-76 (5)	4·63	5·56	4·70	9·43	24·32	1·30	0·05	1·59	.	2·94	27·27
	1876-77 (6)	3·40	5·60	3·10	2·17	14·27	0·03	0·03	...	0·08	0·14	14·42
	1877-78 (7)	4·90	1·43	3·51	7·81	17·65	4·73	0·37	0·30	...	5·40	23·05
	1878-79 (8)	2·54	7·74	10·33	7·33	27·94	4·69	0·68	...	...	5·37	33·31

Note.—(1) Average of 11 stations.
(2) " 12 "
(3) " 15 "
(4) " 16 "
(5), (6), (7) Average for 9 stations.
(8) Average for 10 stations.

No. 143 W. I.—462, dated Bombay Castle, the 19th September 1879.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3586, dated 14th August 1879.—Forwards comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1878-79.

Resolution.—It is satisfactory to notice that, although, owing to heavier and better distributed rainfall, the area irrigated in 1878-79 was much less than in 1877-78, still there was no decrease of revenue, the area of superior classes of crops having considerably increased. The area irrigated, moreover, compares very favourably with the year previous to the famine, 1876.

2. The statement, with the Acting Chief Engineer's report, should be printed and circulated.

3. Copies should also, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Col., R.E.*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1879.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1879. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	603	10,219	10,750
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	458	1,662	14,958
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	335	20,879	42,788
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	589	482	62,600
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	525	1,536	35,044
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	...	1,750	43,781
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	92	1,484	25,202
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	2,602	38,012	235,123
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	77	...	...
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	42	...	...
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	119	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,143	43,637	64,748
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	318	1,206	26,921
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	991	18,022
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dún	...	...	...	166	4,057	3,763
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	20	371
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	60	410
Total of each District	...	...	...	...	87,983	349,358

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October to 30th November 1879.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	21,212	277	201	170	2,599	24,459	...	·6
Muzaffarnagar	19,620	593	1,242	1,226	4,972	27,653	...	·7
Meerut	19,412	1,182	785	1,777	1,094	24,250	·4	·8
Bulandshahr	399	10	...	50	128	587	2·2	·8
Aligarh	146	131	...	73	22	372	1·2	1·07
Muttra	13	46	8	35	108	210	·3	1·0
Agra	405	926	1	32	97	1,461	·5	·7
Etah	1	4	...	...	...	5	·8	1·4
Mainpuri	167	197	...	...	260	624	·7	·7
Fatehgarh	62	63	...	...	125	250	·8	1·1
Etáwah	42	40	...	...	1,178	1,260	·5	1·5
Cawnpore	750	437	...	...	188	1,375	1·9	1·2
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0
Gurgaon	118	...	...	...	231	349	...	1·1
Dehra Dún	3,215	267	...	190	376	4,057	·2	1·1
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·7
Tarái	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·0
Bareilly	8	...	...	4	...	12	2·3	1·3
Pilibhit	621	...	...	354	4	979	1·5	·6
Jhánsi	8	12	...	...	...	20	3·7	1·0
Hamírpur	7	21	...	...	32	60	...	...
Total	66,206	4,206	2,237	3,920	11,414	87,983	...	...
Total for the same period last year	204,490	55,095	4,168	26,268	59,337	349,358	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	138,284	50,889	1,931	22,348	47,923	261,375	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . 4,187 cubic feet per second.

Jani escape	163	
Sirsna ,,	135	
Etawah division escapes	459	
Cawnpore ,,	850	
	1,607	
Less drainage water	22	1,585
Net consumption		2,602

Lower Ganges Canal.—

Entering canal		670
Narora escapes	244	
Tatarpur	307	551
Net consumption		119

Kasganj Division reports that water entered the division on 19th November 1879, water was available for irrigation from the 25th November 1879, but from sickness and want of labor cultivators did not avail themselves of it.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—

Water entering		1,197
,, leaving	10	
Gokulpur escape	44	54
Net consumption		1,143

Agra Canal.—

Water entering		929
Leaving	9	
Bata escape	437	
Kitam ,,	165	611
Net consumption		318

Allahabad,
The 10th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total Up and Down.		Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.		Down.		Total Up and Down.	
	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.	Maunds.	Number.
Grains.												
Wheat	1,565	...	23,196	...	24,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	170	...	133	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	379	...	195	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	467	...	700	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	409	...	848	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	128	...	...	...	128	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	268	...	5,294	...	5,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	275	...
Total	3,436	...	30,366	...	33,802	...	275	...	...	...	275	...
Cotton	...	...	3,553	...	3,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	594	...	6,734	...	7,328	...	145	...	...	...	145	...
Salt	799	...	2,871	...	3,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	3,826	...	272	...	4,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	690	..	2,400	...	3,090	...	325	...	...	...	325	...
Miscellaneous goods	3,579	...	5,600	...	9,179	...	800	...	...	...	800	...
Firewood	1,337	...	22,803	...	24,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	25	500	3,693	73,860	3,718	74,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	50	50	20	20	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	165	330	...	...	165	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	14,501	880	78,312	73,880	92,813	74,760	1,545	...	...	...	1,545	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	31,074	2,122	129,208	56,710	160,282	58,832	4,382	...	5,390	...	9,772	...
Increase	...	...	...	16,170	...	15,928	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	16,573	1,242	50,896	...	67,469	...	2,837	...	5,390	...	8,227	...

Allahabad,
The 10th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The returns for November show a considerable decrease in traffic as compared with the same period last year. This is accounted for principally by the fact that, owing to severe illness among the boating class, it was difficult to get a full complement of men for boats' crews.

During the early part of the month Someyrah lock, in the Aligarh division, had to be closed for repairs.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was closed during the month for the purpose of silt clearance.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	5,936	3,488	349	55
Ton mileage	923,949	422,313	30,920	3,557
Value of goods . Rs.	6,15,513	2,88,563	9,375	2,763
Number of passengers.	...	395	...	...

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of December 1879.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal.			Khurreef.									Rubbee.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding period of previous year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
						Five-year Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.			Three-year Leases.			Annual Leases.		Annual leases.										
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.		Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Leased in December 1879.	Leased up to end of December 1879.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1879-80.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.		Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,200	181·01	...	134	2,124	40,191	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	984	...	25	40,191	984	25	41,200	33,041	1·45	59·54	...	
		Patamoondee...	...	...	...	...	227	10,770	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	89	...	...	10,770	89	...	10,859	10,386				
		High Level Section I ...	675	194·03	...	88	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	63	655	...	18	13,960	655	18	14,633	12,999				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	111·00	...	46	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	217	...	...	9,880	217	...	10,097	9,784				
		Matchgong ...	650	79·00	...	...	1,347	26,079	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	307	...	20	26,079	307	20	26,406	23,840				
		Gobri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	268	4,686	99,780	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	63	2,253	...	63	99,780	2,253	63	102,096	89,931	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	87,931	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	73	1,814	...	286	87,931	1,814	286	89,931	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	147	...	174	36,344	84,987	...	12	12	...	216		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,215	...	...	85,215	49,398	0·21	34·96	(10 years.) 51·58	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	300	29	...	187	4,394	10,350	...	...	...	32	727		...	...	...	...	124	...	...	11,077	124	...	11,201	6,089	0·00	35·12	(9 years.) 51·64	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	361	40,738	95,337	...	12	12	32	943		...	...	...	...	124	...	...	96,292	124	...	96,416	55,382	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	257	54,550	...	...	..	...	8	832		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,382	...	...	55,382	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad...	Main Western Buxar ...	4,342	773	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,677		...	...	...	398	398	206	1,284	2,677	398	1,284	4,359	19,636	...	51·00	39·06	
	Patna and Gya ...	Arrah ...	1,660	658	658	...	..	...	...	846	1,915	...	3,850		285	285	285	3,121	3,121	..	6,052	5,765	3,406	6,052	15,223	...	...	47·25	38·07	
		Eastern main Patna ...	1,466	301	300	...	...	...	...	6,212	6,986	...	30,779		3,347	3,347	3,347	10,116	10,116	...	9,328	37,765	13,463	9,328	60,556	65,606	...			
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515		129	129	129	4	4	13	35	515	133	25	673	...	...	41·72	39·45	
						...	2,140	2,519	...	3,864		857	857	857	6,480	6,480	...	1,321	6,383	7,337	1,321	15,041	7,932	...				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,420	...	41,685		4,618	4,618	4,618	20,119	20,119	219	18,010	63,105	24,737	18,010	95,852	93,174	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,222	...	...	70,501		...	160	...	15,821	17,763	388	2,528	72,723	17,923	2,528	93,174	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month ...		...	...	...	629	45,424	195,117	...	9,210	11,432	32	42,628		4,618	4,618	4,618	20,192	22,495	219	18,073	249,177	27,113	18,073	294,363	238,487	..	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	257	142,381	...	...	2,232	..	8	71,333		..	160	...	15,894	19,577	388	2,814	215,936	19,737	2,814	238,487	...	...	...	...	

The 27th January 1880.

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1879.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).				RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.		Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second.		Principal items of Traffic.		Zila.	Acres.			Average.	During month.	Name.	Area in acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.									
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·34	3073·6	619·09	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	11,149			1·15	1·54	Wheat ...	146,974	The volume entering the head of the Bari Doab Canal was 1747·77 cubic feet per second; 33·97 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes, and the balance, 1,713·80 cubic feet per second, was utilized. There is an increase of 33,558 acres irrigated up to end of the month as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and of 48,902 acres as compared with the same period of 1877-78. The increase is due mainly to the dryness of the sowing season, and also in some degree to the development of irrigation on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·05		542·82	...	...	Amritsar ...	83,435			0·94	1·55	Barley ...	4,644	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·0	2·59		551·89	...	...	Lahore ...	111,157			0·65	1·30	Mixed grains ...	10,070	
													Miscellaneous ...	44,053	
Total Bari Doab Canal ...	...	...	3073·6	1713·80	...	...	.....	205,741			...	...	.....	205,741	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·6	1887·62	...	...	.....	172,183			...	...	.....	172,183	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·07	2,546	299	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, &c., 3,942 mds. of fuel and 1,563 mds. of timber. ..	Umballa ...	1,921	0·79	0·38	Wheat ...	71,027	The volume entering the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Dadupur was 2,368 cubic feet per second; of this 17 cubic feet per second escaped at Budha Khera and 32 cubic feet per second passed out at the tail of the Delhi Canal. The amount utilized was 2,319 cubic feet per second. There is a decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the same period of last year of 29,587 acres, which is stated by the Superintending Engineer to be due to— 1. Sickness amongst the cultivators. 2. Late Kharif crop occupying the land. 3. Sufficient rainfall at time of sowing, and again at first watering. 4. Settlement operations inducing men to grow inferior rain crops.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	5·67		815			Karnál ...	27,440	0·46	0·25	Barley ...	2,638			
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	9·00	7·95		933			Delhi ...	7,867	0·10	1·20	Mixed grains ...	14,440			
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·40		272			Rohtak ...	16,056	0·30	1·90	Miscellaneous ...	8,026			
							Hissár ...	25,725	0·30	1·60	.....	...			
							Jhind ...	16,440	...	1·10	.....	...			
							Bikaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...			
							Kalsia State ...	505	...	...	.....	...			
Total Western Jumna Canal ...	...	...	2,546	2,319	...	49,893	.....	96,131			...	...	.....	96,131	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	2,030	...	1,08,285	.....	125,718			...	...	.....	125,718	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,000			...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000			...	...			
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850			...	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726			...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576			...	...	.....	222,576	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	254,000			...	...	.....	254,000	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	337	0·10	1·20	Wheat ...	278			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·20	...	Barley ...	48			
											Mixed grains ...	18			
											Miscellaneous ...	...			
Total Najafgarh Jhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	344	...	...	.....	344			
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	921	...	...	.....	921			
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	301,872	...	...	.....	301,872			Compared with the same period last year, there is an increase of 3,971

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		21st Dec. 1878.	20th Dec. 1879.	to 21st Dec. 1878.	to 20th Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,613	7,96,039	3,46,80,161	3,75,57,990	28,77,829	...
	„ Jubbulpore	1,47,336	63,638	34,40,565	37,49,752	3,09,187	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,006	83,408	40,96,870	39,14,068	...	1,82,802
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,06,630	73,225	45,56,485	41,97,739	...	3,58,746
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,38,809	2,88,500	85,40,747	1,05,04,865	19,64,118	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,43,314	1,30,317	63,61,062	63,49,681	...	11,381
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	58,108	62,487	31,60,948	32,18,520	57,572	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,535	4,77,471	2,70,07,976	2,45,11,926	...	24,96,050
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,74,499	1,36,868	66,05,397	68,66,966	2,61,569	...
	Total ...	23,17,850	21,11,953	9,84,50,211	10,08,71,507	24,21,296	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	2,000	1,22,083	1,26,640	4,557	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,534	1,587	87,479	88,735	1,256	..
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	75,489	75,801	28,36,496	34,66,397	6,29,901	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	16,292	25,173	6,94,020	7,86,481	92,461	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	725	441	(*b*)51,797	(*c*)35,315	...	16,482
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,185	1,375	87,435	67,514	...	19,921
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,595	3,225	1,26,603	(*d*)2,39,259	1,12,656	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,868	18,688	7,67,327	6,84,738	...	82,589
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,523	12,375	4,31,422	4,34,389	2,967	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	28,527	40,964	9,06,351	17,59,339	8,52,988	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,336	10,252	1,98,501	3,07,739	1,09,238	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	13,058	14,117	9,44,320	9,29,848	...	14,472
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	27,906	35,700	8,99,062	12,78,605	3,79,543	...
	Sindia ...	1,428	....	(*e*)91,106	93,654	2,548	...
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad...	6,909	14,901	(*f*)94,932	4,31,818	3,36,886	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	44,660	1,36,672	(*g*)4,73,526	30,25,153	25,51,627	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	6,619	...	(*h*)2,16,609	2,16,609	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	1,899	...	1,22,359	1,22,359	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section.)	...	(*a*)5,037	...	(*i*)25,184	25,184	...
	Total ...	2,50,140	4,06,826	88,12,460	1,41,19,776	53,07,316	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,67,990	25,18,779	10,72,62,671	11,49,91,283	77,28,612	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,35,99,156	5,74,95,641	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,36,63,515	5,74,95,642	38,32,127	...

(*a*)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic for the four weeks ending 13th December 1879.
(*b*) Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878.
(*c*)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(*d*)—Includes colliery receipts.
(*e*)—From 10th January 1878.
(*f*)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(*g*)—From 1st July 1878.
(*h*)—From 21st April 1879.
(*i*)—From 15th November 1879.

No. LII of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For last		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1879.	Total Decrease in 1879.
		10 days of Dec. 1878.	11 days of Dec. 1879.	to 31st Dec. 1878.	to 31st Dec. 1879.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17th Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,59,496	13,61,905	3,60,45,302	3,89,19,895	28,74,593	...
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	2,35,614	1,49,894	37,32,708	38,99,646	1,66,938	...
17th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,122	1,33,779	42,16,988	40,47,847	...	1,69,141
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,54,347	1,25,474	46,22,036	43,23,213	...	2,98,823
Ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	3,40,517	3,70,500	89,30,214	1,08,75,365	19,45,151	...
27th Dec. 1879	Madras ...	1,95,549	(a)1,86,810	66,30,161	65,36,521	...	93,640
10th Jan. 1880	South Indian ...	80,416	1,35,092	33,12,267	33,53,612	41,345	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	13,46,856	7,33,171	2,83,64,811	2,52,45,097	...	31,19,714
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,02,472	2,09,013	69,05,678	70,75,979	1,70,301	...
	Total ...	38,02,389	34,05,668	10,27,60,165	10,42,77,175	15,17,010	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,195	4,001	1,25,695	1,30,641	4,946	...
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,631	2,382	90,261	91,117	856	..
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,36,107	1,13,290	29,72,603	35,79,687	6,07,084	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	23,805	34,298	7,18,310	8,20,779	1,02,469	..
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,305	645	(c)53,107	(d)35,960	...	17,147
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,650	1,575	89,448	69,089	...	20,359
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,970	14,142	1,29,847	(e)2,53,401	1,23,554	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	23,176	24,295	7,90,617	7,09,033	...	81,584
17th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,170	16,875	4,41,308	4,51,264	9,956	...
3rd ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	34,839	61,934	9,09,311	18,21,273	9,11,962	...
10th ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	12,637	11,950	2,10,734	3,19,689	1,08,955	...
3rd ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,847	(b)24,950	9,62,969	9,54,798	...	8,171
10th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	55,652	58,500	9,91,071	13,37,105	3,46,034	...
	Sindia ...	2,804	...	(f)93,911	93,654	...	257
10th Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	13,377	35,544	(g 1,35,253	4,67,362	3,32,109	...
Ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	90,225	1,35,805	(h)5,72,109	31,60,958	25,88,849	...
3rd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	...	3,570	...	1,25,929	1,25,929	...
17th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	11,808	...	(j)2,28,417	2,28,417	...
31st Dec. 1879	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	16,286	...	(k)41,470	41,470	...
	Total ...	4,36,390	5,71,850	92,86,554	1,46,91,626	54,05,072	...
	GRAND TOTAL	42,38,779	39,77,518	11,20,46,719	11,89,68,801	69,22,082	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			5,59,80,745	5,94,84,400	...	...
	Net Receipts ...			5,60,56,974	5,94,84,401	34,27,427	...

(a)—Return for the last four days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 27th December 1879.
(b)—Return for the last 11 days of December 1879 not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic of the four weeks ending 20th December 1879.
(c)—Line closed from 16th July to 14th November 1878. (d)—Line closed from 1st July to 14th November 1879.
(e)—Includes colliery receipts. (f)—From 10th January 1878. (g)—From 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1879. (h)—From 1st July 1878. (j)—From 21st April 1879.
(k)—From 16th November 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUKKUR-QUETTA STATE RAILWAY.

Nos. 079-080 R. C., dated Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter No. 045R.C., dated 21st January 1880, publishing in the *Gazette of India* certain papers in connection with the rapid construction of this line.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has viewed with great satisfaction the remarkable progress that has been made in the prosecution of this important work. Platelaying was commenced at Rukh, the junction of the Sukkur-Quetta State Railway with the Indus Valley State Railway, on 5th October 1879, and the line was brought into Sibi on 14th January 1880—a length of 133½ miles having been laid in 101 days. This rate of progress is unprecedented in the annals of Indian Railways; and when it is considered that at the time the work was commenced there was little permanent-way material in Sind, that all the rest had to be drawn from the various broad gauge lines in India, and that most of this material had to be carried through about 100 miles of country devoid of water, there are perhaps few, if any, other instances in the world where rail-laying has been pushed along with such rapidity against such impediments.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but for whose personal supervision, cordial and influential co-operation, as well as warm interest in the work, the officers charged with this undertaking could not possibly have accomplished their task in so short a time.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires also to record his high appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. J. R. Bell, Superintendent of Works; and Messrs. Monk, Peel, Tait, Baxter, Moyle and Roberts, the Engineers employed under their orders. In consideration of the severe labour and hardships undergone by these officers in the discharge of their duties, the Government of India sanctions the grant to them of three months' special leave on full pay, to be taken between the months of June and October, when their services can be spared. The only restriction on this leave is that it cannot be taken in continuation of other leave, or *vice versâ*. Should the leave, however, not be desired, the immediate grant of a bonus of one month's pay in lieu thereof is hereby sanctioned. These privileges are also to be extended to three Upper Subordinates to be named by the Engineer-in-Chief of the line.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain fell in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sind and the Punjab. The want of rain is felt in parts of Madras, Bengal, and Upper India. The general prospects of the spring crops remain good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Jan. 31st)	...	*Ragi* 26·53; standing crops in good condition; harvest of Bengal gram and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool („ „)	...	*Ragi* 29·30; harvest of paddy nearly completed; of *cholum* continues; paddy withered in one taluk; dry crops affected with disease in another; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·21.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 31·15; later dry crops slightly affected by insects in 3 taluks; elsewhere doing well; harvesting of *cholum* and *varagu*; *ragi* being planted under wells; 8 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput („ „) (Madras)	·92 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 22·54; cultivation of second crop paddy and *kar* in progress in 2 taluks; standing crops suffering from want of water in one taluk, and somewhat injured by insects in all except one; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ⅓ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore („ „)	·02 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 23·21; dry crops withering in 4 taluks, and parts of other four; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy and some dry crops, outturn paddy ½ to full, others ⅓ to full.
Tanjore („ „)	·58 (average of 11 stations).	*Ragi* 29·24; standing crops require rain in parts of one taluk, elsewhere in good condition; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ⅔ to full.
Madura („ „)	·53 (average of 6 stations).	*Ragi* 23·83.
Malabar („ „)	...	*Ragi* 19·37; harvest of second crop completed.
Travancore („ „)	·43	State of crops and food market same as last week. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay— (Feb. 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Dadu and Sehwan.	Fever prevalent; cattle disease in 3 talukas; one case of small-pox in Dadu; *rabi* crops looking well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rice lands being ploughed; *rabi* promising in 9 talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses continues; small-pox in taluka Naushahro continues; cold has set in afresh; strong northerly winds and dust.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	*Rabi* crops healthy; cotton thriving; pressing of sugarcane of the last season and replanting of new sugarcane in progress.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy; cotton-picking commenced.
Násik ...	...	Ague in 4 talukas; cattle disease in 2; cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Poona (Feb. 1st)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 7, deaths 6.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* crops generally good; cold injured potatoes in Nagar; harvesting of *rabi* commenced; injury by rats in Kopergaon.
Sholapore ...	...	*Rabi* being harvested; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Fever decreasing; wheat harvest commenced; exotic cotton damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Sowing of second crop continues above ghât; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; wheat crops nearly ready for harvesting; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Crop prospects continue good; fever in Kanara, Násik, and Kurrachee districts; six deaths from cholera in Poona.
Bengal— (Feb. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state of cold weather crops good; cholera disappearing in south; cattle disease still prevails in some parts of Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops good; a fair outturn expected; peas and pulses being gathered; sporadic cholera in Bussirhat; public health fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; fever in a mitigated form still in Burwa and Dowlatabad police stations; cholera not yet disappeared from Kaliamgunge police station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; state and prospects of winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good all round; ploughing progressing; prices falling; small-pox prevalent; rivers higher than usual.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* promises to yield well; a little rain would improve prospects; tobacco good; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; outturn of *rabi* crop will be four annas less than average yield for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rice harvest completed; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects continue favourable; rice still being reaped in Pooree; elsewhere harvest over, outturn on the whole a good average one; *rabi* crops generally promising, but still want rain in places in Behar and Chota Nagpore; early *rabi* ripening, and being reaped generally with good outturn; spring rice doing well, land being ploughed for early rice; general health good, but small-pox and cholera in places, and fever still prevails in Pooree.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	...	Weather still fine; health good; general crop prospects favourable, except in unirrigable lands, where rain is badly wanted; prices almost unaltered.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; health good.
Jhánsi („ 5th)	...	Prospects good; prices falling; health improving.
Agra (Feb. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* prospects good; *wheat*, *barley*, and *sursun* coming into ear; sky cloudy; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jurar and Pinahat has appeared.
Bareilly („ 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; harvest prospects good.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; wind east; prospects good.
Kumaun (Feb. 2nd)	...	Sky cloudy.
Lucknow („ 4th)	...	Prospects good; *dhan* 31 seers,
Partabgarh (Feb. 2nd)	...	*Wheat* and *barley* have come into ear and *peas* are in blossom; *rabi* is promising and plentiful, but there has been no rain in December or January to give it an impetus.
Sitapur („ 4th)	...	Sky cloudy; prospects favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects satisfactory. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; health good and *rabi* prospects fair; rain is wanted for unirrigated land, especially in Allahabad and Partabgarh; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 3rd).		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health still improving; further fall in prices.
Hissar ...	...	Weather still cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Rain wanted; crops and health fair.
Jullundur ...	...	Prices falling; health and crops good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair; slight fall in prices.
Siálkot ...	Slight shower of rain.	Prospects fair; weather cloudy.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	2	Prospects average; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good; rain required; slight fall in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Prospects and health generally good, and prices of food grains falling in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 4th)	...	Clear; *rabi* good; *kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ „)	...	Cloudy; warm; *rabi* promising; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	Cloudy at times; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* fair; few cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* promising; pulses slightly injured by frost; prices unchanged.
Raipur (Jan. 31st)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* favourable; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 30th)	...	Cool; *sugarcane* cutting and pressing continue; no other crops on the ground; small-pox prevalent; prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Clear and cool; *kharif* threshing continues in some districts; *rabi* generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 4th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	Nine fatal cases of small-pox in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping finished in all but two townships.
Bassein	...	Public health good; slight small-pox.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; a few fatal cases also in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good; crops threshed and winnowed.
Toungoo	...	Public health fair; small-pox very slight.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent, otherwise general health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(Feb. 4th)		
Gauháti	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mustard-gathering going on; land ploughing for *aus* cultivation; prospect of tea favourable.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Bumper crop of mustard; cold weather crops generally good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	...	No crops now on the ground; land being prepared for *aus* crop; cattle disease still prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 4th)		
Bangalore ..	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects generally favourable; fever prevalent in parts, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No reports received.
Mercara ...	..	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 4th)		
Amráoti	...	*Rabi* crops progressing favourably.
Akola	...	Crops doing well; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.
Central India States—(Feb. 4th)		
Indore	...	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 29 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; crops thriving.
Goona ...	..	Health good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	...	Fever prevailing; *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Health good; *rabi* crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Jan. 25th)	...	Wells pretty full; tanks drying; fever less; crops fair; suddenly much colder.
Marwar (,, 24th)	...	Little water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops excellent; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	Report not received.
Harowtee (Jan. 31st)	...	Colder; occasional clouds; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 4th)	...	Clouds still about; prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 3rd)	...	Rain wanted; cloudy; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

No. 59.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Mr. M. B. Irwin, and Mr. H. Adamson, Assistant Commissioners, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 11th November 1879.

No. 60.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major C. H. A. Gower, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased:

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade:

Captain C. H. E. Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade:

Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade:

Mr. Harvey Adamson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 61.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. A. O. Brown, deceased.

So much of this Department Notification No. 596, dated the 3rd November 1879, as relates to Mr. Weidemann, is hereby cancelled.

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. A. Hough.

No. 62.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, deceased:

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. St. John:

Captain C. A. Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Butler:

Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain Cresswell;

Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Copleston.

MEDICAL.

The 9th February 1880.

No. 76.—The confirmation of Dr. D. P. Skipton in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces, notified in Home Department Notification No. 717, dated the 15th November 1875, will take effect from the 5th November 1874.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 85.—Assistant Surgeon Gokul Chand is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th October 1879.

No. 89.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 104, dated the 7th February 1879, the undermentioned Commissioned Medical Officers are, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta:—

Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.D.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Payne, M.D., who was appointed to this duty in Home Department Notification No. 1513, dated 29th May 1874, will now be relieved of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 167.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. P. H. Martyr, Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burma, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in that Province, *vice* Moung Shway Hlaing, deceased:

Mr. S. H. T. dela Courneuve, Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer in British Burma, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, in that Province, *vice* Mr. G. E. Barr, deceased:

Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Moung O, retired:

Moung Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Moung Gan:

Moung Po Kaw, Moung Hmay, and Moung Tet Pyo, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th November 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th February 1880.

No. 37.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend T. D. Gray, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 19th January 1880.

FORESTS.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 97*F*.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in the Central Provinces, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 21, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1880.

Mr. Leeds is also granted nine days' subsidiary leave from the 6th to the 14th idem.

No. 99*F*.—Mr. M. H. Ferrars, **B.A.**, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the date of his return to the Forest Department.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in British Burma, and officiating as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment with effect from the same date.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 10th February 1880.

No. 348 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. White, C.S., proceeding on furlough.

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th February 1880.

No. 837.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,10,12,260	1,93,86,836	55,39,333	2,49,26,169
Madras	1,23,32,635	63,00,005	8,20,000	71,20,005
Bombay	3,91,22,380	1,21,13,017	70,88,358	1,92,01,375
Allahabad	50,71,825	84,23,165	.....	84,23,165
Lahore	64,83,795	94,00,815	.....	94,00,815
Calicut	14,11,950	6,46,555	86,000	7,32,555
Coconada	11,29,155	28,82,715	85,000	29,67,715
Nagpore	16,05,325	27,99,590	.....	27,99,590
Kurrachee	26,24,335	52,70,725	77,600	53,48,325
Akola	14,99,545	14,36,235	.....	14,36,235
TOTAL	14,22,93,205	6,87,49,658	1,36,96,291	8,24,45,949
DEDUCT—Bills outstanding				1,50,000
Remains				8,22,95,949
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,97,256
GRAND TOTAL				14,22,93,205

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 94.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant G. B. O'Donnell	1st West India Regiment	Bombay.
„ C. E. Peirse	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
„ T. H. Haughton	Ditto . . .	Madras.

No. 95.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon R. J. Taaffe is confirmed in the appointment of Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Thom, M.D., deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General C. L. Showers, S. C.,—(p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Tyrwhitt, S.C., Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd class, Punjab,—(p. a.) for 303 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. C. W. Drummond, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. Atkins, S.C., Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal (Cureton's and Mooltanee) Cavalry,—(m.c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. W. MacLeod, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., Medical Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 97.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar T. J. Harling, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Chooramun, invalided; Jemadar Kunwal Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* T. J. Harling, promoted,—1st May 1879.

Duffadar Buldeo Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunwal Sing, promoted,—1st May 1879.

This cancels that part of G. G. O. No. 1074 of 1879 which refers to Buldeo Sing.

Kote-Duffadar Bissaissar Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Zalim Sing, deceased,—23rd August 1879.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nasir Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Newaz Khan, deceased; Havildar Munsoor Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nasir Khan, promoted,—14th October 1879.

Havildar Amir Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamerdeen, deceased,—7th November 1879.

No. 98.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant George Low Calder, to be Captain, *vice* Captain James Brander, promoted.

Sub-Lieutenant William Innes, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Calder, promoted.

Corporal Charles Stuart, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant Innes, promoted.

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer Henry Masters Cardew, to be 2nd Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

PENSIONS.

No. 99.—First Class Apothecary James Cameron is transferred to the Pension establishment.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 6th to 12th February 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department ...	Surgeon-Major J. H. Porter ...	9th January 1880.	Cabul.	Not known.	
Ditto ...	Surgeon A. C. Keith ...	12th January 1880.	Do.	Do.	
Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.	Assistant Apothecary J. J. Whitwell	22nd January 1880.	Peshawar.	Do.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 6th to 12th February 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
W. B. Barker (a) ...	Captain ...	10th Hussars ...	11th Nov. 1879 ...	Intestate ...	3,148 11 8	...	12th April 1880.

(a)—*Widow*—Bertha Barker, care of Mr. G. Brothers, Stour Street, Canterbury.
Child—Walter Cecil Barker (minor), care of W. Barker, Esq., Bleak Hills, Mansfield, Notts.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1880.

No. 53.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the retirement from the service of Babu Sarat Chunder Rai, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Branch, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 514 of 19th December 1879.

No. 54.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 299 of 21st July 1879, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Engineering Establishment to the Revenue Branch of the Public Works Department, in Class III of the Revenue Scale, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, with effect from 21st July 1879, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 56.—The following reversions from temporary rank will take place in the Engineer Establishment, Railway Branch :—

Name of Officer reverting.	Present temporary rank.	To revert to	Event causing reversion.	Date.
Mr. J. M. Campion . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Return from leave of Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	21st January 1880.
„ A. Morton . . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		
„ M. J. Chabrel . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th February 1880.

No. 55.—The following Revised Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages, in India, and between India and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st April 1880, are published for general information :—

GENERAL.

RULE I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE II.—Telegraph stations are divided into three classes, *viz.* :—

Class of office.	General working hours (local time).	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I	Day and night -	Day and night.
II	7 A.M. to 9 P.M. -	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 9 P.M.
III	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

RULE III.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message, countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XL), can be sent from any office at any time.

Messages should be legibly written.

RULE IV.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakeable and distinct hand.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

Limit to length of messages.

RULE V.—No message or messages of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages must be in the Roman character or Arabic figures.

RULE VI.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures: subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

At stations other than the presidency towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English, and *vice versâ*.

Messages translated for natives.

RULE VII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XVIII). The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Form to be followed.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

RULE VIII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh *paid* message.

Full address necessary.

RULE IX.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

RULE X.—Messages from places where there is no telegraph station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by post registered, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the telegraph station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Messages sent by post to telegraph stations for transmission.

In the case of a *private* message sent by post to a telegraph station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

RULE XI.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no telegraph stations. In such cases the Sender must state (free) from what telegraph office delivery is to be effected.

Messages addressed to non-telegraph stations.

Example.—"To Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

No charge will be made for ordinary *inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the telegraph station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees* must be prepaid by the Sender.†

RULE XII.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message, whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

RULE XIII.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in telegraph stamps, which are procurable at every treasury and every Government telegraph station.

Use of Stamps.

Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the Sender and to Government.

Proper forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all telegraph stations, and *Senders are requested to use these forms only.*

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message,* and to see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

Telegraph stamps cut in two, before being sent into a telegraph office, or which are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, cannot be accepted.

Cut or defaced stamps cannot be received.

RULE XIV.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. This rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency: *whenever a State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must certify to its urgency and to the necessity for its immediate despatch without prepayment, and must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the telegraph office within 24 hours.*

Charges on service messages.

RULE XV.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

RULE XVI.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

RULE XVII.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if at a provincial station.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

* 12 annas.

† The registration fee (4 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid and which are addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office, or to stations on the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railways (*vide* note to Rule 37).

CHARGES.

RULE XVIII.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

The 'Address' includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

Free address.

If the Sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for message.

Rule XIX.—The following are the rates of charges for a message :—

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.	For every six words or groups of three figures, exclusive of the address.
	Rs. A.
Between any two stations in *India* ...	1 0
Between any station in *India* and any station in *Ceylon*	1 8

RULE XX.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph station, or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

Messages despatched to and from railway stations without extra charge.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE XXI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

RULE XXII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "twopence," "threepence," &c., up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Cfi," as one word.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

RULE XXIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words joined by a hyphen.

RULE XXIV.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brother's."*)

Words separated by an apostrophe.

RULE XXV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

Proper names, titles,

RULE XXVI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is countep as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Every *separate* character including an underline, charged as a word.

RULE XXVII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, decimal points, and bars of division, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas and bars of division *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Signs of punctuation.

RULE XXVIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter; groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

Charges for figures.

Method of counting figures.

RULE XXIX.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted to be included in the cost, but the Address of a message, as *defined in Rule XVIII*, will be transmitted without charge.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a telegraph office for despatch are in every instance added by the Department *and telegraphed free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Date and time of receipt added by the Department and transmitted free.

RULE XXX.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

RULE XXXI.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

REPETITION OF MESSAGES.

RULE XXXII.—The Sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Collation of message.

RULE XXXIII.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collationée*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

Charge for collation.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

RULE XXXIV.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of

Advice of delivery.

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted, *unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressees to identify the Sender.*

A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

delivery may be addressed to him at any station he may name.

Case of non-delivery.

RULE XXXV.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return-telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Priority of return-message.

The return-message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Charge for advice of delivery.

RULE XXXVI.—The charge for an advice of delivery or non-delivery is one rupee within Indian limits, and one rupee and eight annas between India and Ceylon.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.

RULE XXXVII.—The Sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding *ten times* the cost of his original telegram.* He must add to his message the words "*Reply prepaid*" or "*Answer paid.*" These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the Sender can add (free) to the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "*Reply paid*" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the Receiver, in telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. *The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him, in telegraph stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.*†

DELIVERY.

Free delivery within five miles of a telegraph station.

RULE XXXVIII.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a telegraph station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge.

Rules for registration of abbreviated addresses.

RULE XXXIX.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government telegraph office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered *locally* by another firm or individual.

The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rupees 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential. The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

RULE XL.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on :—

(1).—The Governor General of India.
(2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
(3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
(5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
(7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
(8).—Agents to the Governor General, Rajpootana and Central India.
(9).—Commissioners of Sind and Peshawur.
(10).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
(11).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
(12).—The Maharajah of Patiala; *from the Patiala Office only.*

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

REFUNDS.

No refund given for errors in an uncollated message.

RULE XLI.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the Sender. See Rule XXXIII.

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

RULE XLII.—If a message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

RULE XLIII.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a *reply* or an *advice of delivery* has been prepaid. (*When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and*

* A message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person.

† As the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over prepaid reply deposits to addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway telegraph, but *posted* (with telegraph stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government telegraph station direct to the addressee.* Postal registration is compulsory in this case, as also in that of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office.

when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

RULE XLIV.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Refund not admissible when a message is cancelled at the Sender's request.

OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

RULE XLV.—To secure secrecy, as much as possible, all persons (including Officers of the Department) not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

RULE XLVI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

COPIES OF MESSAGES.

RULE XLVII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no telegraph office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by Sender and Receiver.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply—failing which it will be sent "bearing."

PRESS MESSAGES.

RULE XLVIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bonâ fide* Press messages, *i.e.*, messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication, in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1880.

No. 25.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 34, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th January 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th January 1880.

No. 12.—Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), in executive charge of the Peshin Division, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 8th January 1880.

No. 13.—Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the Candahar Railway Survey, will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Peshin Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant H. D. Olivier, R.E., on privilege leave.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Agent to Govr. Genl., in P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th February 1880.

No. 5.—In supersession of Notification No. 44, dated 5th November 1879, Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), has been granted twenty months' furlough to Europe.

No. 6.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Northern Road Division on the afternoon of 19th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 11th January 1880.

No. 12.—Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., made over, and Doctor Silby Morton, B.A., M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Officiating 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

No. 13.—With reference to Home Department No. 260, dated 23rd December 1879, Mr. Godwin Austen availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted him on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

T. CADELL, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Supdt., Port Blair and Nicobars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 4th February 1880.

No. 260.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, transferring Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer reported himself at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 30th January 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Military Works, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 31st January 1880.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

No. 21.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, to the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 22.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 47, dated 6th February 1880, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway for the purpose of undergoing a training in the Traffic Department of State Railways.

No. 23.—On the 1st January 1880 the charge of the Guzerat Division of the Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, was transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Section to the Manager of the Open Line, Pahlunpur Section.

The following Officers were transferred with the Division :—

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Lieutenant W. Constable, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1880.

No. 10.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 157, dated 3rd August 1878, after Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *read* "24th June 1878," *for* "24th July 1878."

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Quetta, the 28th January 1880.

No. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway from the Bombay Public Works Department reported their arrival at Quetta on the following dates, and are posted to divisions as under, with reference to Notifications Nos. 40, 50 and 51, dated 27th November and 30th December 1879, from the Director General of Railways :—

Name.	Rank.	Date of arrival.	Division to which posted
		1879.	
Major M. J. Macartney, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Nov. 30 ...	Peshin Section.
Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Dec. 13 ...	
Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Dec. 9 ...	Kandahar Section.
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 9 ...	
Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Nov. 3 ..	Amran Section.
Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 9 ...	
Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Dec. 13 ...	Transferred to the Sukkur and Quetta Railway.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief,
Kandahar State Railway.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th February 1880.

No. 20.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),

transferred to the Bengal System of Railways under Government of India Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated 22nd January 1880, reported his departure from Peshawar on the forenoon of the 5th current.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief,
Peshawar-Jellalabad Railway.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 7th February 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 21st ultimo, Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway, on the 27th January 1880.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
2	Mazhar-ul-Anwar ...	Hugli College.
3	Fuzlul Karim ...	Dacca College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Sripati ...	Presidency College.
	Sitalprasad ...	Patna College.
6	Datta, Asvinikumar ...	Krishnaghur College.
7	Ghosh, Saradaprasad ...	Presidency College.
8	Ray, Sitanath ...	Ditto.
9	Maitra, Kasinath ...	Ditto.
10	Chattopadhyay, Dwarkanath ...	Patna College.
	Datta, Kamalkrishna ...	Presidency College.
12	Sil, Kanailal ...	Ditto.
13	Mallik, Ramcharan ...	Ditto.
14	Batavyal, Atulchandra ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
16	Basu, Asvinikumar ...	Dacca College.
17	Mitra, Prasannakumar...	Krishnaghur College.
18	Chattopadhyay, Banamali ...	Presidency College.
19	Sarkar, Ramnarayan ...	Patna College.
20	Ghosh, Chandidas ...	Presidency College.
21	Sarkar, Narendranath ...	Ditto.
22	Ray, Nabadwipchandra	Ditto.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
24	Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kedarnath ...	Ditto.
26	Ghosh, Haranath ...	Ditto.
27	Basak, Rasbihari ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar ...	Hugli College.
	Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ...	Presidency College.
30	Palit, Umeschandra ...	Ditto.
31	Nag, Haradhan ...	Ditto.
32	Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit	Krishnaghur College.
33	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan ...	Presidency College.
34	Nag, Syamakanta ...	Dacca College.
35	Ghosh, Kalipada ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Mukundanath ...	Ditto.
37	Chattopadhyay, Krishnalall ...	Ditto.
38	Ray, Kuladakinkar ...	Ditto.
39	Chaudhuri, Kaliram ...	Ditto.
40	Ghosh, Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
41	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath ...	Presidency College.
42	Majumdar, Dakshinacharan ...	Ditto.
43	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath ...	Patna College.
44	Datta, Lalbihari ...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bhubanmohan ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Girindranath ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 10th February 1880. *Registrar.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 97,75,634 11 11)	2,39,99,308	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,42,23,673 10 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,36,89,442	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,86,168	8	2
Sundries	11,00,771	5	8
RUPEES	8,19,65,781	1	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,12,006	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	73,16,640	15	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	64,73,041	14	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,62,04,298	4	7
Balances with other Banks	4,90,098	7	8
Bullion	27,579	15	0
Dead Stock	9,83,433	8	4
Stamps	8,746	7	6
Sundries	5,05,758	5	8
	4,17,30,604	6	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,66,13,586 5 10)	4,02,35,176	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,36,21,590 5 5)			
RUPEES	8,19,65,781	1	9

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 11th Feb. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.					
Balance of 15th January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,84,100	2,55,27,600	1,14,32,100	2,05,98,300	3,20,76,000	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,23,300	7,93,75,700	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,52,600	19,20,21,992
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	31,500	...	...	...	...	37,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	23,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1880	...	...	...	...	2,100	1,72,100	1,600	1,03,000	51,300	...	...	36,000	2,96,100	...	...	...	...	6,57,200
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,86,200	2,57,14,700	1,14,36,700	2,07,12,300	3,21,29,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,59,300	7,96,96,300	59,700	33,77,000	68,800	4,52,600	19,27,39,692
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	3,000	73,500	83,000	1,33,000	61,000	...	...	15,100	2,45,000	...	1,000	...	18,000	6,32,600
Balance on 31st January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,83,200	2,56,41,200	1,13,53,700	2,05,79,300	3,20,68,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,44,200	7,94,51,300	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	4,34,600	19,21,07,092

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,697 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,166 lakhs.

,,	1st Dec. 1879, to 15th Dec.	,,	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	,,	2 ,,
,,	16th ,, ,,	to 31st	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	7 ,,
,,	1st Jan. 1880	to 15th Jan.	1880	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	2 ,,
,,	16th ,, ,,	to 31st	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	,,	6 ,,
					3,759 lakhs.				3,183 lakhs.
					3,183 ,,				
Balance against India					576 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th February 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Port Blair ...	Nov.1879	Jan. 9, 1880
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,
3	Simla Architectural Division.	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,
4	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
8	Central India ... Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
10	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
11	Hyderabad ... Rajputana ... Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
14	Madras ... Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
16	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
17	British Burmah ...	Oct. 1879	Dec. 23, 1879
18	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
19	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
20	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	British Burmah ...	Nov.1879	Jan.19, 1880
2	Punjab ... Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, ,,
3	Madras ... North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
6	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
7	Bombay ...	Oct. 1879	Dec.29, 1879

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

1	Madras ...	Nov.1879	Jan.30, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Oct 1879	Dec.24, 1879
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
4	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Nov.1879	Jan. 19, 1880
2	Central Bengal State Railway.	Ditto ...	Do. 22, ,,
3	Amritsar and Pathankot.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
4	Indus Valley ... Dhond & Manmad Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
7	Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ... Holkar ... Sindia - Neemuch (Indore-Nasirabad). Ujein and Bhopal Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
12	State Railway Stores Branch. Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
14	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
15	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Nagpur & Chhattisgurh. Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
18	Muttra-Hathras ... Cawnpore and Farukhabad. Ghazipur and Didarnugur. N.-W. Provinces Local Railway Surveys. Bareilly and Pilibhit.	Oct. 1879	Dec. 22, 1879
23	Sukkur-Quetta ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
24	Bellary & Hospet ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
25	Bellary & Carwar...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
26	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880
27	Rangoon & Sittang Valley.	Sept.1879	Nov. 18, 1879
28	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 15, 1879
29	Wardah Coal ... Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22, ,,
31	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
32	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1880

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

1	Dhond & Manmad	Nov 1879	Jan. 21, 1880
2	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
3	Indus Valley ... Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
5	Tirhoot ... Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
7	Holkar and Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Punjab Northern	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
10	Muttra-Hathras ...	Oct. 1879	Dec. 22, 1879
11	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 3, 1880
12	Western Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 9, ,,
13	Northern Bengal...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
14	Rajpootana ... Sindia ...	Sept.1879	Do. 15, ,,

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion	
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 2		2,48,384	3,236	5,54,521	66,86,994	16,14,113
,, 3	4,41,965	2,31,661	...	8,96,386	65,50,184	13,96,647
,, 4	...	1,07,555		9,96,386	64,06,593	12,11,117
,, 5	...	1,38,322	...	9,96,386	64,18,110	10,60,891
,, 6	...	1,55,965	3,26,629	6,89,824	65,65,630	12,20,911
,, 7	...	...	2,63,331	4,42,802	67,10,749	14,08,133

CALCUTTA MINT. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
The 9th Feb. 1880. } *Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,38,65,461-6-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 13th February 1880. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
231	... D 12—21584 ...	5	Ram Chunder, Hoshungabad.
232	... D 16—09187 ...	10	Mrs. Ellen Augier, Ghazipur.
233	... D 14—37232 ...	20	Peer Buksh, Allahabad.
234	... D 16—05201 ...	10	Lieutenant E. F. Marriott, Benares.
235	... D 14—30253 ...	20	Surgeon-Major J. G. Faught, Delkoosha.
36	... D 11—47070 ...	*10	Kundun Mull, Gwalior.
	„ —47071 ...		
37	... „ —29685 ...	*10	Messrs. Simpkin and Co., Umballa.
	„ —29684 ...		
	„ —63816 ...	*10	
	„ —88061 ...		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th February 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W11	... M 37—65481 ...	100	Surgeon-Major J. Lumsdaine, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H28	... M 8—78862 ...	5	Gooji Raya Luximon, Bombay.
H29	... M 48—30552 ...	10	Ramchandra, Hoshangabad.
H31	... M 33—92225 ...	20	Bhau Dinker Saranjme, Bombay.
	M 45—91449 ...	10	
H32	... M 48—04018 ...	10	Ardesir Aderji, Deesa.
H33	... M 34—21525 ...	20	Bapuji Gopal, Nasik.
H34	... M 9—08432 ...	5	Sarah Caren, Jubbulpur.
M9	... M 35—45968	50	A. St. Anne, Bombay.
	„ —45969		
M11	... M 30—33603	10	Mahomed Ismal, Bombay.
	„ —33605		
M12	... M 8—87525	5	Bhimaji Swamirao, Dharwar.
	„ —87526		

BOMBAY,
The 10th February 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
393	... O 31—18448 ...	50	Babu Kasub Lal Roy.
396	... O 67—16454 ...	100	Goolabraj Shewbux.
	„ —03513 ...	100	
	„ —25562 ...	100	
398	... O 31—08518 ...	50	Khadee Mullee.
399	... O 30—97666 ...	50	Babu Sarat Chunder Chakravarti.
400	... O 53—81370 ...	10	Babu Hurrish Chunder Roy.
402	... O 31—32164 ...	50	Syed Taha.
403	... O 67—41428 ...	100	Chotey Salik Chand.
404	... O 67—27853 ...	100	Major W. A. Roberts.
	„ —27855 ...	100	
	„ —05290 ...	100	
	O 35—00668 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
236	... O 42—34999 ...	10	The Managing Proprietor, *Englishman* Office, Calcutta.
	O 48—49007 ...		
237	... O 30—89197 ...	50	Mr. J. Monro.
	„ —89196 ...		
238	... L 58—94015 ...	10	Raghoonath Das, Muddun Gopal.
	L 41—77839 ...		
	A 98—59663 ...	10	
	„ —65549 ..		
239	... L 41—77836 ..	10	Babu Monmohan Ghose.
	„ —77839 ...		
240	... L 5—86492 ...	10	Babu Haran Chunder Ghosh.
	L 42—59156 ..		
241	... L 2—32720 ...	10	Bunseelal Abeerchand, Rai Bahadoor.
	„ —32721 ...		
242	... L 34—96608 ...	10	Babu Gosto Behari Sen.
	„ —96606 ...		
243	... L 27—74709 ...	5	Mohamed Terab.
	„ —74760 ...		
461	... O 49—43460 ...	10	Mr. J. M. Bennett.
462	... O 57—92207 ...	20	Babu Bhagobutty Charan Ganguli.
	„ —92208 ..	20	
463	... O 20—02574 ...	20	Lieutenant E. T. Rose.
464	... O 51—42350 ...	10	Bal Gobind Lal.
465	... O 50—07614 ...	10	Mr. G. D. Rose.
	O 52—32763 ...	10	
466	... O 57—52385 ...	20	Soonut Das.
	„ —52386 ...	20	
467	... L 30—98314 ...	5	Mrs. E. Smith.
468	... O 1—77017 ...	10	Babu Benode Behari Sircar.
	O 47—02661 ...	10	
469	... O 66—28596 ...	100	Sarfaraz Ahmed.
	„ —67953 ...	100	
470	... O 31—13779 ...	50	Messrs. Dollet & Co.
	O 54—51361 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
9	... E 13—54989 ...	100	Sergeant W. Wilson, Moradabad.
	„ —54990 ...	100	
	„ —54991 ...	100	
	„ —54992 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
150	... E 16—04287 ...	10	Sergeant J. Scott, 67th Regiment, Cabul.
3	... E 17—09996 ...	20	Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chowdry, Dakka.
10	... E 10—68704 ..	10	Mohun Lall, Nazir, Jumnoon.
	„ —73651 ...	10	
11	... E 17—01499 ...	20	Lieutenant H. B. Urmston, Camp Thull.
	„ —15031 ...	20	
12	... E 16—21828 ...	10	Madho Pershad Lodh, Allahabad.
15	... E 16—27505 ...	10	Mrs. F. C. Burton, Multan.

LAHORE,
The 7th February 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
206	... B 62—13062 ...	100	Mr. Edwin Hunt, Kodlipet, Coorg.
207	... B 55—95483 ... B 62—27053 ...	50 100	Kuppuswami Chetti, Ganja Bazar, Fort Trichinopoly.
208	... B 56—86098 ...	10	Mr. B. C. Fransz, Clerk, Military Fund Office, Fort St. George.
209	... B 46—92054 ...	5	Merwanjee Sorabjee Metta, No. 123, Dadeseet's Angiary Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
210	... B 56—92820 ...	10	Vanpati Venkata Krishnayen, Jammalmadugu, Cuddapah District.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. Accts. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H34	... F 7—92508 ...	10	Ram Chander, Revenue Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hoshungabad.

NAGPUR,
The 5th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl.,
in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1880.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that, from the 1st of February 1880, correspondence addressed to Ceylon must be prepaid for transmission by any route except that by the French Mail Steamers proceeding every four weeks to Ceylon *viâ* Calcutta and Madras.

2. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence for Ceylon will be forwarded by the French Mail Steamers when the use of such Steamers does not involve delay, otherwise such correspondence will be returned to the senders, for prepayment, through the Dead Letter Office.

L. G. WAIT,
For *Director Genl., Post Office of India.*

The 13th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	14th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	16th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.**
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Satara.*
Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay	C ,,	18th ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 ,,	17th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	15th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Bassein	6 ,,	15th ,,	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	21st ,,	From Bombay.
Straits and Hong-Kong	6 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Suez* and *Venice.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6 ,,	20th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Chittagong, and Bassin	6 ,,	20th ,,	Str.———
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	19th ,,	Str.———‡

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch by the P. & O. Steamer, may be prepaid at the Indian Inland rate of postage, and to Ceylon may be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, 2 annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will, however, be received for despatch by the above Steamer.

† Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion can be forwarded.

‡ Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 13th February 1880.

Abbott, W. D.
Adlard, Gilbert Evan.
Alexander, W.
Andrews, W.
Anthony, Monsieur B.
Bernheim, Monsieur L.
Blond, Miss.
Bird, Miss.
Bond, Colonel.
Bose, B. D.
Boyd, R. G.
Briggs, P. F.
Burke, T.
Cole, R. W.
Cootar, (ship *Macleod*).
Cullen, Mrs.
David, J. E.
DeCruz, A.
DeFonseka, H.
Dundas, D. H. R.
Ellis, F. A. H.
Fergusson, T. A.
Ferrier, W. A.
French, H. G.
Gabriel, Mrs. M. A.
Godwin, Miss.
Green, A. O.
Halden, B. T.
Hayden, L. D.
Jacobowicz & Co
Jones, Capt. H. (S. S. *Jumna*).
Klerian, Mrs.
Littlewood, John.
Lord, Sandhurst.
Paul, Cecil.
Pereira, E. B.
Pereira, Geo.
Pereira, R. M.
Pyne, Capt. M. T.
Rooney, W. R.
Stuart, A.
Stwart, Major M. J.
Tissendie, R. M.
Vyall, W. R.
Wallace, G.
Wilkinson, F.
Wilson, D.
Wilson, W. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Bank, Thos.
Bath, Miss C.
Beames, H. B.
Begley, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Beyme, Monsieur Frity
Brown, Robert.
Campbell, C.
Chuckeropany.
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Coker, H.
Common, Charles.
Cosserat, Lewis.
Coton, George.
Craig, E. R.
Crodiero, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
C. A.
Dalrymple, Walter F.
Davies, R. R.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
Donovan, D.
Durham, J.
Engel, Paul.
Fanner, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Flower, Marcus.
Forster, Capt. C.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.
Fortescue, H. A.
Garden, Dr.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr)
Glover, Mrs. L. H.
Grey, Mrs. E.
Hallewell, J. A.
Hammond, C. A.
Hawkins, Alfred.
Hawyard, Miss J.
Hing, Mrs. Eliza.
Holt, Mrs. C.
Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)
Jones, Surgn.-Major M. G.
Karkoo Ramdeen Juffoda.
Kay, Revd. David.
Kennedy, V. Shaw.
King, Capt. H. W.
Lane, Mrs. C. H.
Lawler, James.
Lewis, Charles.
Maccarthy, Mrs.
Mackenzie, J. M.
Maller, Otto.
Martin, Thos.
Massa, Franco.
McLaren, Duncan.
McWilliams, J.
Mills, C. S.
Morrison, J.
Nuttall, C.
Otool Kisto Mitter.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, R.
Rix, Geo. R.
Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Rose, Donald.
Ruddle, Mrs.
Sandeman, H. A.
Sandford, J. R.
Scott, J. W.
Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Seillier, Madame.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C. J.
Silva, Harold.
Simpson, J. M.
Smith, W.
Spenser, Robert.
Stoker, Master H. W.
Stuart, Mrs W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Tindal, L. W.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
W. W.
Wahab, E.
Wheeler, W.
White, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Whitmore, H. B. W.
Williams, W. J.
Wills, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.
Willard, H. V.
Wood, C.

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.
Fotheringham, J.
Hindhaugh, W. J.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)
Lewis, Charles.
Marsham, —
Miller, Fred. T.
Putsch, H.
Sale, M.
Scott, J. W.
Simpson, J. M.
Read, R.
Wilson, J. H.
Young, Rev. Dr.

Registered Letters.

DeRenzie, J. H. (Exc. Engr.)
Durham, J.
Faushame, W. E. B.
Heny, C.
Olson, L. (Engr.)
Paterson, C. F.
Scheuk, H. B.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٭

يهه دوا كونينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٭

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٭

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٭

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

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Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

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Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate, ROBERT KIRKWOOD SUTHERLAND, Deceased.

Pursuant to Act 28 of 1866, Section 42, notice is hereby given that the next-of-kin of the said deceased, and all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, late an Assistant Accountant General in the Military Department, letters of administration to whose estate were granted on the 29th of October 1877, are requested to send the particulars in writing of their claims to Louisa Elizabeth Sandeman, the administratrix of the said deceased, at the Office of her Solicitor, Mr. H. H. Remfry, No. 5, Fancy Lane, on or before Thursday, the 4th day of March 1880, on the expiration of which time the said administratrix will distribute the residue of the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim the said administratrix shall not then have had notice.

H. H. REMFRY,
Solicitor.

5, FANCY LANE,
The 2nd February 1880.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Architects, House-builders and Contractors, and carried on under the style or firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the 1st day of January 1880.

The undersigned A. J. Stevenson retires from the said business from the said date, and all monies due to the partnership will be received and all liabilities thereof discharged by the undersigned W. M. Osmond and T. L. Walker, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership together under the style or firm aforesaid.

Dated at Calcutta this 9th day of February 1880.

WALTER M. OSMOND.
THOMAS L. WALKER.
A. J. STEVENSON.

Witness.

ALGERNON WATKINS, *Solicitor.*
J. B. WARWICK.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Singanah Chetty, payable to Hormasjee Bomanjee Cama & Co., and Bunseelal Abeerchund, and last endorsed to Gopauldoss Girderdoss, administrator to the estate of the late Girderdoss Virjeelaldoss, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 263 of 1828-29, for Sicca Rs. 200.
No. 001100-738 of 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 800.

GOPAULDOSS GIRDERDOSS,
Residing in Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.

Lost or Stolen

On the 18th January 1880, between Sodepore and Sealdah, a Government Promissory Note, No.

089640 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bhubun Mohini Dossi, and endorsed over by her to Ram Loll Mitter of Paneehatti, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM LALL MITTER.

Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

The Government Promissory Note No. A003906, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mucondass Tricomdass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUCONDASS TRICOMDASS,
Shroff at Messrs. Remington & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1880.

THE BURMA DISTRICT CESSES AND RURAL POLICE ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to District Cesses and Rural Police in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in British Burma for the maintenance of Rural Police and of a local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvement, and the promotion of education;

and whereas it is also expedient to declare and amend the law relating to Rural Police in the said Province; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880":

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma may, by notification in the local Gazette, direct.

Commencement.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the said Chief Commissioner:

Local extent.

Provided that the said Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, exempt any portion of the said territories from its operation and cancel such exemption:

Provided also that nothing herein contained applies to any town to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, for the time being extends.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"land-revenue" means revenue assessed upon land under the provisions of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876: and

"revenue-officer" means any person appointed a revenue-officer under the same Act.

3. The following portions of the said Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, are repealed (namely) sections 31 and 32, in sections 37 and 46 the words "five per cent. cess," and the word "cess" wherever it occurs in the said Act; but all cesses imposed under that Act shall be deemed to have been imposed under this Act.

Repeal.

Cesses.

4. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied in addition thereto an annual cess of ten per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Cess on land.

5. In every town, village or hamlet in which at the date on which this Act comes into force a house-tax is levied, such tax shall continue to be levied.

Saving of existing house-tax.

6. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that in any specified town, village or hamlet there shall be levied from the occupier of each house an annual cess, to be fixed in manner hereinafter provided, but which shall in no case exceed two rupees:

Cess on houses.

Provided that such cess shall not be levied—

(*a*) in any place in which the house-tax referred to in section five is levied, or

(*b*) in respect of any monastery, pagoda, sacred building, Government-building, public rest-house or school:

Provided also that in respect of any house occupied by a person bound to pay cess under section four no larger amount shall be levied under this section than will, together with the cess so payable by such person, amount to two rupees.

"House" in this section means any building used as a human dwelling or for the custody of property.

7. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any tax or cess levied in any place under section five or section six shall cease, or that any person or class of persons shall be exempted from the whole or any specified part of such tax or cess.

Power to abolish or exempt from cess or tax.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district may from time to time—

Powers of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) declare what shall for the purposes of this Act be held to be a house;

(*b*) fix the amount of cess to be levied in respect of each house;

(*c*) remit such cess in whole or in part.

9. A separate account shall be kept for each district of all cesses and house-tax levied under this Act in such district; and such cesses and tax shall be appropriated in each year in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct, to all or any of the following local objects (namely):—

Purposes to which funds are to be applied.

(*a*) the maintenance of the Rural Police appointed under this Act;

(*b*) the maintenance of a local postal service;

(*c*) the construction and maintenance of district-roads and other communications, and the improvement of river-channels;

(*d*) other works of public utility;

(*e*) sanitary improvement; and

(*f*) the promotion of education:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, on the thirty-first day of March in any year, transfer the whole or part of any balance then standing under either of the heads (*b*) or (*c*) in the account of any district to the corresponding head in the account of any other district in the same division.

10. All cesses and house-tax levied under this Act shall be payable for the year of assessment of land-revenue as fixed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, section 41, and shall be payable at the place at which and to the person to whom the land-revenue is from time to time payable, or at such other place and to such other person as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Time and mode of payment of cesses, &c.

Sums assessed on the amount of land-revenue shall fall due on the date on which the land-revenue falls due.

Sums assessed on houses shall fall due on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time in that behalf direct.

11. All sums assessed under this Act on the amount of any land-revenue may be recovered as if they were part of such revenue.

Realization of cesses, &c.

All other sums payable under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in sections 44 and 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876.

Rural Police.

Rural Police.

12. The Rural Police shall be of two classes—

(*a*) headmen of hamlets or groups of hamlets, or of villages or towns, or sections of villages or towns, hereinafter called headmen;

(*b*) headmen of circuits, hereinafter called goungs.

Appointment of Rural Police.

13. Subject to the rules made under this Act and for the time being in force, the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall have power to appoint, suspend and remove headmen and goungs, and to fix the limits of the beats of headmen and the circuits of goungs:

Provided that all kyaydangyees and yazawut goungs holding office as such in any local areas on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to be respectively headmen and goungs appointed under this Act, and such local areas shall be deemed to have been fixed as their beats and circuits respectively under this Act.

Duties of headmen.

14. Every headman shall perform the following duties (namely):—

(*a*) he shall give immediate information to the goung of the circuit in which his beat is situated, or the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his beat, of all disputes within his beat which may come to his knowledge and which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray:

(*b*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid the arrival in or in the neighbourhood of his beat of suspicious characters and of persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, chapter XII (*of offences relating to coin and Government-stamps*) and chapter XVII (*of offences against property*), and the movements of all bad characters within his beat:

(*c*) he shall report to the goung or police-officer aforesaid all breaches of laws and rules relating to excise and opium which occur within his beat and come to his knowledge:

(*d*) he shall to the best of his ability supply by local information which any Magistrate or revenue-officer or officer of police may require, and promptly execute all lawful orders issued to him by or by authority of the Deputy Commissioner:

(*e*) he shall attend the revenue-officer of the circle, so long as such officer is within his beat, for the purpose of assessing or collecting land-revenue, cesses or taxes, and shall give him all available information regarding the cultivation of land and other matters relating to the revenue:

(*f*) he shall, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be made by the Chief Commissioner, keep up a register of all births, marriages and deaths within his beat, and collect and register any other vital statistics which may be prescribed by such rules:

(*g*) he shall afford all assistance in his power to Government-officers, and on the order of the Deputy Commissioner to other persons, in procuring food, labour, carriage and other requisites for travel.

Duties of goungs.

15. The duties of a goung in respect of his circuit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those of a headman in respect of his beat.

Power of headmen and goungs to demand help.

16. For the purpose of preventing the commission of any offence or arresting any offenders whom he is authorized to arrest, any headman or goung may require any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty within his beat or circuit at the time to assist him in preventing the commission of such offence or in making such arrest, and in guarding and escorting the person arrested.

Obligation to render help.

Every person as aforesaid shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, be bound to comply with any requisition made to him under this section.

Powers and duties of police-officers may be conferred and imposed on headmen and goungs.

17. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) conferring upon headmen and goungs any powers, protection or privileges which may be exercised or enjoyed by a police-officer under any enactment for the time being in force;

(*b*) imposing upon headmen and goungs any duties imposed on a police-officer by any enactment for the time being in force; and

(*c*) regulating the exercise, enjoyment and discharge of such powers, protection, privileges and duties by such headmen and goungs.

Penalties for breach of duty.

18. Every headman or goung who—

(*a*) is guilty of cowardice or of wilful misconduct in his office, or of neglect of duty; or

(*b*) except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, withdraws from the duties of his office without having given to the Deputy Commissioner at least two months' notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties; or

(*c*) offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody,

may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or both.

Bar of prosecution.

No complaint against a headman or goung of any act or omission punishable under this section shall be entertained by any Court unless the prosecution is instituted by order of or under authority from the Deputy Commissioner.

Limitation of prosecution.

19. No prosecution against any person for anything purporting to be done under section fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, or under any rule made in exercise of the powers conferred by section seventeen, shall be commenced after the expiration of three months next after the act complained of has been committed.

Notice of suit to be given.

No suit shall be brought for anything so purporting to be done until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered at the residence of such person, or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the act was done, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the plaintiff.

Previous tender of amends.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall before such suit is brought tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

Protection to officers acting under warrant.

20. No prosecution shall be instituted against any headman or goung for any act done by him in such capacity, under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

Help in cases of dacoity and robbery.

21. If within or in the immediate neighbourhood of any town, village or hamlet a dacoity or a robbery is committed or attempted, or dacoits or robbers are harboured, sheltered or assisted, and if the inhabitants of such town, village or hamlet without reasonable excuse fail to render active assistance in preventing the offence or in arresting and securing the offenders, the Chief Commissioner may, after such enquiry as he deems necessary, impose upon such town, village or hamlet, or upon any section thereof, a fine, to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means and of the circumstances of the case.

Powers and duties of revenue-officers.

22. For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, invest any revenue-officer with any of the powers, and impose on him any of the duties, with which he may invest him or which he may impose upon him under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the rules framed under it.

Control of Commissioner and Chief Commissioner.

23. All proceedings of any Deputy Commissioner or revenue-officer under this Act shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Commissioner to whom he is subordinate and by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules.

24. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules and all other rules made under this Act shall be published in the local Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1880.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Cantonments Act, 1880."

Local extent.

This section, section two and section twenty-four apply to the whole of British India. The remaining portions of this Act extend to the whole of British India except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any such portion to any place under his administration; and, from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, such portion shall cease to have effect in such place.

Enactments inconsistent with this Act in Madras and Bombay cantonments.

2. Act No. XXII of 1864 (*to provide for the administration of Military Cantonments*) is hereby repealed; but all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, powers conferred, and Courts established under that Act, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and established under this Act.

Repeal of Act XXII of 1864.

All references to the said Act No. XXII of 1864 in enactments passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

References to Act XXII of 1864.

CHAPTER II.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

3. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be deemed a Magistrate in charge of a division of a district within the meaning, and for the purposes, of the said Code.

Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Every person invested by the Local Government, under the provisions of the said Code, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class within the limits of any cantonment, shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

5. Whenever the Local Government establishes within the limits of any cantonment a Court of Small Causes under Act No. XI of 1865 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature*), the Cantonment Magistrate, if there be a Cantonment Magistrate, shall be the Judge of the Court so established.

Small Cause jurisdiction of Cantonment Magistrate.

The Local Government shall declare and may from time to time alter the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of every such Court, but such limit shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees.

6. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to try suits instituted in any Court referred to in section five; provided that no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try suits for an amount exceeding fifty rupees.

Small cause jurisdiction of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

7. All the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to every such Court, and to all suits instituted in any such Court, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Act XI of 1865 to apply to all Small Cause Courts in cantonments.

8. Whenever a Court of Small Causes is established in any cantonment, the jurisdiction exercised in such cantonment by any officer under Act No. III of 1859 (*for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates*) shall cease and so much of any Act as authorises the commanding-officers of stations or cantonments to convene military courts of requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions, shall cease to have effect within the limits of such cantonment.

Military courts of requests.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE.

9. The Police-force employed in any cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police-force under the Local Government in whose territories such cantonment is situate, within the meaning of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*), section two, and all the provisions of the said Act shall be applicable to such force.

Act V of 1861 applicable to Police employed in cantonments.

The administration of the Police within the limits of any cantonment in which there is a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in the District Superintendent subject to the general control and direction of the commanding-officer of such cantonment.

Administration of Police within cantonments.

10. The Local Government may extend section thirty-four of the said Act No. V of 1861 to any cantonment situate in the territories administered by such Government.

Extension of section 34, Act V of 1861, to cantonments.

11. The commanding-officer of a cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal to the chief Police-officer in the cantonment for service or execution through the cantonment-police; and the said chief Police-officer shall serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

Service of process sent by commanding-officer of cantonment.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act No. XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukídárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), to any cantonment to which a Cantonment Magistrate may be appointed; and the Cantonment Magistrate of any cantonment to which the said Act is so extended may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by that Act subject only to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government.

Power to extend Act XX of 1856 to cantonments.

Whenever any such Cantonment Magistrate is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the district shall, during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy, carry out the provisions of the same Act when so extended as aforesaid.

13. The Local Government may order that any cantonment to which the provisions of the said Act No. XX of 1856 are extended

Power to order division of cantonments, &c.

shall be divided into any number of cantonment-divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section ten of the same Act.

CHAPTER V.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor.

14. If within any cantonment, or within any limits around such cantonment prescribed by the Local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any sutler or camp-follower, knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of, any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a camp-follower or a soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding or from some person authorized by the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling or supplying, or offering or attempting to barter, sell or supply, such liquor, wine or drug, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or, in lieu of such fine or imprisonment, to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under section 2 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), subject to all the provisions of that Act.

Presumption in case of second conviction.

15. If any person convicted of an offence under section fourteen is again convicted of an offence under that section, any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug within such cantonment or limits which, at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence, belongs to him, or is in his possession shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in his possession for the purpose of being supplied to European soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on certain persons having in possession within cantonments more than certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without permit.

16. If within such cantonment or limits any camp-follower or military pensioner, or the wife or the widow of any soldier, camp-follower or military pensioner, removes, conveys or has, in his or her possession, any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one ser or quart, without a permit to be signed by the officer in command, or such other officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for any subsequent offence to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months: provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a cantonment for the private use of any commissioned officer.

Arrest of offenders under section 14 or 16, and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c.

17. If any person subject to the provisions of this Act is found committing any offence contrary to section fourteen or section sixteen, any Police-officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and anything used for the purpose of removing, conveying or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with the things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

Confiscation of such liquor, &c.

18. In case of a conviction for any offence under section fourteen or section sixteen, the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer may adjudge any liquor, wine or intoxicating drug in respect of which the accused is convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine or intoxicating drug found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate or officer may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same is realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction takes place, or to the officer who has apprehended the offender or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

Detention of property seized.

19. Anything seized under section seventeen in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this Act may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same has been seized is convicted or acquitted of the offence charged.

Disposal of property seized.

If such person is acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he is convicted, such of the things only, if any, as are not adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other officer to be confiscated shall be restored: the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

20. The foregoing sections shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by recognized medical practitioners, chemists or druggists.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

General power of taxation.

21. The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of such notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, abolish any tax so imposed.

Power to provide for assessment and collection of taxes.

22. When any tax is leviable in a cantonment under section twenty-one, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, apply or adapt

to such cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of such notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

Application of proceeds of taxes.

23. The proceeds of all taxes levied in any cantonment under section twenty-one shall, after defraying therefrom the cost of assessing and collecting the same, be applied in such cantonment, under the directions of the Local Government, to the maintenance of the Police-force and the carrying out of measures under the rules made under section twenty-five.

Power to prohibit taxation in cantonments.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in writing, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax in any cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like order, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make cantonment-rules.

25. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide within the limits of any cantonment for the matters hereinafter mentioned.

Rules may be general or special.

The rules made under this section may be general for all cantonments in the territories administered by the Local Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such cantonments, according as the Local Government directs.

Rules to be confirmed by Governor-General in Council.

26. No rule made under section twenty-five shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council. A copy of every such rule when so confirmed, in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Local Government or the commanding-officer directs.

For what matters rules may provide.

27. The rules made under section twenty-five may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

1st—regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed;

2nd—maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment, and providing for the registration of transfers of such property;

3rd—regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the cantonment shall be claimable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of military officers;

4th—regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the cantonment, or for carrying out any rules made under section twenty-five; and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments;

5th—the definition and prohibition of public nuisances;

6th—the maintenance generally of the cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; the prevention and cure of disease; the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy and drainage; the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, cess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited, of slaughter-houses, public markets, burial and burning grounds, and of all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations;

7th—inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease;

8th—the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

9th—the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience;

10th—the registration of deaths, and the making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interest;

11th—the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, and declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into or take cognizance of any breach of such rules and the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted: provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days.

Trial of breaches of rules.

28. Breaches of any rule made under section twenty-five shall be triable by the Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an officer: but the Local Government may invest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and may authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate.

There shall be no appeal in any case tried under this section; but every person trying any such case shall, for the purposes of Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, the Court of Session and the Magistrate of the District.

Fine how levied.

29. In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any rule made under section twenty-five, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender which may be found within the limits of the cantonment.

Imprisonment in case fine not levied.

If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to simple imprisonment for any term which may extend to one month.

Prosecutions, &c., under other enactments.

30. Nothing in this Act, nor in any rule made under section twenty-five, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other enactment for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other enactment to any other or higher penalty than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Extension of rules as to brothels and venereal disease.

31. Whenever it appears necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may extend to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, and in the vicinity thereof, all or any of the rules made for such cantonment for inspecting and controlling brothels and preventing the spread of venereal disease and make any additional rules consistent with this Act for providing for the same matters, and may define the limits around such cantonment within which such rules or additional rules shall be in force.

Penalties for breach of rules in extended limits.

32. When such rules, with any additional rules made as aforesaid, are extended under section thirty-one to any place outside the limits of such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may provide, in the manner described in clause eleven of section twenty-seven, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such rules and for prescribing the manner in which, and the persons by whom, breaches of such rules shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

Effect of cantonment-rules on enactments previously in force.

33. Whenever, in any cantonment, rules have been made under section twenty-five, so much of any enactment as may be held to empower the commanding-officer to make local regulations regarding matters other than military shall cease to have any effect in such cantonment, and all local regulations for any cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the rules for such cantonment made under section twenty-five, shall cease to have any effect.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts-martial, &c.

34. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be deemed to affect the jurisdiction or military authority of Courts-martial or of commanding-officers of cantonments or of regiments, corps or detachments under any Articles of War, or the provisions of any Statute for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of Her Majesty in the East Indies; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise no jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

Provided that, when a Cantonment Magistrate or other officer not being the commanding-officer has been invested by the Local Government with power within the limits of any cantonment to dispose of cases under any rule made under section twenty-five, the commanding-officer shall not exercise the powers described in clause (*c*) of Part III of the Indian Articles of War in respect of any case arising under such rule when such rules have been passed for such cantonment under section twenty-five and penalties have been laid down for their infringement.

The said rules shall be held to be the rules mentioned in the said last mentioned clause, and so much of the same clause as declares the penalties which may be inflicted for breach of cantonment-regulations shall cease from that time to have any effect in such cantonment.

Power to prescribe rules as to expenditure of funds raised under Act XX of 1856.

35. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure, for the general purposes of this Act, of any funds raised under the said Act No. XX of 1856. Such funds may be expended for the purpose of carrying out any measures under any of the rules made under section twenty-five or section thirty-one of this Act, in addition to or in lieu of the purposes described in section thirty-six of the said Act No. XX of 1856.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1880.

An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the Extradition of Criminals, and to the twentieth Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

WHEREAS, by the nineteenth article of the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves, executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, it was provided that the High Contracting Parties should deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, should be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons should be delivered up should form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty, and that such Convention should have the same binding character as the said Treaty, and should continue in force for the same period ;

and whereas, in pursuance of the said article, the Convention set forth in the schedule hereto annexed has been executed.

And whereas by the twentieth article of the said Treaty it was provided that Commissions issued in criminal trials and enquiries by the judicial tribunals of the one party, for the examination of persons resident in the dominions of the other, should be executed according to the provisions of the laws of the dominions where the witness resides ;

and whereas it is doubtful whether under the existing law of British India there is authority to give effect to all the provisions of the said Convention and of the said twentieth article ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The provisions of the said Convention shall be followed in British India in every case to which they apply.

Provisions of Convention to be followed.

The procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the said Convention, be followed in every such case.

Procedure.

2. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in Portuguese India in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXV; and the provisions of that chapter shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a proceeding against a criminal.

Execution of commissions issued by Portuguese Criminal Courts.

3. This Act may be called "The Portuguese Treaty Act, 1880."

Short title.

THE SCHEDULE.

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party ; and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which, such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors General of British India and Portuguese India, acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the High Contracting Parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely :—

(*a*) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

(*b*) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

British Indian Penal Code.		Portuguese Penal Code.	
Crime.	Section.	Crime.	Article.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act ...	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including— ...	349
		Parricide	355
		Poisoning	353
		Infanticide	356
		And involuntary homicide caused by negligence ...	368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide ...	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt ...	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts	359 to 367, 369
		Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360, being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Rape	375 and 376	Rape	394, 395 to 39
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped person, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	342 to 344
Immodest assault on a woman	354	Immodest assault on a woman	391
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Abortion	358
Exposure or abandonment of a child	317	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
Thefts	378 to 382	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
Extortions, robberies, dacoities, attempts to commit robbery and belonging to a gang of thieves ...	383 to 402	Robbery	432 to 444
Criminal misappropriations and criminal breaches of trust	403 to 409	Theft	313, 422 to 425 433
Receiving stolen property	410 to 414	Receiving stolen property	403
Cheating	415 to 420	Cheating, false pretences	450 to 452; 456
Lurking, house-trespass, house-breaking	443 to 440	House-breaking	380, Clause 4
Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	206, 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 451
Dishonest opening of closed receptacle containing property	461 and 462	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
Being a thug	310, 311	Association of malefactors	263
Belonging to a band of dacoits or robbers	400, 401		
Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement .	331 to 333
Mischief by fire or explosive substance	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
Mischief to a vessel, or after preparation to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instruments for above purposes	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
Counterfeiting or fraudulently using of Government stamps issued for purposes of revenue	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped paper	228 and 229
Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	463 to 468; 470 to 477	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes . ..	215 to 217; 219 to 222; 230 and 231
Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	238 to 240
Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323, 452
Causing the evidence of the commission of any offence to disappear	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Convention to disappear ...	464
False certificate or declaration made by public servant, or used by any person as evidence	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants or used by any person as evidence .	216 to 218; 221 and 222
Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention... ...	224	Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Convention ..	190 to 196
Crimes against other Laws.			
Piracy by law of nations.		Piracy	162
Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation or attempt be punishable by the laws of both the High Contracting Parties.

(*c*) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(*d*) The Governor General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(*e*) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(*f*) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(*g*) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison or brought to trial, by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(*h*) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed :—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(*i*) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India :

Provided that, when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damaun and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *primâ facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (*b*) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(*j*) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(*k*) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(*l*) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions—

on production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

or on demand made by the Magistrate or Police-officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(*m*) Every such Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and Police-officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and,

without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

The Magistrate or Police-officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings, or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or Police-officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or Police-officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests and recoveries of stolen property.

(*n*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or, if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(*o*) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and, in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences, and the proceeds of such property, and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(*p*) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction such criminals or articles are found: the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(*q*) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction, may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(*r*) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(*s*) If within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party:

Provided that, until the extradition takes place the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found and that, after the extradition, the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominion or jurisdiction.

(*t*) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of desertion.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of British India.

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALBRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE.
Governor General of Portuguese India.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1880.

A Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS, by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*an Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said offieers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India, the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kází's Act, 1880;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Kází appointed under this section.

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází;

or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at marriages or other religious rites or ceremonies.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any judicial or other powers on any Kází appointed hereunder, or to render the presence of a Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the Muhammadan Law the Kází was chiefly a judicial officer. His principal powers and duties are stated at some length in the Hedaya, Book XX. He was appointed

by the State, and may be said to have corresponded to our Judge or Magistrate. In addition, however, to his functions under the Muhammadan law, the Kází in this country, before the advent of British rule, appears to have performed certain other duties, partly of a secular and partly of a religious nature. The principal of these seem to have been preparing, attesting and registering deeds of transfer of property, celebrating marriages, and performing other rites and ceremonies. It is not apparent that any of these duties were incumbent on the Kází as such. It is probable that the customary performance of them by him arose rather from his being a public functionary and one known by his official position to be acquainted with the law, than from his having, as Kází, a greater claim to perform them than any one else.

2. Such was the position of the Kází in this country under Native government. On the introduction of the British rule, Judges and Magistrates took the place of Kázís, and the Kází in his judicial capacity disappeared; but the British Government, though no longer recognising the judicial functions of the Kází, did not abolish the office. By certain Regulations* passed from time to time, the appointment of Kází-ul-Kuzát and Kázís by the State was provided for, and the performance of their non-judicial duties was recognised by law. In the case of Bengal, indeed, certain additional duties were imposed on them. The duties of the Kází under these Regulations comprised some or all of the following, *viz.*:—

* Bengal Regulation XXXIX of 1793 for Bengal, Bíhar and Orissa.
Bengal Regulation XLIX of 1795 for Benares.
Bengal Regulation XLVI of 1803 for the Ceded Provinces.
Madras Regulation III of 1808 for Madras.
Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827 for Bombay.

(1) preparing and attesting deeds of transfer and other law-papers;
(2) celebrating marriages and presiding at divorces;
(3) performing various rites and ceremonies;
(4) superintending the sale of distrained property and paying charitable and other pensions and allowances.

3. In the course of subsequent legislation, the first and last of the above duties devolved on officers specially appointed for the purpose, and there remained nothing to be performed by the Kází but the second and third, which were purely ceremonial. Under these circumstances it appeared no longer necessary that the Government should appoint these officers. Accordingly, in 1864, by Act XI of that year, all the Regulations relating to the appointment of Kázís by Government and the duties to be discharged by them were repealed, but in order that it might be clear that no interference with the ceremonial functions of these officers was intended, a section was added to that Act as follows:— "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent a Kází-ul-Kuzát or other Kází from performing, when required to do so, any duties or ceremonies prescribed by the Muhammadan law" (see section 2 of Act XI of 1864).

4. Certain of his duties having thus survived the passing of Act XI of 1864, the Kází is still a functionary of considerable importance in the Muhammadan community. What was originally in some sense an accidental adjunct of his judicial office has become his principal and only duty, and in some parts of the country at least, the presence of a Kází at certain rites and ceremonies appears now to be considered by Muhammadans essential from their point of view.

5. Act XI of 1864 has, however, raised a difficulty of a sort which was not anticipated at the time it was passed. As mentioned above, the Kází was, under Muhammadan law, appointed by the State, and it has been held by the High Courts, both of Bombay and Madras, that the appointment cannot be made except by the State. But as by Act XI of 1864, the State divested itself of the power of appointment, the preamble of that Act declaring that it was inexpedient that such appointment should be made by Government, it would seem that no valid nomination to the office can now be made.

6. The inconvenience resulting to Muhammadans from this state of things, has been brought to the notice of Government on several occasions by members of that community, and more particularly by the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency. It is considered that the grant of the relief that is sought, *viz.*, that Government should once more undertake the appointment of Kázís, is but a reasonable concession to the wants of the Muhammadan population.

With this object the present Bill has been prepared. It extends in the first instance to Madras only, where the want of duly appointed Kázís appears chiefly to have been felt, but it contains a clause empowering any other Local Government to extend its provisions to the territories administered by it, should the Muhammadans in those territories hereafter request its extension. It confers no legal rights or duties on Kázís. It simply, in order to satisfy the wants of the Muhammadan community, provides for the appointment of Kázís by Government, leaving the position and duties of the Kázís, whatever these may be, as they now are. To prevent any possible misapprehension on this point, a saving clause has been added to the effect that nothing in the Bill confers any judicial or other powers on a Kází, or makes his presence necessary at any marriage or other ceremony at which his presence is not now necessary.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th January, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 6).
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
„ Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Personal application.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

4. Character and property of executor or administrator as such.
5. Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.
6. Probate only to appointed executor.
7. Appointment express or implied.
8. Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.
9. Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.
10. Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.
Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
12. Right as executor or legatee when established.
13. Effect of probate.
14. To whom administration may not be granted.
15. Effect of letters of administration.
16. Acts not validated by administration.
17. Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.
Exception.
18. Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.
19. Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.
20. Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.
21. Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.
22. Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.
23. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
24. To whom administration may be granted.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a).—Grants limited in Duration.

SECTIONS.

25. Probate of copy or draft of lost will.
26. Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.
27. Probate of copy where original exists.
28. Administration until will produced.

(b).—Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

29. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent executor.
30. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.
31. Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.
32. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
33. Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.
34. Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.
35. Administration *pendente lite*.

(c).—For Special Purposes.

36. Probate limited to purpose specified in will.
37. Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.
38. Administration limited to trust-property.
39. Administration limited to suit.
40. Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.
41. Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.
42. Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

(d).—Grants with Exception.

43. Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.
44. Administration with exception.

(e).—Grants of the Rest.

45. Probate or administration of rest.

(f).—Grants of Effects unadministered.

46. Grant of effects unadministered.
47. Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.
48. Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

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ALTERATION AND REVOCATION OF GRANTS.

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50. Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

SECTIONS.
51. Revocation or annulment for just cause.
"Just cause."

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

52. Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.
53. Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.
54. District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.
55. District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.
56. Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.
57. When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.
58. Disposal of application made to Judge of district in which deceased had no fixed abode.
59. Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.
60. Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.
Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.
61. Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.
62. Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.
63. Petition for probate.
64. In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.
Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.
65. Petition for letters of administration.
66. Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.
67. Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.
68. Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.
69. Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.
70. District Judge may examine petitioner in person, require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect proceedings.
Publication of citation.
71. Caveat against grant of probate or administration.
72. Form of caveat.
73. After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.
74. District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.
75. Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.
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76. Procedure where there is contention, o District Delegate thinks probates or letters of administration should be refuse in his Court.
77. Grant of probate to be under seal of Court Form of such grant.
78. Grant of letters of administration to b under seal of Court.
Form of such grant.
79. Administration-bond.
80. Assignment of administration-bond.
81. Time for grant of probate and administration.
82. Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.
83. Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.
84. Procedure in contentious cases.
85. Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.
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90. Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.
91. Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.
92. Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.
93. Powers of several executors or administrators exerciseable by one.
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95. Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.
96. Powers of administrator during minority.
97. Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

98. As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.
99. Inventory and account.
100. Inventory to include property in any part of British India.
101. As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.
102. Expenses to be paid before all debts.
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105. Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.
106. Debts to be paid before legacies.
107. Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.
108. Abatement of general legacies.
Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.
109. Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.
110. Right under demonstrative legacy, when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.
111. Rateable abatement of specific legacies.
112. Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

113. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.
114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.
Nature of assent.
115. Conditional assent.
116. Assent of executor to his own legacy.
Implied assent.
117. Effect of executor's assent.
118. Executor when to deliver legacies.

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OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

119. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.
120. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.
121. Dates of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.
Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

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OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

122. Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.
123. Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.
Intermediate interest.
124. Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.
125. Transfer to residuary legatee of contingent bequest.
126. Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.
127. Time and manner of conversion and investment.
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129. Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.
130. Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.
131. Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.
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133. Rate of interest.
134. No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.
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OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

136. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.
137. No refund if paid voluntarily.
138. Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.
139. When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.
140. Distribution of assets.
Creditor may follow assets.
141. Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.
142. When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.
143. When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.
144. Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.
145. Refunding to be without interest.
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OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

147. Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.
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149. Saving-clause.
150. Probate and administration to be granted only under this Act.
151. Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.
152. Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.
153. Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.
154. Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

Interpretation-clause.

(of 1865, **3.** In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

"Province:"

X of "minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"minor:"

"minority:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"will:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

"codicil:"

(of 1865, 7. "specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"specific legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"probate:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"executor:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"administrator:"

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

"High Court."

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

Act X o s. 179.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

Act X o s. 180.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Probate only to appointed executor.

Act X o s. 181.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will.

Appointment express or implied.

Act X o s. 182.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b.*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c.*) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words:—"I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

Act X s. 183.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

Act X s. 184.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

of 1865, **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

of 1865, **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

of 1865, **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

X of 1865, 58. **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

X of 1865, 89; s. 190 mitted. **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

X of 1865, 91. **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration.

X of 1865, 92. **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

X of 1865, 93. **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

18. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor. Act X of 1865 s. 194.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

19. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. Act X of 1865 s. 195.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

20. When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or Act X of 1865 s. 196.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

21. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee. Act X of 1865 s. 197.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

22. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly. Act X of 1865, s. 198.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

23. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration. Act X of 1865 s. 199.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

o. I,

24. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

To whom administration may be granted.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(*a.*)—*Grants limited in Duration.*

Act X of 1865, s. 208.

25. When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

Act X of 1865, s. 209.

26. When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

Act X of 1865, s. 210.

27. When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy where original exists.

Act X of 1865, s. 211.

28. Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until will produced.

(*b*).—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.*

Act X of 1865, s. 212.

29. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

Act X of 1865, s. 213.

30. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited as above-mentioned.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

Act X s. 214.

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

Act X s. 215.

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

Act X s. 216.

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

Act X s. 217.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.

Act X s. 218.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

Administration pendente lite.

(*c.*)—*For Special Purposes.*

Act X s. 219.

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

Act X s. 220.

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

of 1865, **38.** Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to trust-property.

t X of 1865, 222. **39.** When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to suit.

t X of 1865, 223. **40.** If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

t X of 1865, 224. **41.** In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

t X of 1865, 225. **42.** When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

(d).—Grants with Exception.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 18 s. 226.

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception. Act X of 18 s. 227.

Administration with exception.

(e).—Grants of the Rest.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate. Act X of 18 s. 228.

Probate or administration of rest.

(f).—Grants of Effects unadministered.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate. Act X of 18 s. 229.

Grant of effects unadministered.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 18 s. 230.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflu- xion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made. Act X of 18 s. 231.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly. Act X of 18 s. 232.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

Act X of 1865, s. 233.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

50. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Act X of 1865, s. 234.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

51. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is—

1*st*, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2*nd*, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3*rd*, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4*th*, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b.*) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c.*) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d.*) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e.*) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f.*) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g.*) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h.*) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Act X of 1865, s. 235.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

52. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Law Commissioners' draft of 1863, section 242. Delegates Bill No. I, s 2.

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

53. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

Act X of 1[illegible] s. 236.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

54. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

Act X of 186[illegible] s. 237.

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers

55. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person;

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Act X of 18[illegible] s. 238; s. 2 omitted.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

56. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act X of 1[illegible] s. 240.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

57. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

Act X of 1[illegible] s. 241.

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

58. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

raft Succession Act, ction 250. elegates ill No. I, 3.

59. Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

t X of 1865. 242.

60. Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted:

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

t X of 1865, 242A.

61. Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect:—

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

X of 1865, 243.

62. Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Act X of s. 244.

63. Petition for probate.

Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor therein-named, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 253. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

Act X of 1865, s. 245.

64. In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner:—

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Act X of 1865, s. 246.

65. Petition for letters of administration.

Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 255. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

Act X of 1865, s. 246A.

66. Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

Act X of 1865, s. 247.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Act X of 1865, s. 248.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following:—

Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*) (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

Act X of 1865, s. 249.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

Act X of 1865, s. 250.

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

District Judge may examine petitioner in person,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

require further evidence,

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Draft Succession Act, section 28 Delegates Bill No. 1

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

Act X of 1 s. 252.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—

Form of caveat.

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

Act X of 1 s. 253.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

Draft Succession Act, section 26. Delegates Bill No. 1,

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Draft Succession Act, section 26 Delegates Bill No. 1,

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

aft Succes-
n Act, sec-
n 265.
legates
ll No. I, s. 7.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

X of
5, s. 254.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Form of such grant.

X of
5, s. 255.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

Form of such grant.

X of
5, s. 256.
No. I, s. 4.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Administration-bond.

Act X of 1
s. 257.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Assignment of administration-bond.

Act X of 1
s. 258.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Time for grant of probate and administration.

Act X of 1
s. 259.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: *and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so* filed as aforesaid.

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

Act X of 18
s. 260.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

Act X of 18
s. 261.

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Procedure in contentious cases.

Act X of 18
s. 262.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

Bill No. I, s. 5.

86. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 263.

87. Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

Act X of 1865, 264.

88. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267.

89. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

Act X of 1865, s. 268.

90. All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

Act X of 1865, s. 269.

91. An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent. New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 270.

92. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

Act X of 1865, s. 271.

93. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Act X of 1865, s. 272.

94. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

Act X of 1865, s. 273.

95. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

Act X of 1865, s. 274.

96. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

Act X of 1865, s. 275.

97. When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 276.

98. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Inventory and account.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Act X of 1865, s. 278.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

Act X of 1865, s. 279.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 280.

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

Act X of 1865, s. 281.

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 282. s. 283 & 284 omitted.

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Act X of 1865, s. 285.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 286.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

Act X of 1865, s. 287.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions;

Abatement of general legacies.

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

Act X of 1865, s. 288.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 289.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

Act X of 1865, s. 290.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666-10-8 to C.

Act X of 1865, s. 291.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

X of 1865, s. 113. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

113. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

114. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Nature of assent.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

X of 1865, s. 94. Conditional assent.

115. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

t X of 1865, s. 295. Assent of executor to his own legacy.

116. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Implied assent.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Act X of 18 s. 296. Effect of executor's assent.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

Act X of 18 s. 297. Executor when to deliver legacies.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

Act X of 1 s. 298. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Act X of 1 s. 299. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due; but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

Act X of 1 s. 300. Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made;

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

X of 1865, 31. **122.** Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

X of 1865, 32. **123.** Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

X of 1865, 33. **124.** Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

X of 1865, 34, 35 omitted. **125.** Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Transfer to residuary legatee or contingent bequest.

X of 1865, 36. **126.** Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

X of 1865, 37. **127.** Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Act X of 1 s. 308. **128.** Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no discretion in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account;

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1 s. 309. **129.** The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

X of 1865, s. 130. Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

X of 1865, s. 11. Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

X of 1865, s. 12. Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

X of 1865, s. 13. Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

X of 1865, s. 14. No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

t X of 1865, s. 315. Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

t X of 1865, s. 316. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution;

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Creditor may follow assets.

Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 323.

When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

143. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

X of 1865, s. 324.

Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

144. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, s. 325.

Refunding to be without interest.

145. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

X of 1865, s. 326.

Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

146. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

X of 1865, s. 327.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

147. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b.*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c.*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

X of 1865, s. 328.

For neglect to get in any part of property.

148. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b.*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. I,

Saving-clause.

149. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. 8, s. 8.

Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

150. No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. 9, s. 9.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

153. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

(*a.*) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b.*) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. 1, s. 10.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

154. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces Oudh and the Punjab, and also in Assam, doing much good to the spring crops. There was some rain also in Madras, and there were slight showers in Bengal, but more rain is wanted in both of these provinces. Agricultural prospects continue generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary (Feb. 7th)	...	*Ragi* 27·28; standing crops generally good; harvest of Bengal gram and horse gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 28·75; harvest of *cholum*, outturn $\frac{1}{3}$ to full; cotton affected with disease in one taluk; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 31·39.
Kistna (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 31·58; standing dry crops affected by insects in three taluks; oilseeds and maize sown in three taluks; 5 inches water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) (.. ..)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·29; cultivation of second crop, and a few kinds of first crop paddy and also *ragi* in progress in three taluks; standing crops somewhat injured by insects in all taluks except one; withering in one taluk; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 22·8; dry crops withering in five taluks and parts of other five; wet crops in fair condition; harvest of paddy $\frac{1}{3}$ to full, a few dry crops $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tanjore (.. ..)	1·28 (in one station).	*Ragi* 29·11; wet crops generally good, require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn $\frac{3}{8}$ to full.
Madura (.. ..)	·66 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 23·81.
Malabar (.. ..)	...	*Ragi* 20·29.
Travancore (.. ..)	...	Paddy crop good, being harvested; state of food market unchanged.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good, except in parts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where crops have suffered from deficiency of rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (Feb. 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight shower in Kurrachee and Kotri.	Weather cloudy; small-pox in Dodu Taluq; *rabi* crops coming into ear; preparations for *kharif* in Jerruck and Shahbandar Districts; cattle disease generally prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox and disease amongst horned cattle in two talukas; mortality amongst camels and horses in Badin, and amongst camels in Mohbatdero continues; *rabi* crops promising, would be better for rain.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops progressing; prices falling.
Baroda ...	...	All crops, including cotton, good; cotton-picking commenced; prices slightly lower.
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking and *rabi* harvest commenced in Olpád; crops healthy in other talukas.
Násik ...	...	Report not received.
Poona (Feb. 8th)	...	Cholera in Poona city, cases 5, deaths 3.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Crops generally good; harvesting continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat harvest in progress; exotic cotton damaged; fever prevalent.
Kánara ...	...	Sand crop plants thriving on coast; fever general; small-pox in Honore.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cold; cotton-picking commenced; wheat crops ready for harvest; heath good.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops, including cotton, generally promising; exotic cotton damaged in Dharwar; fever in Dharwar and Kanara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; cholera died out, except in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects good; peas and pulses being gathered; some cholera cases in Busseerhat; health in general good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; both fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of sudder circle; small-pox not yet disappeared from Jungypore Town.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool in mornings and fine; cutting of winter rice completed; outturn generally good; spring crops thriving; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; rain wanted; health good.
Rungpore ...	·07	Rain benefited winter crops; public health good; price of rice low.
Bhágalpur ...	·45	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* crops promising; general health very good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; many cases of small-pox.
Patna ...	·04	Rain too late.
Durbhanga ...	·52	Weather cloudy; *rabi* continues well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; now cloudy; sun becoming hot in day; *rabi* crops somewhat suffered for want of rain; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for ploughing; winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Durbhunga, Bhágalpur, Chumparun, Patna, and Rungpore; rain still wanted for *rabi* crops in places in Behar, and also for ploughing in some districts; *rabi* crops in Chota Nagpore suffered somewhat for want of rain; *rabi* prospects, however, on the whole promising; pulses, mustard, and other earlier *rabi* crops being reaped; a good outturn generally expected; sugarcane also being cut and pressed; small-pox and cholera still in some places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 10th)	·6	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur; about ·5 at Sadr.	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ „)	Steady rain falling in North.	Rain not needed for *rabi* crops which are excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 11th)	Slight shower on the 4th.	Prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 10th)	Average in 3 parganas ·1, in others partial.	*Rabi* prospects favourable; sickness disappearing; cattle disease in Jarar has appeared.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Slight rain.	
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Cloudy; prices slightly falling.
Kumaun („ 10th)	Slight rain on the 9th.	Sky generally cloudy.
Lucknow („ 11th)	·2 on 5th	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; fields are being irrigated; ears have come out in wheat and barley.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Feb. 11th)	·1	Sky cloudy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects satisfactory.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain everywhere (except Meerut and Partabgarh) which has been of great benefit to the crops; prospects fair; health good; cattle disease has appeared in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 10th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; prices steady; health fair.
Hissar ...	·2	Prospects good; prices favourable.
Umballa ...	·8	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	·2	Prices falling; crops and health good.
Lahore ...	·2	State of crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·2	Agricultural prospects fair; prices firm.
Siálkot ...	1·0	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	....	No report received.
Pesháwar ...	·3	Harvest prospects fair; price of barley lower.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good, but rain wanted.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good.
		General Remarks.—Reports still favourable; the late rain which has fallen over a considerable portion of the province promises well for the crops.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 11th)	...	Cloudy, close; linseed and wheat in high lands being gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; grain slightly damaged by frost; other *rabi* crops good; few cases of small-pox; prices slightly fallen.
Saugor (Feb. 11th)	..	Cloudy; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	Clear; *rabi* fair; no further cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Occasionally cloudy; *rabi* promising; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 7th)	...	Warm; *rabi* good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 6th)	...	Clear; land being prepared for sugarcane plantation; small-pox continues.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy, close; *rabi* crops being gathered in some districts; prospects generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Feb. 11th)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships and Akyab town, otherwise public health fair; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon	...	Fourteen fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy district; fever somewhat severe in Hmawbee sub-division; slight cattle disease; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein	...	Cholera in Ngathinegyoung sub-division, otherwise public health generally good.
Prome	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town; some cases also in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	A few cases of cholera in the district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo	...	Small-pox very slight, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Cholera, small-pox, and measles prevalent in parts of province; slight cattle disease here and there, otherwise public health fair; harvest all but finished.
Assam—(Feb. 11th)		
Gauháti	·2	Weather seasonable; mustard almost gathered; land being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet	·08 reported from Karimganj.	Weather growing hot; cold-weather crops excellent; *bura* being transplanted.
Cachar	·17	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice at $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers a rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·72	Land preparing for *aus* crop; cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 11th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Harvesting of sugarcane continued; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; health generally good, but fever prevalent in parts; prices falling.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 11th)		
Amráoti	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced.
Akola	...	*Rabi* crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still unfavourable; weather fair; no disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Feb. 11th)		
Indore	...	Health good ; prospects of crops favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good ; weather cloudy ; wheat 12 a *bajra* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Cloudy ; prospects good ; *jowar* 30 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear ; health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	Slight showers on Friday.	Weather cloudy ; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good ; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	...	
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Manpur ...	...	Weather cloudy ; *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report received.
Sirohee (Feb. 8th)	...	Tanks drying ; wells fairly full ; health normal ; crops fa colder.
Marwar (Jan. 30th)	...	Very little water in tanks ; wells almost full ; crops flo health good ; cold mild ; *kharif* almost gathered.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowtee (Feb. 7th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	
Ajmere ...	...	No report received.
Jeypore ...	...	
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 10th)	Slight showers	Small benefit ; rain much wanted ; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 330 AND 331, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumbum, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutarni, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cuttoo, Muriawa, Nurlee, &c.). Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
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h Arcot	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 2	12 11	12 11	11 6	21 13	18 8	13 6	25 6	26 3	19 3
jore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	8 5	16 5	15 6	10 0	27 13	27 0	13 8	21 11	26 2	14 8
himopoly	6 10	5 14	5 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 3	7 3	15 3	11 10	9 2	...	15 6	12 10	22 14	21 10	16 8
ura	7 0	7 0	6 10	...	...	...	12 3	11 13	9 3	13 14	13 14	10 13	19 6	21 5	14 10	24 3	24 3	17 10
ievelly	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	12 11	11 14	7 2	14 13	13 10	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
nbatore	7 6	7 0	4 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	8 2	12 3	10 14	9 0	19 2	19 2	16 8	24 5	25 6	19 2
iris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	7 3	9 10	9 10	8 0	17 11	18 8	16 14	14 11	14 11	15 [illegible]
m	5 3	5 10	4 2	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	9 10	12 2	12 2	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 14	18 13	17 6	14 8
h Canara	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	11 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
nbar	6 8	6 8	7 14	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	8 14	13 13	13 3	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
bay	6 10	6 12	6 7	13 14	13 14	15 3	5 15	6 3	5 2	8 15	8 12	8 4	13 9	13 0	10 10	10 11	11 0	10 1
ednbad	9 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	10 0
ra	8 0	8 0	6 11	23 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	7 13	20 0	20 0	10 11	16 13	17 12	8 10
it	8 0	8 0	5 14	5 12	5 12	3 10	7 1	7 1	4 9	8 0	8 0	6 3	13 2	13 2	9 4	13 0	13 0	8 11
ach	8 6½	8 0	6 15¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4¼	9 6½	8 14¼	8 14¼	14 8½	14 8½	10 0	14 8½	14 8½	9 2¼
na (Salsette)	6 1	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	9 7	9 7	8 5
iba (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ndesh (Dhulia)	9 11	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 5¼	6 5	8 10	8 10	8 10	14 2	14 15	13 12	11 13	11 12	12 0
k	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4	
ednagar	8 10	8 3½	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	6 11	8 0	7 13	7 7	12 7	11 15	9 5	11 13	11 7	11 12
na	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	9 12	10 6
lápur	7 7	7 4	5 8	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	6 12	10 6	10 6	7 8	12 8	10 10	8 4	13 9	13 1	11 9
ádgi (Bagalkot)	7 5	7 0	5 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 12½	7 12	10 7	11 3	8 8	21 3	23 1	15 12	18 9	20 12	14 12
ira	6 6	6 6	6 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 0	8 0	9 6	9 1	9 1
gaum	9 3	8 2	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 3	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	10 3	16 4	17 8	14 12	16 7	16 4	13 8
rwar (Hubli)	6 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0
nágiri	5 15	5 15	5 5	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	7 2	10 10	10 10	10 1	12 6	12 6	...	11 0	11 0	8 8
ura (Karwar)	8 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
ch Mahála (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	16 0	13 5	7 9
n	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	10 3	10 3	11 3	7 0	8 3	10 3
garh	8 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	7 8	9 10	9 0	8 0	18 13	18 9	13 8	13 0	13 0	12
oda	6 9	6 11	7 3	9 7	11 8	8 12	6 9	6 9	6 0	10 14	10 9	7 10	10 4	...	10 11	4 0	13 9	8 9
	12 8	12 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	6 6	5 14	5 0	15 12	13 6	9 8	16 6	15 3	9 6
nch	10 4	10 4	10 14½	20 0	20 0	16 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 9¼	21 8	22 0	14 7½	12 8	11 8	10
irabad	11 0	11 3½	11 4½	22 0½	21 13½	15 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 10½	21 0	16 0	17 15	17 7	14
kot	10 0	9 8	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	8 8	12 8	12 0	8
er Sindh Frontier	11 0½	11 15	9 2	15 12½	15 11½	12 0	6 10	6 10½	6 0	10 10½	10 5½	10 5½	15 1	14 3½	8 8	14 3½	12 3	10
uchi	9 10	9 2	9 5	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	15 0	13 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	10
darabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11
karpur	11 2¼	11 0	8 0	16 13	17 4	12 12	6 10	7 3	5 12	11 12	11 7	8 0	14 1	12 8	9 0	16 6	16 0	9 11
and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 0	9 0	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 8	6 0	...	...	...	17 14	17 15	7 1
Western Districts.																		
rdwar	11 0a	10 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 4	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
ncoornh	11 0b	9 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	12 0 to 15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
erbhoom	11 0c	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
dnapore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
oghly	11 0c1	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
wrah	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
lcutta	11 9	11 4	10 4	17 8	16 0	13 4	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	...d	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 10	6 0	12 4	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ddea	11 7e	12 12	11 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 0	13 10	13 5¼	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
sore	9 0f	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of January 1880.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corattoo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Rem.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
30 13	29 8	20 8	26 10	28 2	13 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
25 3	24 3	14 2	30 6	28 2	15 3	87 8	87 8	88 6	9 6	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
27 5	26 6	15 8	29 6	28 5	16 13	243 0	170 2	243 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Godavery		
33 5	32 5	15 11	27 6	27 6	14 3	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
25 8	24 10	15 8	18 14	18 6	13 2	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
24 0	22 8	18 11	22 6	21 8	14 10	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
28 5	23 5	18 6	23 8	23 8	15 11	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 8	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	...	26 3	23 3	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	12 8	Kurnool		
22 5	22 5	15 13	22 0	21 10	13 5	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	22 5	17 2	18 11	20 5	13 10	103 0	105 0	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 3	Chingleput		
23 14	24 13	17 2	25 10	25 10	13 13	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	26 3	17 8	22 14	22 0	16 14	201 11	201 11	233 5	13 0	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
26 6	25 11	15 2	26 3	20 2	16 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
22 5	22 5	16 6	19 10	19 3	15 6	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
25 10	24 0	18 10	22 3	20 8	17 13	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	...	21 14	18 10	15 11	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
23 13	23 13	18 0	23 5	19 14	16 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 2	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore		
5 13	15 13	13 0	16 10	17 6	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
9 8	19 8	15 11	20 10	20 10	12 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 0	12 6	Salem		
5 13	15 0	13 3	15 2	13 10	13 6	94 8	87 8	106 14	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
6 6	14 10	13 2	19 5	16 13	13 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	9 14	Malabar		
8 4	8 7	7 11	10 7	10 4	9 14	57 14	54 9	61 6	8 6	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmedabad		
...	...	...	11 7	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 6	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	...	10 0	9 11	6 10¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5¼	Broach		
9 5	9 5	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	8 0	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	...	11 11	11 11	7 10	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	11 5	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
5 0	16 0	14 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	...	10 12	10 7	8 3	90 1	90 0	79 0	11 2	11 1	11 8	Ahmednagar		
...	...	...	9 12	9 3	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	...	10 15	9 9	8 5	102 6	111 6	91 8	10 8	10 8	9 12	Sholápur		
...	...	...	10 5	8 13½	6 8	242 0	132 0	...	11 15	11 10½	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	...	8 6	8 1	6 8	116 8	116 8	93 1	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
9 8	20 0	18 10	10 3	9 8	7 9	75 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 14	Belgaum		
4 0	22 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
3 8	13 8	14 11	9 2	9 2	7 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
3 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
0 0	20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Maháls (Godhra)		
...	...	...	5 9	6 3	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	80 0	80 0	96 0	12 0	11 8	12 10	Baroda		
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 6½	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	Nimach		
...	...	...	15 6½	15 0	15 10	65 10½	70 0	90 0	12 3¼	11 13¼	15 14½	Nasirabad		
...	...	...	11 12	10 8	7 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	...	11 14	14 14½	10 0	86 0	80 0	106 0	9 6½	8 14½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
8	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	107 0	102 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	...	12 6½	12 4	10 9	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 7	8 4½	10 5	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 8	280 0	280 0	360 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8	105 0	100 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Howrah		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10 0	90 0	90 0	66 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	...	12 4	12 0	10 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Purgunnahs		
...	...	...	13 5½	14 8	10 10	120 0	100 0	110 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...			11 8	12 0	10 0	120 0	120 0		7 0	7 0	8 0			

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

ts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgnum.*			Bulrush Millet, (Cumnoo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ts—contd.	9 9*h*	9 12	9 14	14 0	14 0	19 3	13 3	13 0	12 0	15 9	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 4*i*	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	11 4	9 12 to 12 0	16 0	10 8	15 0	17 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 4*j*	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	11 8	9 4	9 0	17 5	17 5	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 15	10 2	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 12	19 8	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0*k*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0*m*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	6 3	16 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
tricts.																		
	10 12*n*	10 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 10 12	20 0	17 10	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0*o*	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0*q*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 8	11 8	8 8	23 8	21 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 0*q*1	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...*r*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 5	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 0*s*	14 8	12 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 8	13 8	12 8 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...
	12 0*n*	13 0	12 6	25 8	25 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0*o*	12 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	13 0	12 4	22 0	21 4	19 4	7 4	7 4	7 12	15 4	16 0	14 1	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...
	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 2*n*	13 10	12 9	16 12	13 10	14 11	12 9	10 8	10 8	17 5	18 1	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 14*r*	12 3	12 0	21 7	21 7	11 6	15 10	16 14	13 1	16 15	18 11	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 0*q* to 17 0	14 0 to 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0 to 19 0	18 0	15 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
nahls	10 0*s*	10 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
s.																		
	10 8	9 3	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	11 13	18 6	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 14	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	17 1	17 1	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
e—*South-ier Agency.*																		
	12 12*t*	12 0	11 0	...	17 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0*u*2	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0*u*3	10 0	9 12	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	9 8	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 5	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	13 0	..	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	...	5 0	10 0	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
á Hills	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	13 4	12 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	15 0
	16 0	14 14	13 14	22 5	19 2	21 8	8 8	7 8	7 0	10 10	10 10	9 9	24 0	23 6	17 0	20 0	20 3	17 0
r.	16 0	15 10	13 12	23 2	23 2	21 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 12	13 12	11 0	21 0	21 8	16 8	19 4	18 12	16 0
	15 4	15 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	16 12
	16 8	16 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 4	11 8	10 0	22 0	21 8	17 4	20 8	19 0	16 12
	15 4	15 8	13 0	24 0	22 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	15 0	8 8	21 8	19 0	15 0	22 0	19 8	12 8
	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

r the price of common rice varies from 15 12 to 21 seers per rupee.
the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14-8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
r the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
e prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10-8 seers.
e the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 7-8 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 10 seers.
r the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong)12 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kurseong) 13 seers 6 to 7 seers.

ia for the 1st half of January 1880 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	10 0	9 10	6 9	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	7 14	7 14	6 0	Rungpore		
...	...	...	10 14	10 2	6 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 10	8 10	Bogra		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Pubna		
3 0	8 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	12 4	11 13	8 8	106 0	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Backergunge		
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	6 6	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Patna		
27 0	28 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
18 0	17 0	...	16 8	16 8	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
22 0	25 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Durbhunga		
...	...	...	15 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
18 4	17 4	22 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chumparun		
...	...	...	14 11	11 11	11 8	105 0	105 0	117 0	8 6	8 6	9 3	Monghyr		
...	...	...	15 2	15 2	10 1	126 4	126 4	138 12	9 2	8 13	8 5	Bhagalpur		
...	...	...	14 0	11 8 to 13 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa.		
15 2	9 3	6 9	15 12	14 7	14 7	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	140 0	140 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	32 0	25 0	15 0	15 8	9 8	200 0	200 0	210 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh		
45 0	50 0	28 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Singhbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
	...	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
	...	...	8 11	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goalpara		
	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	...	...	7 8	...	8 0	100 0	...	120 0	7 8	...	7 0	Nowgong		
	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
	...	...	8 0	...	7 0	160 0	...	160 0	8 0	...	6 0	Lakhimpur		
	...	...	...	...	6 10	80 0	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintia Hills		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Naga Hills [a]		(a) Blank, there being no mart or shop at present.
	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Dehra Dun	N.-W. Provinces.	
	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 8	127 0	109 0	129 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	Saharanpur		
	...	...	18 4	16 0	14 5	132 0	132 0	154 0	...	..	..	Muzaffarnagar		
	...	...	17 0	17 8	14 8	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	Meerut		
	...	...	17 4	16 12	15 12	90 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	Bulandshahr		
	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	115 0	105 0	140 0	10 1	10 8	10 0	Aligarh		
	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

s In Jehanabad the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, barley 22 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 seers, and gram 15 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 8 to 15 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, bairush millet (in Buxar) 20 seers, great millet 20 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 to 27 seers, maize or Indian corn 19-8 to 25 seers, and gram 14 8 to 17 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 8 to 19 seers, common rice 14-8 to 20 seers, murwa 21 to 25 seers, maize

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	13 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	14 1	13 8	11 13	26 7	24 12	16 5	9 0	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 6	22 8	22 8	15 12	22 8	21 6	14 10
	Moradabad	16 14	16 4	14 6	21 14	21 14	20 10	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	23 12	20 5	21 4	20 10	16 14
	Budaun	15 0	14 11	15 2½	19 8	20 1½	22 8	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 0	14 11	11 6½	18 7	20 1½	19 3	18 0	18 12	18 2
	Bareilly	14 1	13 12	13 7	20 0	20 0	20 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	10 5	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 13	17 3
	Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 8	15 6	22 0	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 4	6 2	15 8	15 12	11 12	20 4	...	20 12	19 8	19 4	18 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 12	15 0	31 4	31 4	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	17 8	11 14	31 4	31 4	20 0	22 8	22 8	17 8
	Muttra	14 0	14 0	13 12	24 0	25 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	25 8	25 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 8
	Agra	13 4	12 4	13 4	24 0	24 8	20 1	4 4	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 8	10 8	23 12	24 0	19 8	25 8	22 8	17 8
	Farukhabad	13 10	12 12½	14 13	18 3½	17 3	21 14	6 2	5 12	5 2	13 15½	13 7½	10 14	18 9	17 8½	19 8½	17 8½	16 12	18 6
	Mainpuri	13 12	13 12	14 4	19 8	19 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	21 4	19 0	18 8	18 12
	Etáwah	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	21 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	17 0
	Etah	14 12	15 4	17 4	18 12	19 0	25 0	7 8	7 4	9 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	19 8	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	22 8
	Jalaun	13 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	17 0
	Jhánsi	13 5	14 0	16 0	29 0	29 10	25 5	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1	27 0	26 6	29 8
	Lalitpur	12 4	13 0	13 4	35 0	30 0	15 8	9 0	11 8	7 8	12 0	14 8	9 8	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	18 0
	Cawnpore	14 12	14 8	14 8	23 4	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	17 8
	Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	11 8	21 4	21 4	17 12	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	24 0	25 8	19 12	22 8	22 8	15 8
	Bánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad	13 0	13 6	10 7	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 4	15 12	12 12	27 0	26 8	20 4	24 0	23 0	16 0
	Hamirpur	13 10	13 8	14 1	18 0	16 14	21 8	10 0	6 12	6 0	13 8	13 8	11 15	27 7	26 7	22 10	23 1	23 3	17 2
	Jaunpur	16 3	15 14	13 6	24 0	23 10	20 2	7 1	7 1	7 1	18 5	18 4	13 6	24 0	24 0	22 6	21 3	24 0	18 5
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	16 3½	13 0	22 8	23 6½	21 9½	13 8	14 6½	11 11½	17 1½	18 0	15 4½	18 11½	19 11½	25 12½	18 0	21 9½	21 9½
	Basti	14 12	15 8	13 2	26 0	24 8	19 0	14 0	11 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	27 8	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	12 9	14 0	13 5	21 12	23 14	17 8	7 6	8 2	7 6	18 1	19 3	15 5	29 10	20 10	24 14	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Benares	14 2	14 2	12 14	21 12	21 12	18 0	10 14	10 5	7 10	18 8	18 8	12 8	21 12	21 12	22 13½	21 12	21 12	17 6½
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	21 14	21 14	19 5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	13 8½	21 4	23 13	24 7	20 10	21 14	18 10½
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 1	13 9½	13 12	21 14	21 0	20 8½	5 8	5 8	5 0	15 8	14 13½	11 1	21 11½	21 6½	22 9¾	20 13½	20 6½	17 5½
	Unáo	13 8	13 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	16 0
	Bára Banki	14 0	14 0	13 12	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0
	Sitapur	16 4	15 13	15 8	22 8	22 7	23 8	6 8	6 9	5 8	16 8	15 7	13 0	22 8	22 8	22 12	21 0	21 4	20 8
	Hardui	14 1	13 13	14 5	19 11	20 6	21 10	4 11	4 11	5 2	13 2	13 2	11 8	19 11	18 12	19 0	18 12	17 13	16 11
	Kheri	16 2	16 4	14 9	29 0	27 0	21 0	7 0	6 4	6 0	16 0	17 4	13 8	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	25 0	25 0
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 4	16 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	18 0	16 0
	Bharaich	16 0	14 8	12 0	30 0	29 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
	Gonda	16 12	16 12	13 8	27 0	27 0	18 0	14 6	14 10	9 14	19 0	19 0	14 1	26 8	28 4	30 8	21 2	21 8	18 0
	Rai Bareli	15 4	15 6	14 8	26 0	27 0	22 4½	17 0	17 0	13 4	19 0	18 0	13 12	24 8	25 0	25 12½	24 8	24 0	20 0
	Sultánpur	15 8	15 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	21 0
	Partábgarh	14 6	14 15	12 13	28 2	28 10	21 7	18 14	19 2	11 8	21 5	21 8	14 10	24 1	28 6	23 6	21 9	26 5	18 8
Punjab	Delhi	15 4	15 0	13 4	24 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	17 8	22 0	21 8	16 8
	Gurgáon	17 0	16 12	12 8	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	17 6	24 0	22 0	17 0
	Karnal	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Hissar	14 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
	Rohtak	15 0	14 8	12 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 8	24 8	17 0	21 0	20 8	17 0
	Sirsa	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	25 0	24 4	26 0
	Umballa	15 4	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 0
	Ludhiána	15 12	15 12	15 2	25 0	18 8	24 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 8
	Simla	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	
	Jullundur	13 4	13 4	14 8	18 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	21 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	15 0
	Hoshiarpur	14 0	13 12	14 8	22 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Kangra	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	13 0	12 12	13 12	20 0	16 4	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	19 8	20 8	16 0	17 8	15 8	14 8
	Sialkot	15 0	12 12	11 10	17 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	13 8
	Gurdáspur	14 0	12 8	13 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	12 0	14 0	11 0
	Lahore	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 8	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0
	Ferozepore	15 8	13 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	18 8	21 0	19 0	18 8
	Gujranwala	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Rawalpindi	8 6	8 2	12 4	10 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	11 8	13 8
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	13 0	12 4	13 12	16 0	17 4	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	15 10	14 8	15 0
	Shahpur	10 12	10 8	12 0	11 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	15 0
	Mooltan	12 8	12 4	9 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	14 12	13 8
	Jhang	12 0	11 12	11 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 4	13 0	14 12	14 8	14 8
	Montgomery	15 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 0	17 0	15 8	14 0	...	13 0	
	Muzaffargarh	13 8	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	11 4	11 2	12 11	13 4	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 0	13 12	13 12	18 12	12 8	14 8	14 9
	Dera Ghazi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 11	15 0	15 10	14 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	15 0	10 5
	Bannu	9 6	9 11	15 10	9 13	9 13	22 13	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	15 0	15 0	22 8	10 0	11 4	18 12
	Peshawar	6 0	5 9	9 8	7 1	6 8	14 3	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 8	8 6	10 10	6 15	7 9	12 9
	Kohat	6 7	6 13	11 8	8 0	8 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 1	6 6	11 8	9 5	8 12	14 0	9 5	8 12	14 0
	Hazára	6 8	6 8	15 8	7 8	8 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	13 0	13 8	15 10	20 0	...	...	...

ndia for the 1st half of January 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugnee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	6 0	5 0	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	9 11	10 10	Moradabad		
...	...	...	15 4½	15 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
...	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 11	87 8	87 8	137 8	9 6	9 6	10 0	Bareilly		
...	...	...	13 0	12 4	16 12	150 0	110 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 14	Shahjahánpur		
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	160 0	200 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 4	60 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 4	70 0	40 0	90 0	12 4	12 6	11 0	Agra		
...	...	...	13 13	12 1	16 1	95 6	88 6	165 0	...	...	9 13	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	13 8	13 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	13 4	13 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Etah		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	15 9½	15 9	16 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 4	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 4	9 0	8 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	16 8	15 8	13 12	110 0	100 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánda		
...	...	...	13 6	13 2	12 14	110 0	110 0	145 0	9 0	9 0	8 10	Allahabad		
...	...	...	17 14	16 14	14 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	14 2	13 7	11 13	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	8 6	8 15	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	15 4½	14 6½	13 15½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	15 0	14 12	14 4	110 0	110 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	Basti		
...	...	...	13 4	14 12	12 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	80 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	14 11	15 4	11 15½	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	7 12½	Benares		
...	...	...	14 12	13 8	13 8½	180 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
0 0	30 0	23 1¼	14 3½	13 5	14 0	61 10½	60 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	
1 0*	20 8	21 8	13 8	13 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unao		
0†	28 0	32 0	14 0	12 6	15 6	100 0	100 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		
0‡	25 12	...	14 2	15 10	18 8	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sitapur		
12	18 5	...	14 2	14 1	15 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui		
0†	...	36 0	16 4	16 4	18 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	7 4	8 7	8 8	Kheri		
.	...	21 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad		
0†	42 0	40 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	140 0	150 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		
0§	38 14	34 10	18 15	18 9	15 10	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 6	Gonda		
0	32 8	...	12 0	11 0	13 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli		
0‖	40 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
3¶	28 7	19 2	11 5	11 12	12 10	200 0	173 5	193 5	8 2	8 3	8 2	Partábgarh		
.	...	...	17 8	17 12	14 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	Delhi	Punjab.	
.	...	...	17 8	16 12	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurgáon		
.	...	...	18 12	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Karnál		
.	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hissar		
.	...	...	19 0	18 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	Rohtak		
.	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa[a]		
.	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	Umballa		
.	...	...	21 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	11 0	9 4	Ludhiana[b]		
.	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 0	7 12	7 8	Simla		
.	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 10	10 0	9 12	Jullundur		
.	...	...	19 8	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	Hoshiárpur[a]		
.	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra		
.	...	...	18 4	17 4	15 4	80 0	75 0	80 0	10 2	10 10	10 12	Amritsar[a]		
.	...	...	16 8	15 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	10 4	Sialkot		
.	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurdaspur		
.	...	...	18 0	16 8	15 0	60 0	60 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lahore		
.	...	...	20 8	19 8	18 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
.	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujranwala		
.	...	...	10 0	9 12	11 8	24 0	24 0	60 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	Rawalpindi		
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
.	...	...	14 12	13 6	13 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Gujrat		
.	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
.	...	...	14 8	14 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 4	10 4	Mooltan		
.	...	...	14 12	14 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 4	11 12	11 0	Jhang		
.	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
.	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	9 13	10 7	13 2	100 0	100 0	75 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	16 4	16 4	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khan		
...	...	...	9 3	9 11	15 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	6 15	6 5	8 8	48 0	48 0	67 0	26 5	22 8	37 8	Peshawar		
...	...	...	7 0	7 1	10 3	63 0	40 0	102 0	51 0	40 0	76 8	Kohát[c]		
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Hazára		

Description of Lesser Millets.

* Choti jowar.
† Kodon.
‡ Marhua, kodu, and makai
§ Laharra, mendua, sawan and kodon.
‖ Sawan, kodon.
¶ Peas, arhar, and másh.

[a] Barley falling.
[b] Barley and bajra falling
[c] Salt and firewood falling

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bcirush, Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nágpur	12 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	11 0	10 8	12 0	17 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	13 12	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	18 0	14 8	15 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	11 8	11 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 5	16 0	16 8	19 6	...	...	...
	Wardha	12 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	7 0	6 6	6 4	10 0	8 0	9 15	17 12	17 12	15 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	11 8	11 12	10 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	17 0	16 0	10 8	22 8	23 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	13 0
	Saugor	12 0	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	7 8	24 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	12 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	9 8	14 0	14 8	10 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	9 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	13 12	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	10 0	19 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	10 4	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 14	7 14	7 14	18 0	21 0	14 0	14 6	14 10	13 8
	Narsinghpur	11 8	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	20 12	21 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	13 0
	Nimár	10 0	10 0	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	9 6	20 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	12 0
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	2 0	14 0	15 0	26 4	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	20 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.	Secunderabad	7 1	6 13	6 9	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 9	11 4	11 8	7 14	...	16 12	12 3	17 4	17 4	12 9
	Bolarum	7 9	7 1	7 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 5	10 6	11 0	9 3	20 4	18 0	12 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	6 4	6 0	6 2	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	10 4	17 4	17 4	12 8
	Amráoti	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	11 8	12 0
	Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Buldána	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Wún	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	7 5	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...
MYSORE AND COORG.	Bangalore	6 6	6 12	...	7 12	7 12	7 11	9 13	9 15	8 0	10 11	11 7	10 3	20 10	23 6	16 11	...	...	...
	Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	10 11	14 6	14 2	13 5	...	...	25 5	32 6	32 6	24 0
	Túmkúr	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	6 12	6 12	7 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	12 12	12 4	11 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Hassan	6 0	7 0	6 3	6 0	7 8	7 11	13 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	6 5	5 12	5 3	7 6	6 5	6 3	9 7	9 7	8 8	12 10	12 10	13 3	25 3	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	13 0	11 0	8 11	14 0	12 0	10 3	30 0	27 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	26 11
	Coorg	5 6	5 6	6 2	5 9	5 7	5 5	9 12	9 10	8 3	15 2	14 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOORNA.	Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 8	14 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 4	8 0	7 0	23 0	25 0	14 8	20 0	19 8	14 0
	Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	10 4	20 4	20 4	15 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	17 8	17 8	14 8
	Ulwur	13 4	12 15	11 5½	26 9	26 9	17 8	7 0	7 0	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 3	28 11	29 6	17 8	26 0	25 3	16 9
	Bhurtpore (City)	12 8	12 12	12 0	27 8	26 4	18 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	7 12	7 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	23 0	23 4	16 0
	Ajmere	13 0	13 8	9 12	22 4	22 8	14 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 12	19 0	18 8	14 4
	Deoli Cantonment	11 12	11 10	12 9	21 14	21 9	17 13	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	7 4	22 3	22 11	18 8	18 2	17 4	17 6
	Erinpura	14 12	14 4	8 0	20 12	20 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	17 8	17 0	11 0
	Sirohee	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	12 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0
	Abu	12 0	11 14	8 2	18 4	17 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 4
	Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 12	21 4	20 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	10 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	15 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	8 9½	23 0	21 14	10 15	5 13	7 8	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	13 2	12 8	8 11	...	...	...	7 8	6 14	6 4	13 12	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh (..)	9 11	11 9	10 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 6	7 8	23 12	21 4	11 4	5 0	6 2	5 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	20 0	18 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	11 4
	Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...
	Boondee	13 8	13 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 0	6 4	7 8	7 4	8 0	23 12	23 0	22 1	...	...	...
	Kotah	13 2	13 2	14 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	22 12	23 0	23 4	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Tonk	10 14	10 13	13 0	21 10	19 14	14 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	8 3	7 11	6 12	21 12	22 6	18 0	20 4	21 1	18 0
	Jhallawar	11 6½	12 6	13 15½	16 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	6 15	20 15	21 9	19 0½	15 3	15 4	13 15½
	Shahpoora	11 4	11 8	10 4	22 0	21 8	17 2	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	19 4	15 0	15 0	13 8
	Dholpur	12 10	12 10	12 1	27 9	29 11	18 11	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 9	9 10	11 4	25 11	27 0	18 9	27 11	27 11	18 1
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	9 7	9 3	9 6½	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	12 5	13 5	13 15	11 11
	Gwalior	10 7	11 10	12 13	21 13	22 7	17 5	6 0	5 8	5 1	7 10	7 9	6 0	22 8	22 8	16 11	21 12	21 11	15 11
	Goona	15 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rutlam	9 10	9 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 4	10 14	9 12	8 12	26 4	24 4	[illegible]			
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	[illegible]																	

dia for the 1st half of January 1880—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	11 8	9 12	8 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	9 8	Bhandára		
...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	Chánda		
...	...	...	10 8	10 4	8 15	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	...	23 0	14 0	13 12	10 12	140 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 12	7 8	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	160 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Saugor		
0	35 0	26 0	17 4	17 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Damoh		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
8	23 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	12 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mandla		
8	15 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Betúl		
0	16 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	...	12 2	10 6	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
8	32 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Nimár		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Raipur		
...	...	...	13 8	12 0	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	10 0	8 0	6 8	Sambalpur		
5 0	100 0	90 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
...	21 0	13 3	...	8 10	6 13	105 0	109 0	65 0	8 14	8 13	8 10	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 5	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	...	7 12	8 0	6 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Wún		
...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
6	25 11	20 3	26 15	23 5	15 3	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.	
13	27 13	24 13	31 15	31 15	18 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 0	Kolar		
0	31 0	20 3	31 0	31 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Túmkúr		
0	25 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore		
0	23 0	19 11	28 0	25 0	19 11	800 0	800 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	7 11	Hassan		
15	30 15	21 0	22 1	21 0	15 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
0	24 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Kadur		
5	27 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	14 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	8 3	Chitaldroog		
0	26 8	19 11	22 11	20 15	16 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 3	7 13	Coorg		
...	...	...	13 6	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	15 1	15 5	14 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 3	Ulwur		
0	24 8	16 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	200 0	11 8	12 8	20 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	14 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	Ajmere		
...	...	...	16 9	14 7	14 1	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	13 6	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	Erinpura		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	Sirohee		
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	10 5	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 2	10 0	12 4	Abu		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	11 2	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra		
	...	...	20 0	19 0	11 0	6 pics*	8 pics*	8 pics*	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
	...	...	12 2	12 0½	10 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	12 0½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 11	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	...	...	13 12	11 14	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 3	Partábgarh („)		
	...	...	16 12	16 4	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	13 2	20 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	Boondee		
	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Kotah		
	...	...	15 9	16 10	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tonk		
	...	...	15 13	15 14	17 12	...	...	...	8 13¼	8 13¼	8 13¼	Jhallawar		
	...	...	13 0	13 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	12 12	Shahpoora		
	...	...	12 8	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 15	Dholpur		
	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 4	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	8 14	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
	...	...	11 0	12 2	12 13	68 7	50 3	91 4	9 14	9 12	7 5	Gwalior		
	...	...	17 8	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona		
	...	...	10 14	9 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Rutlam		
	...	...	17 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	10 12	10 14	10 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

H. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1880.

No. 68.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant to Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months, with effect from the 21st instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 18th February 1880.

No. 71.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 581, dated the 21st October 1879, the services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 37.—Surgeon J. Reid, M.B., Officiating Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nico-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 41.—The Reverend S. B. Taylor to be Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong in Assam, with effect from the date on which he may have taken charge of his duties.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 44.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months to the Reverend J. W. Young, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 45.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Lionel Freemantle Phillips, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Reverend W. Brock.

Mr. Phillips' appointment will take effect from the 7th February 1880.

No. 46.—The special leave granted to the Reverend W. C. Bell, Chaplain of Mhow, in Notification No. 262, dated the 31st July last, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary

EMIGRATION.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 51.—Under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for Rules 1 and 7 of Schedule B of the Rules relating to emigration from the Port of Bombay published under Notification of the Government of India, No. 111, dated the 18th May 1875 :—

Rule 1.—Ventilation of the between-decks.—Besides hatches, there must be provided air-shafts, cowl-headed funnels or tubes and one of Thiers' automatic ventilators with 10-inch cylinder, and such other additional means for affording light and ventilation to the space intended for the accommodation of the emigrants as the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants may consider necessary. If there are any stern-ports or side scuttles provided between decks, they must be glazed, well fitted, about 14 inches apart, and as close to the upper deck as possible.

Rule 7.—Ventilation of the hold.—Except in vessels fitted with ventilating masts, in which case a proportionate reduction may be allowed, there should be five steam-pipes solidly and strongly put together, of stout metal or wood and air-tight, each at least 9 inches in diameter, fitted with cowl-heads and leading from the hold to the open air on the upper-deck. There must also be a Thiers' automatic ventilator with 10-inch cylinder for the ventilation of the hold; and the automatic ventilator, as well as the ventilating masts, and steam-pipes, must be conveniently placed, and so arranged as to carry off the steam from the cargo quite clear of the between-decks.

FORESTS.

The 19th February 1880.

No. 110 *F.*—Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in the North-Western Provinces, and officiating as Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Class, will revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 26th January 1880, the date on which Dr. W. Schlich returned to duty from furlough.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 119 *F.*—The services of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in Biluchistan.

No. 123 *F.*—Major H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 13 *G.-M.*—The following promotions made in the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from 1st December 1879, are confirmed :—

Jemadar Unna, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bheema, invalided.

Jemadar Umra, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Khooma, invalided

Havildar Jawana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Unna, promoted.

Havildar Bhayra, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Umra, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 33 *G.-P.*—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 1276 G.-P., dated 2nd September 1879, it is hereby notified that, in recognition of the high rank and reputation enjoyed by Lachmessar Singh of Darbhanga, and the good services rendered by his family, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 368 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. M. L. Dames, C.S., employed on special political duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

The 17th February 1880.

No. 388 *G.-G.*—Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., on special political duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave from the 24th July to the 7th September 1879.

The Foreign Department Notification No. 1715 G.-G., dated 5th September 1879, is hereby cancelled.

No. 396 *G.-G.*—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basreh, is placed temporarily in charge of the Turkish Arabia Agency, with effect from the 13th December 1879, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, employed on special duty.

Surgeon-Major R. Bowman, Officiating Medical Officer of the Turkish Arabia Agency, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basreh, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th January 1880, *vice* Mr. Robertson.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 411 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Her Majesty's 2-17th Foot, is appointed to be Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Foreign Department Notification No. 186 G.-G., dated 23rd January 1880, is cancelled.

No. 414 *G.-G.*—The following Brigade Order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 17th January 1880, is confirmed :—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating Squadron Officer, having rejoined on the 14th January, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander from that date, during

No. 425 *G.-G.*—The services of Captain C. E. Yate, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana at Banswarra and Pertabgurh, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 432 *G.-G.*—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st March 1880.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1880, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than 1½ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of 1½ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every 1½ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. 4⅙ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. 17½.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's

account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

The 21st February 1880.

No. 913.—The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1880-81, has been fixed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eight pence half penny (1*s.* 8½*d.*) the rupee.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 100.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—31st May, 1878.

No. 101.—ARMY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Inspector E. Shipman, to be Assistant Superintendent of British Army Schools, Bengal, *vice*-Local Lieutenant S. Purdon, deceased.

No. 102.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Mocatta, retired.

Major C. J. Griffiths, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Money.

Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Griffiths.

Lieutenant W. Cook, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major Aislabie.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. G. Carter, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant T. C. Pears, on special political duty in Afghanistan.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 103.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 273 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Rose, S.C. (p.a.), for 2 years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. G. Clark, S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for 1 year 159 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 1 year 243 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. Alexander, S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Town Magistrate, 2nd class, Tavoy, British Burmah (p.a.), for 273 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for 1 year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. A. Collins, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry (m.c.), for 1 year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Conductor J. Kirk, Ordnance Department (m.c.), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 104.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed leave in India (m.c.), for 182 days, under rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 105.—In G. G. O. No. 79 of 1880, granting furlough to Conductor Keane, for "Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade," read *Sub-Engineer, 1st grade.*

PENSIONS.

No. 106.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary James Parker, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 107.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th January, 1880, page 147.

ERRATUM.

The date of Lieutenancy of Sub-Lieutenant Walter Cook, 89th Foot, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps is notified in the *London Gazette* of 14th November, 1879, is the 10th and not the 18th September, 1875, as stated in the Gazette of the 9th December 1879.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers of Her Majetsy's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus William Ritherdon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Short Couchman, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Gordon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1879.

Captain George Henry Jackson, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Hutchinson Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th December, 1879.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ford Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas McGrigor, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John James Dansey, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus William Ritherdon, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Short Couchman, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Gordon, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1879.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1879.

No. 108.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—

Major Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester,—20th February 1880.

No. 109.—The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Oliver Wingate.—16th February 1880.

No. 110.—The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant Henry Alexius Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th February 1880.

No. 111.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, General List, Infantry,—20th February 1880.

No. 112.—BREVET—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd, Bombay Staff Corps,—20th February 1880.

The above promotions are subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 113.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Havildar Mahabeer Jhankree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadoor Sing, invalided ; Havildar Surrupjeet Doorah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bagdul Groon, invalided,—1st November 1879.

No. 114.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Abdul Rahim, to be Subadar, *vice* Atr Sing, deceased; Havildar Jowan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Rahim, promoted,—26th September 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 115.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 73 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harvey Tuckett Duncan, C.S.I., Madras S.C.,—1st February 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cadell, Bengal S.C., —20th February 1880.

No. 116.—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Chadwick Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th February, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 117.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Fuzl Achmud, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in charging the enemy single-handed during the assault on Zawa, in the Zaimúkht Country, on the 13th December 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 118.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Jack Francis Needham.
„ Rivett Francis Guise.
„ Oswald Bell Wood.
„ Charles Henry Chisholm Sevenoaks.
„ Henry Samuel Sebarr.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th February 1880.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE					Rs. A. P.		
1 W. H. Crofton	Captain	60th Rifles	10th October 1879	Not known ...	717 4 9	...	10th April 1880.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE							
8 W. T. Roberts (*a*)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps ..	16th June 1879	Intestate ...	112 5 10	..	Ditto.

(*a*—*Next-of-kin* Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, Knaresbro', Yorkshire, England.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February 1880.

No. 57.—Lieutenant A. Mason, R.E., is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 58.—Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in Biluchistan, and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., who will, on relief, rejoin his permanent appointment as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow.

No. 59.—Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, will officiate as Consulting Engineer, from the date of Major Dowden's departure till Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel can take up the duties of the office.

No. 60.—Mr. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed, the former under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the latter under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 61.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 423 of 17th October 1879, Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was employed temporarily in the Punjab Provincial Branch from 8th October to 1st November 1879.

No. 62.—Mr. J. M. Rutherford, of the Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class III of the Revenue Scale, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 64.—Referring to Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 12 of 11th February 1880, Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Biluchistan, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

No. 65.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Rajputana State Railway, is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Scale of Establishment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

No. 66.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is promoted to Class II of the Revenue Scale, with effect from 15th January 1880, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Barclay is transferred from the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway to the Rajputana State Railway, to officiate as Traffic Superintendent in place of Mr. O'Callaghan, proceeding on leave.

No. 67.—Mr. A. E. Adie, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, will officiate as Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Barclay, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 63.—Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Director of Traffic, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1880, *vice* Mr. J. H. Lane, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Director of Traffic, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1880.

No. 24.—The under-mentioned transfers are made :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. F. Wolly Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.
Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.	Ditto.

No. 25.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 16, dated 26th ultimo, by the Director General of Railways, for "Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade."

No. 26.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the 20th January 1880 :—

Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 20th February 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of Shops, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar Railway, and appointed to act as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jacobabad Section, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 28.—The 1st and 2nd Divisions comprising the Southern Section of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway are transferred from the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of that line to that of

the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway.

No. 29.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway and appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Jacobabad Section, with head-quarters at Jacobabad.

No. 30.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Kandahar State Railway, is transferred on special duty to the Sukkur Bridge.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 17 of 29th January 1880.

No. 31.—Captain A. J. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Peshawar-Jellalabad State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Pindi-Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 60, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. D. F. Powell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, for employment on the Sukkur Ferry.

No. 34.—Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., took over charge of the Kandahar Railway from Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., on the afternoon of the 12th February 1880, and is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of that Railway.

No. 35.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 62, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, appointed to the Traffic Department of State Railways in Class III of the Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway, as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 23rd January 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. N. M. Carnell joined the Traffic Department of the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 13th January 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 11th February 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 28th October 1879, Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 7th October 1879, and is posted to the executive charge of Margalla Division.

No. 15.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 28th October 1879, Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on 9th October 1879, and is posted to Margalla Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rattial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 12th February 1880.

No. 1.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11 of 21st January 1880, Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his departure to join the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section on forenoon of 24th December 1879.

No. 2.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 11 of 21st January 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on forenoon of 24th December 1879, and is posted to the Sohan Division, which he joined on same date.

H. LAMBERT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 9th February 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from the two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 23 and 32, dated, respectively, the 10th November and 29th December 1879, on the afternoon of the 7th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one day, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated 9th instant, Mr. Mooneelala, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. C. Thompson, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, took over, charge of the Rutlam Depôt on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1879.

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Luni River (Jodhpore)	3 Sheets, D. E.	2	8	3	0
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Simla and Kalka Road, Sheets Nos. 2B, 3B, 3C, 4B, 4C, 5B, 5C, 5D & 6D in one sheet, 6B, 6C, 7C, 7D, 8D & 9D	14 Sheets, D. E.	1	0	1	4
CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.					
Shekh Budin, Sanitarium (Bannu)	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
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Guzerat, Sheet No. 28, Section 1	Double Elephant	1	12	2	0
Do. do. „ 2	Ditto	1	4	1	8
Do. do. „ 3	Ditto	1	12	2	0
Do. do. „ 4	Ditto	1	0	1	4

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dun.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th January 1880.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2210.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Sept. 1878.	April to Sept. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	9,110,557	8,965,708	...	144,849
II.—Tributes	703,000	308,726	337,098	28,372	...
III.—Forest	670,400	125,213	177,679	52,466	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,261,520	1,369,428	107,908	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	158,447	595,237	436,790	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,161,745	1,109,886	...	51,859
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,031,225	1,012,039	...	22,186
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	3,127,236	3,306,300	179,064	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	4,745,653	4,959,266	213,613	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,624,733	1,686,191	61,161	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	103,683	111,740	11,057	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	86,893	485,327	398,434	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	53,993	170,398	116,405	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	8,961	28,185	19,224	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	422,842	431,359	8,517	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	31,059	109,994	75,935	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	75,809	67,609	...	8,200
XVIII.—Education	139,000	55,802	74,162	18,360	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	24,644	28,814	4,170	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	11,553	22,028	10,475	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	305,824	365,069	59,245	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	79,984	83,309	3,325	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	72,451	137,836	65,382	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	156,212	284,131	127,919	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	24,150,768	25,921,796	1,771,028	...
XXX.—Army ... ... —	844,500	415,168	480,20[illegible]	65,100	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary ... ... —	461,000	104,085	179,5[illegible]	75,484	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	197,728	140,778	...	56,950
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	4,314,147	1,644,683	330,536	...
XXVII.—State Railways ... ... —	1,240,000	365,173	536,780	171,607	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	29,547,069	31,903,874	2,356,805	..
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	108,036	116,107	8,071	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	29,655,105	32,019,981	2,364,876	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

AL'S OFFICE.

l month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

ing @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Sept. 1878.	April to Sept. 1879.	Comparison of two Years. Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,414,238	1,595,326	181,088	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	151,015	167,749	13,734	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	180,610	176,642	...	3,968
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,324,735	1,429,270	104,535	...
5.—Forest	505,900	121,666	152,827	31,161	...
6.—Excise	118,000	48,520	58,636	10,116	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	13,795	18,640	4,845	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	79,922	19,047	...	60,875
9.—Customs	203,000	103,061	98,789	...	4,272
10.—Salt	383,000	259,995	168,714	...	91,281
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,401,824	1,745,315	343,491	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	38,976	40,240	1,264	...
13.—Mint	87,300	57,188	42,340	...	14,848
14.—Post Office	983,300	112,325	497,947	385,622	...
15.—Telegraph	302,200	116,591	181,893	65,302	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	618,721	630,380	11,659	...
17.—Minor Departments	316,600	140,270	158,527	18,257	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	1,756,086	1,695,189	...	60,597
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,177,111	1,176,491	...	620
20.—Marine	396,900	180,580	143,404	...	37,176
21.—Education	1,021,500	454,061	463,338	9,277	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	76,414	76,117	...	297
23.—Medical	679,000	297,967	305,439	7,472	...
24. Stationery and Printing	345,900	129,698	149,444	19,746	...
25.—Political	375,700	165,803	192,686	26,883	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	596,702	658,269	61,567	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,578	1,636	58	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	339,415	367,984	28,569	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	104,165	132,680	28,215	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	86,019	35,061	...	50,955
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,533,385	1,377,457	...	155,928
Total ...	29,980,000	13,085,736	13,957,780	872,044	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	5,913,664	6,739,222	825,558	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,590,498	1,101,792	...	488,706
32.—Irrigation	1,031,800	456,309	448,638	...	7,671
33 Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,213,275	2,324,367	111,092	...
33 Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	366,858	192,070	...	174,788
33 Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	11,000	10,972	6,893	...	4,079
33 Land and Supervision	75,700	29,186	30,678	1,192	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	361,707	505,564	143,857	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57,155,300	24,028,505	25,307,004	1,278,499	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	6,511,123	6,829,951	318,828	...
Total ...	71,401,500	30,539,628	32,136,955	1,597,327	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,274,551	1,033,179	...	241,372
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	277,609	268,481	...	9,128
Total ...	3,500,000	1,552,160	1,301,660	...	250,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	32,091,788	33,438,615	1,346,827	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 65,11,820 2 4)	1,87,14,513	12	5
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,22,02,693 10 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,29,56,235	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,03,319	15	9
Sundries	11,33,770	13	7
RUPEES	7,58,97,930	2	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	93,59,506	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	73,32,565	4	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,44,263	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,78,81,769	8	2
Balances with other Banks	4,82,183	13	2
Bullion	27,242	3	0
Dead Stock	10,04,598	6	7
Stamps	10,554	9	6
Sundries	4,91,226	5	5
	4,29,33,909	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,33,42,169 4 5)	3,29,64,020	7	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,96,21,851 2 10)			
RUPEES	7,58,97,930	2	9

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 19th Feb. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 19th February 1880 ... Rs. 1,56,09,095-14-10

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 20th February 1880.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 9	...	69,163	1,870	4,40,682	66,22,545	14,04,934
,, 10	...	1,41,300	2,43,328	2,11,595	68,09,570	15,00,559
,, 11	...	1,62,613	2,25,088	221	69,57,936	15,59,000
,, 12	...	1,89,141	11	210	68,72,866	13,78,779
,, 13	...	1,52,212	...	...	67,01,482	12,35,871
,, 14	...	77,763	...	...	66,09,703	11,62,987

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th Feb. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on the 10th January 1880, treasure consisting of ten copper idols, valued at Rs. 429, and jewels and utensils valued at Rs. 23, were found in the village of Kuppachi Kattlai, Mannargudy Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 15th June 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

W. AUSTIN,
Sub-Collector in charge.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
2	Mazhar-ul-Anwar ...	Hugli College.
3	Fuzlul Karim ...	Dacca College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Sripati Sitalprasad ...	Presidency College. / Patna College.
6	Datta, Asvinikumar ...	Krishnaghur College.
7	Ghosh, Saradaprasad ...	Presidency College.
8	Ray, Sitanath ...	Ditto.
9	Maitra, Kasinath ...	Ditto.
10	Chattopadhyay, Dwarkanath ...	Patna College.
	Datta, Kamalkrishna ...	Presidency College.
12	Sil, Kanailal ...	Ditto.
13	Mallik, Ramcharan ...	Ditto.
14	Batavyal, Atulchandra ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
16	Basu, Asvinikumar ...	Dacca College.
17	Mitra, Prasannakumar...	Krishnaghur College.
18	Chattopadhyay, Banamali ...	Presidency College.
19	Sarkar, Ramnarayan ...	Patna College.
20	Ghosh, Chandidas ...	Presidency College.
21	Sarkar, Narendranath ...	Ditto.
22	Ray, Nabadwipchandra	Ditto.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
24	Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kedarnath ...	Ditto.
26	Ghosh, Haranath ...	Ditto.
27	Basak, Rasbihari ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar ...	Hugli College.
	Chakrabarti, Jogendranath ...	Presidency College.
30	Palit, Umeschandra ...	Ditto.
31	Nag, Haradhan ...	Ditto.
32	Mukhopadhyay, Nilalohit	Krishnaghur College.
33	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan ...	Presidency College.
34	Nag, Syamakanta ...	Dacca College.

35	Ghosh, Kalipada ...	Presidency College.
	Ray, Mukundanath ...	Ditto.
37	Chattopadhyay, Krishnalall ...	Ditto.
38	Ray, Kuladakinkar ...	Ditto.
39	Chaudhuri, Kaliram ...	Ditto.
40	Ghosh, Saratchandra ...	Dacca College.
41	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath ...	Presidency College.
42	Majumdar, Dakshinacharan ...	Ditto.
43	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath ...	Patna College.
44	Datta, Lalbihari ...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bhubanmohan ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Girindranath ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
The 10th February 1880. *Registrar.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
236	D 12-07794 ...	5	Abdol Rahim Khan, Shahjehanpur.
	„ —17735 ...	5	
	D 11—83690 ...	10	
	D 17-00214 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
183	... D 14—11307 ...	20	Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose Howrah.
236	... D 11—48678 ...	10	Bhopal Rae, Roorkee.
237	... D 6—85132 ...	10	Baboo Sree Ram Banerjee, Calcutta.
238	... D 14—34620 ...	20	Shadee Ram, Allahabad.
239	... D 16—09997 ...	10	Kannya Lall, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th February 1880.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *A. A.-G.*,
for *Officer in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W12	... M37—22807 ...	100	Kally Persad Chuckerbutty, Rewah.
W13	... M48—56978 ...	10	E. M. D. Guches, Chudder Ghaut.

BOMBAY,
The 17th February 1880

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—23727 ...	10	Kollipara Sriramulu, Venikonda, Kistna District.

COCONADA,
The 9th February 1880.

Acty. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
405	... O 67—80530 ...	100	Baneshur Das, Madeer Chunder Sein.
	„ —81356 ...	100	
	„ —81357 ...	100	
407	... O 72—99531 ...	1,000	Soroop Sah, Baiznath Sah.
	O 70—44899 ...	500	
	O 67—54938 ...	100	
	„ —51465 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
244	... L 26—15793 ...	5	Reotee Ram and Pragnarain Tewary.
	„ —15792 ...		
245	... O 8—66047 ...	10	Mr. J. Hutchinson.
	„ —16214 ...		
471	... L 96—96622 ...	10	Mr. W. Sandwell.
472	... O 56—78893 ...	20	Babu Joygopal Dutt.
	O 51—84718 ...	10	
473	... O 49—52444 ...	10	Nanuck Ram.
474	... O 67—61431 ...	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Co.
	„ —61432 ...	100	
	„ —61433 ...	100	
	„ —61434 ...	100	
	„ —61435 ...	100	
	„ —61437 ...	100	
475	... L 55—25919 ...	5	Babu Kunja Kisore Dutt.
	„ —25914 ...	5	
476	... L 15—12646 ...	5	Babu Srinath Banerjee.
477	... O 75—29274 ...	10	Babu Lalleen Chunder Biswas.
478	... O 76—03095 ...	10	Mr. N. Douglas.
479	... O 66—95575 ...	100	Babu Toolsee Ram Coondu.
	O 67—13439 ...	100	
	„ —69692 ...	100	
	O 57—44778 ...	20	
	O 58—25676 ...	20	
	O 56—33187 ...	20	
	O 51—75120 ...	10	
	„ —80784 ...	10	
	O 16—24664 ...	10	
	O 75—94001 ...	10	
	„ —93276 ...	10	
	O 50—32520 ...	10	
	„ —22954 ...	10	
	O 53—07017 ...	10	
	O 49—80271 ...	10	
	O 54—61996 ...	10	
	O 18—60218 ...	10	
	O 52—59472 ...	10	
	O 7—46819 ...	10	
	L 56—32425 ...	5	
	„ —59207 ...	5	
	„ —16068 ...	5	
	„ —62483 ...	5	
	L 54—45998 ...	5	
	O 36—06330 ...	5	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—28382 ...	50	C. E. Pitman, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Calcutta.
G 12—26376 ...	1,000	Mr. Mungumul Nundram, Merchant, Bombay.
G 8—56822 ...	20	Mr. J. J. Freitas, Accountant, Public Works Department, Dadur.
G 14—11324 ...	10	
G 13—37862 ...	5	

KURRACHEE,
The 12th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
10	... E 13—55100 ...	100	Ghafoor Bux, Kurrum Valley Field Force, Kurrum.
11	... E 10—46785 ...	10	Abdool Roheem Khan, Shahjehanpur.
	E 16—39226 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
5	... E 16—60500 ...	*10	Mrs E. Smith, Jullundher.
	„ —60523 ...		

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 14th February 1880.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
102	... B 46—97277 ..	5	P. S. Balakrishna Mudali Assistant Station Master M. R. C., Nagari.
103	... B 57—53448 ..	20	C. Subraya Aiyar, Black Town, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
211	... B 54—44834 ...	20	S. Ragava Charlu, Tondiarpett, Madras.
212	... B 53—05273 ...	10	S. Arumugam, care of Major Cotton, 25th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Bellary.
213	... B 57—31261 ..	20	P. Pedda Venkatarangam Chetti, Madras.
	„ —47947 ...	20	
214	... B 61—25061 ...	50	V. Kalugachellam Pillai, Madras.
215	... B 51—31106 ...	500	Doddamani Sidambara Chetti, Somavarpett.
216	... B 61—22397 ...	50	Subraya Kurukul, Tinnevelly.
217	... B 55—81915 ...	50	Mr. B. Sternselser, Bombay.
27	... B 46—43892 ...	* 5	Mutu Kumara, Sarraf, Bank of Madras.
	„ —44073 ...		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 9th February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Accts. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
H36 ..	F 7 89910 ...	10	Laxmun Mahadeo, Bookseller, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 12th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl.,
in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1880.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	21st Feb.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	21st „	*Simla.**
Akyab	6 „	21st „	*Comilla.*
Chittagong, Sandoway and Bassin	6 „	21st „	*Basheer.*
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	23rd „	*Chanda.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama	6 „	24th „	From Bombay
Australian Colonies	6 „	25th „	Do. do. †
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	6 „	25th „	Do. do.
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 „	24th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	26th „	
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassin and Rangoon	6 „	27th „	
Persian Gulf	6 „	28th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

† Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, viz., 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non contract.

No Registered Letters to Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th February 1880.

Adlard, Gilbert Evan.
Aitken, S.
Alexander, A.
Alexander, William.
Albert, Mrs. E.
Baker, F. A.
Baldock, —
Ball, Mrs.
Barton, Lieut.-Col. W. H.
Beck, G. S.
Bernheim, Monsieur L.
Bruges, P. F.
Bryant, C.
Burland, Mrs.
Burke, F
Camalbet, A.
Charlus, T. E. M.
Collen, Messrs. Brother
Corbett, J. W.
Cullen, Mrs.
Dalam, —
David, B. A.
DeCruz, L.
DeFonseka, H.
D'Lascua, B
Donaldson, H. P.
Doman, W. P.
Evan, I.
Fares, J. H
Gomes, A. B. D.
Halden, B. T.
Heard, Charles.
Jones, Capt. H. (S. S. *Jumna*)
Kherun, Mrs
Mercado, Mrs.
Murray, J.
Sardie, Signore Jose.
Saunders, W. M.
Smart, L. B.
Stuart, A
Williamson, F
Williamson, Miss.
Wilson, D
Wilson, Mrs.
Wittle, Stanley.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Archer, Robert.
Bank, Thos.
Bath, Miss C.
Beames, H. B.
Leyme, Monsieur Frity
Campbell, C.
Chuckerepany
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Coton, George.
Crodicto, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
C. A.
Davies, R. R.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
Donovan, D.
Draeger, Miss B.
Durham, J.
Engel, Paul.
Ewing, Mrs.
Farmer, S.
Fitzgerald, T. S.
Flower, Marcus.
Forster, Capt C.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.
Fortescue, H. A.
Foster, F. A.
Gardon, Dr.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr.)
Habewell, J. A.
Halt, — J.
Hammond, C. A.
Hawkins, Alfred.
Hawyard, Mrs J.
Hing, Mrs Eliza.
Holt, Mrs C.
Jellett J. H. (Royal Art.)
Jones, Surgn.-Major M. G.
Karkoo Ramdeen
Jalloda
Kay, Revd. David.
Kennedy, V. Shaw.
King, Capt. H. W.
Lawler, James.
Lewis, Charles.
Mackenzie, J. M.
Maller, Otto.
Martin, C.
Martin, Thos.
Massa, Franco
Massie, E.
Mclaren, Duncan.
Morrison, J.
Nuttall, C.
Obool Kisto Mitter.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, R.
Rix, Geo. R.
Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Rose, Donald.
Ruddle, Mrs.
Sandeman, H. A.
Scott, J. W.
Schneider, Oswald Herm.
Seither, Madame.
Shaw, C.
Shaw, C. J
Silva, Harold.
Simpson, J. M.
Smith, W.
Spenser, Robert.
Stuart, Mrs W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Sutton, Capt.
Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Trafford, E. L. M.
Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
W. W.
Wheeler, W.
White, Charles.
White, Mrs. J.
Whitmore, H. B. W.
Williams, W. J.
Wills, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.
Willard, H. V.
Wood, C.

Newspapers.

Dalrymple, W. F.
Fotheringham, J.
Jellett, J. H (R.A.)
Lewis, Charles.
Miller, Fred. T
Read, R.
Scott, J. W.
Simpson, J. M.
Wilson, J. H.
Young, Rev. Dr.

Registered Letters.

Bayly, E. H.
Collis, F. G
DeRozzie, J. H. (Exe. Engr.)
Durham, J.
Fanshawe, W. F. B.
Reny, C.
Olson, L. (Engr.)
Paterson, C. F
Scheuk, H. B

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٔ

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے هرکوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٔ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ٔ

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے والٹي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی عاسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ٔ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II. 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS :—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1¼ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1879, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1878.

PARTICULARS	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1879.	In the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1878	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	60,70,489 15 1	56,79,292 12 0	3,91,197 3 1	
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscription from February to April in the Widows' Fund	1,07,829 4 9	1,03,187 5 0	4,642 15 9	
Ditto ditto ditto Children's Fund	73,636 11 10	70,799 10 8	2,837 1 2	
Entrance fees, &c. ditto	881 8 0	716 8 0	165 0 0	
Amount received with interest (Rs. 105-10-5) from the Government of India for sums advanced to Widows and Orphans on account of the mutiny, 1857	2,979 6 1	3,357 10 5		378 4 4
Interest received from the Government of India	3,70,913 0 11	*3,46,523 15 4	24,389 1 7	
Interest on Reserve Fund and Divisible Surplus, Widows' and Children's Fund passed to Debit of Subscribers at Rs. 5 each	10 8 0	27 12 0	...	17 4 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,56,289 7 7	5,24,612 13 5	32,893 2 2	425 8 4
GRAND TOTAL	66,26,770 6 11	62,03,935 9 5	4,23,290 5 10	425 8 4
DEDUCT PAYMENTS				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	67,433 8 9	59,623 12 7	7,809 12 2	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	47,375 2 7	40,090 7 1	7,284 11 6	
Cost of office establishment, including houserent &c.	20,378 3 0	15,561 8 0	4,816 11 0	
Amount written back on account of Entrance fees	11 8 0		11 8 0	
Ditto ditto of Divisible Surplus, Widows and Children's Funds, and Interest on Reserve Fund viz. Widows Fund Rs. 146-4 and Children's Fund Rs. 115-8.	261 12 0		261 12 0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,35,466 2 4	1,15,278 11 8	20,187 6 8	...
Net balance in favour of the Fund on 30th April	64,91,304 4 7	60,88,656 13 9	4,03,072 15 2	425 8 4
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers	31,900 8 0	30,119 1 0	1,781 7 0	...
Proportion of interest on Surplus payable to Subscribers	12,660 0 0	12,400 5 0	259 11 0	
TOTAL	44,560 8 0	42,519 6 0	2,041 2 0	

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,407	928	1,352	903	55	25		
Ditto of Incumbants	321	505	297	111	27	64		
Ditto sharing interest on Reserve Fund	761	548	739	521	22	27		
Ditto ditto ditto Surplus	958	661	927	624	31	10		

a Net increase . . . . . Rs. 4,22,834 13 6

b Net increase . . . . . „ 4,02,617 6 10

* Adjusted in the books of 1877-78, after the issue of the 4th quarterly statement for that year.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1880.

G. W. MACLEOD,
H. RONALDSON,
Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

East Indian Railway.

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All persons having claims against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any loss or damage to goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to send particulars of such claims to the office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

The Government Promissory Note No. A003906, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mucondass Tricomdass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUCONDASS TRICOMDASS,
Shroff at Messrs. Remington & Co.,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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29. If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.
30. Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.
31. Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.
32. Chief Commissioner may make rules.
Mode of publication.

An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Demarcation-officers to publish general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice to procure attendance of individuals.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Compensation for injury done by clearance of boundary-line.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Demarcation-officer may summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land or in

whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries of land;

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

Boundary-officer to give general notice to persons affected.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Boundary-officer to give special notice to persons likely to object.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Order of Boundary-officer.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

Power of Boundary-officer to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Boundary-officer may refer dispute to arbitration.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

C.—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

Appeals against orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

If order confirmed on a matter of fact, decision final.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

If order reversed or modified, or if confirmed on a question of law, second appeal allowed.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Period of limitation.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the

date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Owners and occupiers may be required—

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such

to preserve boundary-marks;

boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate

to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

Magistrates may repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark [illegible] within the limits of his village;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

If owners, occupiers or other persons fail to obey lawful order, it may be carried out at their expense.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Mode of recovery of amounts of money due under this Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Mode of publication.

D. FITZPATRICK,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 6).
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
„ Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the

other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

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10. Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.
Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
12. Right as executor or legatee when established.
13. Effect of probate.
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15. Effect of letters of administration.
16. Acts not validated by administration.
17. Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.
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19. Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.
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23. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
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26. Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.
27. Probate of copy where original exists.
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38. Administration limited to trust-property.
39. Administration limited to suit.
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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

X of 1865, s.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

"Province:"

IX of 5.

"minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"minor:"

"minority:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"will:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

"codicil:"

X of 1865, 37.

"specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"specific legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"probate:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"executor:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"administrator:"

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

"High Court."

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

Act s. 1

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Act s. 1

Probate only to appointed executor.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will.

Act s. 1

Appointment express or implied.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Act s. 1

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b.*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c.*) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words: "I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

Act s. 1

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Act s. 1

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

of 1865, **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

of 1865, **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

of 1865, **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

of 1865, **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

of 1865, s. 190 ted. **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

of 1865, **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration

of 1865, **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

of 1865, **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

Act X of 186 s. 194. **18.** The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

Act X of 186 s. 195. **19.** If the executor renounces or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

Act X of 186 s. 196. **20.** When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

Act X of 186 s. 197. **21.** When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

Act X of 186 s. 198. **22.** When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

Act X of 186 s. 199. **23.** Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

Act No. I, s.

To whom administration may be granted.

24. When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a.)—*Grants limited in Duration.*

Act X of 1865, s.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

25. When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Act X of 1865, s. 19.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

26. When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

Act X of 1865, s.

Probate of copy where original exists.

27. When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Act X of 1865, s.

Administration until will produced.

28. Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

(b.)—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.*

Act X of 1865, s.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

29. When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Act X of 1865, s.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

30. When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited above-mentioned.

Act X of 1865, s. 211.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

Act X of 1865, s. 215.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him.

Act X of 1865, s. 216.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority.

Act X of 1865, s. 217.

Administrator to use and benefit of lunatic.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind.

Act X of 1865, s. 218.

Administration *pendente lite*.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

(c.)—*for Special Purposes.*

Act X of 1865, s. 219.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited.

Act X of 1865, s. 220.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly.

X of 1865, s. 23.

38. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to trust-property.

Act X of 1865, s. 222.

39. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to suit.

X of 1865, s. 23.

40. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

X of 1865, s. 24.

41. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

X of 1865, s. 25.

42. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

(d).—Grants with Exception.

Act X of 1 s. 226.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

Act X of 1 s. 227.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

(e).—Grants of the Rest.

Act X of 18 s. 228.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

Probate or administration of rest.

(f).—Grants of Effects unadministered.

Act X of 18 s. 229.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Grant of effects unadministered.

Act X of 18 s. 230.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

Act X of 18 s. 231.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflux of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

Act X of 18 s. 232.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

ct X of 1865, 233.

50. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

ct X of 1865, 234.

51. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

"Just cause."

Explanation.—Just cause is—

1*st*, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2*nd*, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3*rd*, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4*th*, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*.) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*.) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*.) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*.) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f*.) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g*.) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h*.) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

X of 1865, 235.

52. The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

Commissioners' draft 1863, section 242. Delegates 1 No. I, 3.

53. The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

54. The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court. Act X of 186 s. 236.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

55. The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person: Act X of 186 s. 237.

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

56. The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure. Act X of 1865 s. 238, s. 239 omitted.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

57. Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge. Act X of 1865 s. 240.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

58. When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or Act X of 1865 s. 241.

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

; Suc- on Act, on 250. ates No. I,

59. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

of 1865.

60. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted :

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

of 1865.

61. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India ;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

of 1865.

62. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

Act X of 18

63. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating

Petition for probate.

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor thereinnamed, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge ; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 253. Delegates Bil No. I, s. 4.

Act X of 1865 s. 245.

64. In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed ; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner :—

In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Act X of 1865 s. 246.

65. Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating

Petition for letters of administration.

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge ; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s. 255. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 4.

Act X of 1865, s. 246A.

66. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

Act X of 1865, s. 247.

Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect :—

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

Act X of 1865, s. 248.

Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following :—

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark, thereto (*as the case may be*) and that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

Act X of 1865, s. 249.

Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Act X of 1865, s. 250.

District Judge may examine petitioner in person.

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

require further evidence,

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Draft Succession Act, section 263 Delegates Bill No. 1,

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate ; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge ; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 252.

Form of caveat.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect :—

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

Act X of 1865, s. 253.

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

Draft Succession Act, section 263 Delegates Bill No. 1,

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Draft Succession Act, section 264 Delegates Bill No. 1,

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

nft Succes-
n Act, sec-
n 265.
legates
I No. I, s. 7.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

X of
5, s. 254.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of
5, s. 255.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of
5, s. 256.
I No. I, s. 4.

Administration-bond.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Act X of 186
s. 257.

Assignment of administration-bond.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Act X of 186
s. 258.

Time for grant of probate and administration.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Act X of 186
s. 259.

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so filed as aforesaid.

Act X of 186
s. 260.

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Act X of 186
s. 261.

Procedure in contentious cases

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Act X of 186
s. 262.

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

Bill No. I, s. 5

86. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 263.

87. Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

Act X of 1865, s. 264.

88. The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267.

89. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

Act X of 1865, s. 268.

90. All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

Act X of 1865, s. 269.

91. An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent.

New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it with the consent of the Court. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased with the consent of the Court. The mortgage is valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 270.

92. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

Act X of 1865, s. 271.

93. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Act X of 1865, s. 272.

94. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

Act X of 1865, s. 273.

95. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

Act X of 1865, s. 274.

96. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

Act X of 1865, s. 275.

97. When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 276 and

98. It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

Inventory and account.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Act X of 1865, s. 278.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

Act X of 1865, s. 279.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 280.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Act X of 1865, s. 281.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Act X of 1865, s. 282.

Ss. 283 & 284 omitted.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 285.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Act X of 1865, s. 286.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

Act X of 1865, s. 287.

Abatement of general legacies.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions;

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

Act X of 1865, s. 288.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Act X of 1865, s. 289.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Act X of 1865, s. 290.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666 10-8 to C.

Act X of 1865, s. 291.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

5, **113.** The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

865, **114.** The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Nature of assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

865, **115.** The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

1865, **116.** When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator. Act X of 1865, s. 296.

Effect of executor's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death. Act X of 1865, s. 297.

Executor when to deliver legacies.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event. Act X of 1865, s. 298.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due; but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year. Act X of 1865, s. 299.

When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made; Act X of 1865, s. 300.

Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

X of 1865, 91.

122. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

X of 1865, 92.

123. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

X of 1865, 93.

124. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

X of 1865, 91, 95 omitted.

125. Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Transfer to residuary legatee or contingent bequest.

X of 1865, 96.

126. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.

X of 1865, 97.

127. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

Act X, s. 30.

128. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no discretion in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account:

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

Act X, s. 309.

129. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

X of 1865. s. 130. Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

X of 1865, s. 131. Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

X of 1865, s. 132. Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

X of 1865 s. 133. Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

X of 1865 s. 134. No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

X of 1865, s. 135. Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1865, s. 136. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865 s. 137. No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865 s. 138. Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Act X of 1865 s. 124. Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Act X of 1865 s. 139. When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Act X of 1865 s. 320. Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution:

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively. Creditor may follow assets.

Act X of 1865 s. 321. Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

Act X of 1865 s. 322. When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

X of 1865, 323.

When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

143. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

X of 1865, 324.

Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

144. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, 325.

Refunding to be without interest.

145. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

X of 1865, 326

Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

146. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

X of 1865, 327.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

147. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b.*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c.*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

X of 1865, 328.

For neglect to get in any part of property

148. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b.*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill No. I, s. 3

Saving-clause.

149. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. s. 8.

Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

150. No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. s. 9.

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

153. The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

(*a.*) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b.*) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. s. 10.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

154. All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

D. FITZPATRICK.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District;

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by the State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract has, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 14th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province has included it within the limits of the Multán District. The effect of the above notification is to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán District into force in this tract; but as it is obviously very desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same, and as this result cannot be attained without legislation, the present Bill has been prepared, declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán District on the day when this tract became portion of that district shall be deemed to have come into force in this tract from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent. it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:" (1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force :

"parent:" (2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child : Cf. Bomb. Act I of 1873, s. 2.

"guardian:" (3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child : Cf. Bomb. Act I of 1873, s. 2.

"child:" (4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years :

"unprotected child:" (5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination : Bomb. Act of 1877, s. 2 (5).

"inoculation:" (6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter : Cf. Beng. Act IV of 1868, s. 1.

"animal-lymph:" (7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf :

Act I 77, s.

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph :

"human lymph :"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination :

"vaccination quarter :"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment ; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator :"

"vaccinator :"

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

"vaccination season."

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

to cantonments in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited ; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

g. Act V 865, s. 2.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters ; and

Vaccination quarters.

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment ; and,

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators ;

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Private vaccinators.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

Bomb. A of 1877.

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation ; and

Bomb. of 1877.

Inspection.

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Bomb. of 1877.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

Act I 7, s. 8.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

Act I 7, s. 9.

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Renewal of postponement certificates.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

Act I , s. 10.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Act I , s. 12.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Act I , s. 13.

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 21.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both. Bomb. Act 1877, s. 24.

Municipal and cantonment-funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA; *The 30th September, 1879.*

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Nos. 52—59 T, dated Fort William the 2nd February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879, submitting the above report and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Beyond the ordinary working of the Department, the only important event of the year is the purchase of the new specially designed steam ship *Patrick Stewart* for cable service in the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL.

2. The Capital account at the close of the year is stated to stand approximately at £ 1,164,001-10-2.

REVENUE.

3. The earnings of the year amounted to £ 68,791-3-6, or about 71 per cent. over those of the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

4. The working expenses were £ 62,522-15-7 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes, so that the net gain amounts to £ 6,268-7-11.

5. Including other miscellaneous receipts (Appendix B), the net revenue amounts to £ 7,328-19-4; compared with the previous year's working which exhibited a loss of £ 40,182-16-0, the improvement is very great.

6. The expenditure is augmented by certain charges in connection with the telegraph station at Henjam, and the Political Agency at Gwadur, the necessity of continuing the debits under these heads to the Telegraph Department are at present under consideration by the Government of India.

7. No new construction was undertaken during the year, so that the length of lines worked by the Department remained the same as in the previous year.

8. The maintenance and repairs have been satisfactorily performed.

INTERRUPTIONS.

9. *The interruptions causing stoppage to traffic on the Persian Section* amounted to a total interval of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes.

In the Persian Gulf Section there was no interruption causing stoppage to traffic.

The interruptions on the lines of the Indo-European Company, working in connection with this system, amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes.

10. The proposals made in paragraph 16 of the report for printing only the summary of interruptions is approved.

TRAFFIC.

11. The improvement shown in speed and accuracy of transmission of messages is noted with satisfaction.

12. The proposal to omit from the report in future certain traffic tables, and to retain only the principal ones as explained in para. 25 of the report, is approved.

INSPECTIONS, BUILDINGS AND STORES.

13. With the exception of the station buildings at Jask, all other buildings are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

14. The attention of the Government of Bombay will be invited to the further repairs, &c., said to be necessary to the buildings at Jask.

15. The heavy loss in working referred to in the 11th paragraph of the Resolution on the report for the previous year has disappeared at a much earlier date than could have been anticipated, while the political, administrative and commercial advantages derived are of great importance.

16. The discrepancies between the figures shown in this report as compared with the annual accounts submitted by the Examiner, as detailed in the note by the Accountant General, which accompanies, should be explained.

17. The debit of Rs. 1,01,441 and a subsequent item on the same account of Rs. 57,718-0, make a serious burden on the accounts of the year, but they do not affect the working of the period under review. These charges were rendered necessary to clear the unadjusted balance at debit of "Remittance Account, London," appertaining to the years prior to 1869-70.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Foreign, Marine, and Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, for information.

To the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information, and with reference to paras. 13 and 14 of the Resolution, and para. 27 of the Report.

To the Director General of Telegraphs for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information of Her Majesty's Government.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1267, dated 28th August 1879.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Govt. Tel. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Preliminary observations.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of my Department for 1878-79, in the preparation of which I have, in accordance with the orders of Government, dated 28th December 1878, endeavoured to condense as much as possible the several observations which I have to lay before you.

2. In the present case this should prove no very difficult task, for the history of the Indo-European Telegraph during the year just over has been exceptionally devoid of incident.

3. We have had 12 months' experience of the new system of account, known as the Common Purse Arrangement, with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, a system, the principles of which have already been fully described, and we have provided a new and specially designed steam ship for cable service in the Persian Gulf. On these two subjects I will submit a few remarks further on in this letter.

Capital.

Departmental Capital Account.

4. The Capital Account of the Department which stood at £1,153,751-15-5 at the commencement of the year was raised to £1,164,001-10-2. At the close the increase being almost entirely due to expenditure incurred on account of the new steamer just mentioned.

Revenue.

Explanation of the manner in which the revenue is calculated.

5. Our traffic receipts are obtained partly in India and partly in Europe, and they are derived in all cases from tariffs framed on the basis of the international monetary unit—the francs. In India the francs are reduced to rupees which are converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 10=£ 1, and in Europe the francs are converted into sterling at the rate of francs 25=£ 1. So far therefore as the Indian receipts are concerned, the exchange followed makes them appear, as was the case in previous years, somewhat higher than they really are. But as the expenditure is dealt with at the same rate of exchange, the result exhibited in the balance sheet is less favourable to the Department than would have been the case had the market rate of exchange been followed on both sides of the Account.

Financial result of the first year's working of "the Common Purse".

6. The plan followed is in accordance with the ruling of Government, and is the one which has been adhered to since the commencement of our operations.

7. Owing to the beneficial effect of the Common Purse Arrangement the total net traffic receipts of the Department reached the sum of £68,791-3-6, a higher figure than they have ever yet attained since the opening of the Red Sea line, except in the year 1875-76 when the rival route was seriously interrupted.

Diminution of expenditure.

8. On the other hand, the amount recorded as expenditure was only £52,522-15-7, being nearly £18,000 less than that recorded in 1877-78. But as I pointed out in my last year's report, the expenditure then brought to account comprised outlay previously incurred.

Credit for some cable made over to the Military authorities.

9. In like manner I feel it now my duty to state that the present amount is arrived at after a deduction by the Examiner of the large sum of Rs. 1,17,139 for credits under the suspense heads of stores, the principal item of which is Rs. 44,820 for cable supplied to the Military Department for torpedo purposes.

Remarks on certain annual charges which might possibly be avoided or reduced.

10. The satisfactory excess of receipts over expenditure would have been appreciably larger but for the debits against my Department of charges not, I venture to think, strictly required for administrative purposes. These extra departmental debits, if I may so term them, are for the maintenance of a telegraph station at Henjam, not now required for signalling purposes, and a heavy contribution towards the expenses of the Political Officer at Gwadur. I have lately submitted to Government special proposals for economy under both these heads.

Lines, Maintenance and Repairs.

No new construction during past year.

11. No new works or extensions were necessary during the year, the lengths of the different sections in Persia and the Persian Gulf remain therefore as printed in my last report.

Making due allowance for an additional year of age, the condition of the cable and land lines was, generally speaking, the same at the close of 1878-79 as at the close of 1877-78.

12. The repairs effected in Persia were few and slight; on the Mekran land line they were more extensive. Owing to heavy rainfalls alterations were carried out at 12 rivers and two salt swamps, while on the line, as a whole, 236 posts and 42 miles of wire were replaced.

Repairs to lines in Persia very slight. Those on Mekran Coast more important.

13. The ends of the main cable at Faô and Manora were also renewed, as were several lengths in the short cables in Kurrachee Harbour.

Repairs to cables.

INTERRUPTIONS.

14. In Persia the interruptions were as follows :—

PARTIAL NOT STOPPING TRAFFIC.			TOTAL STOPPING TRAFFIC.		
1 wire broken or 2 in contact.			2 wires broken or 3 in contact.			All wires disabled.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
21	19	46	5	18	30.	1	14	20.

15. These figures compare favourably with those in my report for the last year, the improvement being due to the fact, that the winter in Persia was, on the whole, less severe than in 1877-78. It shows perhaps as favourable a state of working as we can fairly hope to attain both in respect of the number and duration of the interruptions, nearly all of which were attributable to ordinary causes, cases of wilful damage being unprecedentedly rare.

Causes of interruptions which occurred on the Persian lines during the official year 1878-79.

16. Full particulars of the interruptions are given in the attached tables numbered 1 to 4, but I think it would be sufficient for record in my report if the summary only were printed which I have underlined in red ink and marked C on No. 4.

Reference to tabular statements of interruptions.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHS.

17. The interruptions on these lines though not more frequent than in former years were of unusually long duration, as the old repairing steamer, the *Amherwitch*, happened unfortunately to be on her way to be docked when the principal break occurred. Communication either by land line or cable was however maintained throughout the year except on the Turkish route between Faô and Bushire, which was interrupted 1¼ day for repairs.

Remarks on delay in repairing cable.

18. The interruptions in the Persian Gulf may be summarised as follows :—

Total length of interruption to Persian Gulf lines.

TEHERAN ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*						TURKISH ROUTE. *Persian Gulf Section.*		
On cables between Bushire and Kurrachee.			On land line between Jask and Kurrachee.			Simultaneous interruption of cable and land line.			Interruptions on Faô-Bushire cable.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
110	21	30	28	14	50	0	0	0	1	6	0

19. The causes of the four interruptions in the cables were, (1) the development of a fault in manufacture, (2, 4), the corrosion of the iron guards, and (3) the chafing through of the iron guards. The interruptions on the land lines were mainly due to violent floods from exceptionally heavy rains, the extent of which may be inferred from the fact, that whereas the usual annual rainfall in Sind is about 7 inches, the rainfall registered in 1878-79 was 25 inches.

Reasons given for the different breaks.

Tables explanatory of condition of cables, &c., attached to report.

20. Tables D to G prepared by Mr. Mance are attached, showing the dates of the different faults in the cables and their repair, the amount of cable expended from stock in the operations, and the insulation of the different sections at the end of the year. A table, H, prepared by Mr. Ffinch is also attached, giving the details of the interruptions and repairs of the land line.

Interruptions on Indo-European Company's lines during year.

21. The interruptions stopping traffic on the Company's section between London and Teheran amounted to 9 days 3 hours 53 minutes, which, added to the interruptions of a similar nature in Persia of 1 day 14 hours and 20 minutes, makes a gross total 10 days 18 hours and 13 minutes, during which the Teheran route was incapacitated from carrying messages.

TRAFFIC.

Remarks on the operation of the Common Purse Arrangement.

22. The year ending the 31st March 1879 will be noteworthy as the first year of our participation in the Common Purse Arrangement originated between the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies in September 1877 for the division of net traffic receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages. This Common Purse System was fully explained in my previous Administration Report and accompaniment. It will therefore be sufficient here to state that, as shown in the Revenue Account, the financial result of our first year's working was a net gain of £ 20,000, as the amount credited by us to the Common Purse was £ 42,264 and the amount received from it was £ 62,252.

Net gain of £ 20,000 in consequence.

Reduced outlay on agencies and advertising owing to new system.

23. It is deserving of record that this gain was obtained without any increase of departmental expenditure whatever, in fact, with decreased expenditure, as the outlay for advertising and agencies was much reduced during the year.

Reference to appended memorandum on proposed plan of checking accounts.

24. The work entailed by the Common Purse Arrangement is performed by the London Office, and it will, I hope, be possible to carry it on without any increase of establishment. The accounts exchanged between the contracting Administrations, and the check exercised, will be found described in the accompanying memorandum B on which I am awaiting the orders of the India Office.

Rapidity and accuracy of working generally satisfactory.

Reference to appended traffic tables.

Proposal to diminish the number of these returns.

25. The speed of the Indo-European route was, as a whole, highly satisfactory, and the accuracy of the sections under my charge was, according to the percentage lists attached, also satisfactory. A number of tables prepared by Mr. Herbage are given in the Appendix. These tables are interesting as exhibiting the traffic from many different points of view, but as their preparation entails considerable labour, I would recommend, with a view to future economy in the Traffic Branch, that only the principal tables lettered in red ink be printed.

St. Petersburg Convention in force.

26. The rules and tariffs of the St. Petersburg Convention were in force during the year.

INSPECTION.

Yearly inspections of lines and stations.

27. The stations in the Persian Gulf were twice inspected during the year, once by the Acting Engineer, and, with the exception of Fâo, once by the Deputy Director, who reports that the internal arrangements of the offices and the state of the records and stores were satisfactory. With regard to the buildings, I extract the following remarks by Mr. Ffinch :—

Fâo.

"*Fâo.*—Wooden building in a satisfactory state. The roof of the godown fell in during the year, but has since been repaired."

Bushire.

"*Bushire.*—Only two out of the five houses to be built for the staff and for offices are completed, and a third is expected to be ready by the 1st of May. The finished buildings are all that could be desired, and as other houses can easily be rented in the close vicinity, no inconvenience is experienced from the remaining houses not being ready. The contract time has now expired, but the Political Resident, Bushire, is of opinion that extra time should be allowed. A wooden cable house is in use here, but it is proposed to build a stone one after sanction of the Persian authorities has been obtained ; this the Resident has applied for."

Henjam.

"*Henjam.*—A wooden building in good order; it has been painted on the outside and oiled on the inside during the year. The mat outoffices are a constant source of expense, and will perhaps be replaced by stone and mud ones during the ensuing year. The wooden cable house will also be removed and a stone one substituted."

"*Jask.*—Rupees 3,000 have just been spent on the absolutely necessary repairs to these buildings, and I regret to say that the Public Works Department estimate some Rs. 10,000 more are required to complete the repairs; within the last five years Rs. 24,659 have been spent on the Jask buildings, but much of the work done has turned out ineffective; this is partly attributable to the only water obtainable for the work being slightly brackish.

Jask.

"*Charbar.*—The buildings have been repaired and are now in a satisfactory state. The native town is now again established on its former site near the fort and away from the telegraph buildings."

Charbar.

"*Gwadur.*—These buildings have also been repaired and are now in fair order. As the staff at this station has been so reduced, it is a matter for consideration whether the present three blocks of buildings should be maintained; but a separate report will be addressed to you on this subject. The place still continues unhealthy."

Gwadur.

"*Ormara.*—The building here has just been repaired by the Public Works Department, but as the money available was only sufficient for absolutely necessary repairs, such as turning the tiles and repairing the roof, a further expenditure will have to be incurred this year for white-washing, &c."

Ormara.

"*Manora.*—The buildings and sheds are in good order. During the year a house was built for the engine foreman, and the lascars' lines were added to."

Manora.

"KURRACHEE.—The usual annual repairs have been carried out. These buildings still leak badly whenever rain falls."

Kurrachee.

"The buildings at Pusnee and Sonmeanee have also been repaired, the latter is now being occupied by an Officer of the Commissariat connected with the Afghanistan Campaign, and by a Post Master."

Pusnee and Sonmeanee.

28. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Director of the Persian Section of the Telegraph, had but just returned from an extended tour of inspection at the beginning of the year now under report, and it was not deemed necessary for him to take the usual annual journey between Teheran and Bushire in 1878-79. Nor did I myself leave England, as it fell to my lot to carry out the orders of the Government of India in connection with the purchase of a new cable vessel, and this work occupied my attention from August 1878 till April 1879.

29. The circumstances which rendered it necessary to provide a new ship to replace the *Amberwitch* have been already so fully recapitulated that I need only here repeat the main facts. The *Amberwitch* after 16 years' work required very extensive and costly repairs if she were to be retained as our cable-repairing ship. The Government of India approved, for reasons given in my letter No. 1000 of the 7th January 1877, of my suggestion that, instead of repairing the old vessel, a new and more suitable one should be procured in England, and Lieutenant Stiffe was authorized to join me in London to help in taking the necessary action. With the advice and assistance of the Admiralty we selected an iron vessel just begun by Messrs. Key, Ship Builders and Engineers of Kirkcaldy. To complete her with 4 cable tanks and all the special apparatus required for a telegraph ship was a tedious business, and the weather being exceptionally adverse to the builders' operations, the launch was not effected till the 5th April 1879. The new ship which has been fully described in my letter No. 1073 of the 6th March 1879 was, agreeably to the orders of the Secretary of State, named the *Patrick Stewart* in memory of the distinguished originator of the Indo-European Telegraph. She is a much larger, faster and better ship in every way than the *Amberwitch*, and is, of course, very much more completely equipped. She sailed from England on the 4th May, and, commanded by Lieutenant Stiffe, arrived in Bombay early in June.

Purchase of new steamer *Patrick Stewart*.

30. A tabular statement attached to this report and marked S shews how the *Amberwitch* steam ship has been employed during the past year.

STORES.

31. Appendix T indicates the nature of the stores received and issued in the Persian Gulf Section. It does not appear to call for any special remark.

32. In the Persian Section the consumption of stores by the Director and staff was as usual very moderate.

33. Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Mr. Ffinch have as heretofore carried on the duties of their divisions with most creditable efficiency, and both of them write in high terms of the conduct of the Officers and men under their orders. The general behaviour of the staff, without an exception worthy of note, has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Conduct of staff.

34. Mr. Brasher's assistance and co-operation have, as always, been most valuable to me, and to his intimate acquaintance with the details of telegraphic traffic and accounts the satisfactory result of the joint purse is largely due.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1878-1879.

KURRACHEE, 9TH APRIL 1879.

The electrical condition of the core of the different sections as indicated by the tests observed during March last is shewn in the attached statement A, and compared with the insulation of each section during the corresponding months of 1878 and 1863, or the year of submersion.

HISTORY OF THE CABLES.

FAO-BUSHIRE CABLE.

2. The insulation of this section is not so high as in March last year; during the recent repairs I observed that the cable on the Bushire side of the ship tested much lower than that towards Fao. The decrease in insulation is probably due either to the Bushire shore end, or to the joints inserted during the diversion of 1877 and the recent repairs. I am of opinion that it is extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to make joints at sea, or even in the tanks at Manora, as perfect as in the factory when the core is first manufactured. I am however equally certain that, except in cases of very bad workmanship, the joints are sufficiently reliable for all practical purposes. It is somewhat singular that the two faults cut out of this section within the last two years should be defects of manufacture which have remained unsuspected for 15 years, in spite of their existence; the insulation of the cable has been preserved probably by a thin film of gutta percha, and the resistance per knot has until quite recently been higher than that of any other section on the line. The sheathing of this section at the locality of the recent repairs was in excellent condition.

BUSHIRE-HENJAM CABLE.

3. The intermittent fault so frequently referrred to in previous reports on this section still exists, but its resistance has on no occasion been sufficiently low to permit of its being localized. As there is no danger of its affecting the working, it has not been considered advisable to submit the cable to prolonged electrification with a battery sufficiently powerful to break it down. The Bushire-Henjam cable has been repaired twice during the year, and I am of opinion that the cause of the interruption has on each occasion been the fact of the cable not resting evenly on the bottom. On the second occasion the guards and copper conductor parted while the percha remained unbroken. A fault of this description is of most unusual occurrence. I regret to say that the sheathing of the cable wherever it has been lifted within 70 miles of Henjam has been found to be in very indifferent condition. The low insulation in March last is due to the unsteadiness of the intermittent fault which gave much anxiety and trouble at the time of the recent repairs. Previous to the last fault the insulation of this section was 200 megohms per knot; it is now slowly recovering itself, and at the present moment is over 100 megohms.

HENJAM-JASK CABLE.

4. The electrical condition of this section is satisfactory. No repairs of any kind have been necessary during the year.

BUSHIRE-JASK INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

5. The minute fault in this section has increased in resistance, and the cable now tests better than it did during March last year. It has not been necessary to disturb this section in any way.

JASK-GWADUR CABLE.

6. One repair has been necessary on this section about 74 miles from Jask. The electrical condition of the cable is now quite satisfactory. The fault in this case appears to have been caused by the iron guards chafing through on a hard patch and then cutting into the core, thereby destroying the insulation, but not altogether interrupting the communication.

GWADUR-MANORA.

7. This section has given no trouble, and its present electrical condition is quite satisfactory.

HARBOUR CABLES 1, 2 AND 3.

8. Renewals have been effected to the extent of nearly three miles during the year and the line considerably strengthened throughout. An additional cable house has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the only point where damage by native craft is apprehended. Several of the sections have been entirely relaid and the ends of all the old ones renewed throughout. The route between Kurrachee office and cable house No. 1 has been changed and pieces of core substituted for the ordinary cable. These are laid in a continuous culvert constructed at a trifling expense and arranged so that the whole can be easily flooded whenever desired.

9. The particulars of the different faults which have occurred on each section of the main and harbour cables will be found in the following statements B. and C.; no interruption to the traffic was experienced in consequence of the repairs on the sections east of Bushire, the work being transmitted by the second cable or land line. The Turkish route between Faô and Bushire was necessarily interrupted during the actual time occupied in the repairs of the Faô cable, but I am not aware that any inconvenience was experienced.

RECORDS.

10. Upwards of thirty large sheets of line diagrams have been prepared during the year showing the date and extent of every repair which has been effected since the submersion of the cable, the exact distance of the splices from each other, and the electrical tests taken from them to the stations on either side. The positions of the original mile marks on the cable are also marked off, and altogether these diagrams form a most convenient means for placing prominently on record much useful information which cannot fail to be of the highest value to the officers entrusted with future repairs.

CABLE IN STOCK.

11. The stock of serviceable main gutta-percha cable amounted on the 31st March last to 71·4 knots, or 2·86 knots less than the quantity on hand at the close of the last official year. Nearly the whole of this 2·86 miles was expended on the two repairs on the Bushire-Henjam section and one repair on the Gwadur-Jask cable. Most of the cable picked up on these occasions was unfit for re-use and had to be transferred to the unserviceable class. An expenditure of cable from stock was therefore necessary to replace that disturbed. Fortunately the tests were unusually accurate, and the quantity expended is consequently comparatively small to what it would have been had it been found necessary to under-run the average amount of cable disturbed in former repairs.

12. The stock of unserviceable short pieces of cable has been decreased by 7·82 knots. More than three miles of this has been expended in renewals to harbour cables, while 4½ miles of the worst of it, consisting of about 60 pieces brought in from repairs during the previous year, have been stripped as useless for any purpose and the core carefully preserved.

13. The amount of each kind of cable in stock on the 31st March is shewn in Appendix D.

14. The decrease of India-rubber main cable in stock is due to the transfer to the torpedo service of 16·5 knots, but as we have still more than ten miles left on hand, I have thought we might prudently defer for a time incurring the large expenditure necessary to replace the quantity transferred. In the event of extensive repairs being necessary on the India-rubber section, which I have no reason to anticipate, I should be prepared to insert as a temporary measure some of our gutta-percha main cable. There is therefore but little risk in postponing action in this matter. It is desirable to reduce the quantity of cable in stock to the lowest limits consistent with prudence. The cable machinery recently sanctioned will, I trust, be in working order before the close of the year, and if the materials necessary for the manufacture of ten miles of cable are always kept in stock at Manora, there will not be the slightest difficulty at any time in sheathing that quantity of core in less than a month.

15. I quite concur with the remarks of Lieutenant Stiffe, the Engineer and Electrician, as expressed in his annual report for 1877-78, to the effect that extensive renewals may be expected to be necessary in the course of the next four years, by which time the cable will have been submerged for upwards of 20 years, but it must not be forgotten that in no commercial undertaking does the element of luck enter so largely as in telegraphic enterprise. Out of 1,700 miles of cable now connecting Faô and Kurrachee, the greater portion of which has been down for more than sixteen years, only about 200 have been touched on account of repairs to faults. Taking into consideration the average quantity of cable disturbed for each repair about six or seven miles, which in future repairs, by reason of the corroded state of the guards, would probably represent cable expended as far as its use for deep-sea work is concerned, and assuming that there will not be less than an average of four repairs per annum, the gutta-percha cable in stock will be ample for the next two years to meet all the requirements of the service for diversions or repairs, and also allow of our complying with petty requisitions from other Departments.

TAPING MACHINERY.

16. The introduction of this machinery at Manora has proved a complete success. Whether the stock of cable in hand be large or small, no reasonable expense should be spared to protect the iron sheathing as far as possible from the corrosion to which it is as liable in the tanks as when submerged at sea. A short length of retaped cable has been put down in the creek near Manora in order that the durability of the serving material may be reported on from time to time. Experience has shown that so long as this outer covering remains attached to the cable, it exercises a most protective influence on the iron guards.

During the picking up of cable which has been for some years submerged, the original outer serving drops away from the cable as it passes into the tanks. In future, if serving material is available, no cable will be relaid without first having this outer serving renewed. This not only preserves the iron, but lessens the risk of accidents through broken wires, renders it less springy, and altogether much easier to handle.

WORKING AND TESTING.

17. No change has been made in the systems of testing or working observed in the Department. Numerous trials have been made with the "Brown Allan" relay with the view of establishing direct Morse working between Bushire and Kurrachee without the assistance of translation at Jask. The possibility of working at a speed of six words per minute through 1,050 miles of cable was clearly shown, but as this speed is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, efforts are being made to obtain one of the more sensitive relays manufactured expressly for long cables.

STEAM BARGE 'ROSE'.

18. The steam barge has been placed at the disposal of the Port Department since the 1st November last for the purpose of assisting in the disembarkation of troops and stores for the Quetta column. As she is always available whenever required for telegraph work, the arrangement is very convenient to both Departments, and at the same time beneficial to this.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLE.

19. Wherever the cable appears to rest on an even bottom of mud or sand, the outer serving of hemp and pitch still adheres to the cable, and beneath this protecting covering the iron sheathing is comparatively perfect. On the other hand, when the cable has been resting on patches of hard or uneven ground, the outer serving has disappeared, the guards are badly corroded, and in many cases almost entirely wanting. The weakness of the cable at these points is, of course, aggravated by its passage round the drum during the operation of picking up, and every time the cable is turned over in the tanks for the purpose of repairs additional weak places develop themselves. Cable in this state deteriorates very rapidly in the tanks, but is materially strengthened by the application of the new tape serving. The cable in the Faô-Bushire section appears to be in a better state of preservation than that of any other portion of the line which has come under observation, while that in the vicinity of Henjam is by far the worst.

20. The durability of the serving between the core and the guards has been found to vary in different sections of cable. In the annual reports of 1873 and 1874 it is spoken of as being quite rotten, but, judging from the specimen now before me, which has remained for more than 15 years undisturbed at the bottom of the sea, there is every reason to expect that the hemp when originally of good quality will retain its substance sufficiently long to last out the guards.

HENRY C. MANCE,

Actg. Engineer and Electrician,

Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX H.

Persian Gulf Section.

Return of interruptions which occurred on the Land Line, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the official year 1878-79.

	From		To		Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.	D.	H.	M.		
	1878.							*Kurrachee-Ormara Section* (203 *miles*).	
1	May 6	9-45 A. M. ...	May 6	4-25 P. M. ...	0	6	40	The wires were insulated; cause never ascertained.	
2	June 24	4-0 P. M. ...	June 26	12-0 noon ...	1	20	0	Interruption caused through posts falling in a marsh during a storm with high wind and heavy rain.	
3	August 1	10-50 A. M. ...	August 2	9-50 A. M. ...	0	23	0	Heavy rain; wire broken at the Malan cliff.	
4	„ 4	12-30 P. M. ...	„ 4	6-0 P. M. ...	0	5	30	Span across the Poore River, 103 miles from Kurrachee, was washed down, through the bank being washed away.	
5	„ 4	9-45 „ ...	„ 6	1-30 „ ...	1	15	45		
6	„ 11	1-0 A. M. ...	„ 20	7-10 „ ...	9	18	10	Peer Ali River span, 64 miles from Kurrachee, washed down, also from the 13th to the 20th Hubb River span, 15 miles from Kurrachee, broken. River impassable.	
7	„ 23	1-45 P. M. ...	„ 24	4-0 „ ...	1	2	45	Poore River temporary span washed down.	
8	September 18	12 midnight ...	September 18	7-20 A. M. ...	0	7	20	Two standards fell at Hudd, 195 miles from Kurrachee.	
9	„ 18	7-30 P. M. ...	„ 20	8-5 „ ...	1	12	35	Large rock fell on wires, breaking them at Rungan Raik, 181 miles from Kurrachee.	
10	November 15	12-30 „ ...	November 16	6-0 „ ...	0	17	30	Rock fell on wires at Nodani cliff, 176 miles from Kurrachee.	
								Ormara-Gwadur Section (160 *miles*).	
11	August 13	6-0 A. M. ...	August 18	11-0 „ ...	5	5	0	Bassole River span, 20 miles from Ormara, broken, and mast washed away. River impassable. Very heavy rain.	
12	„ 25	9-0 P. M. ...	„ 27	1-20 P. M. ...	1	16	20	Ditto ditto ditto ditto. Ditto Heavy rain.	
								Gwadur-Charbar Section (116 *miles*).	
								Nil.—The Dasht River at which a serious interruption occurred last year is reported to have been in flood in August last, and impassable for 40 days.	
								Charbar-Jask Section (199 *miles*).	
13	„ 13	11-20 „ ...	„ 17	7-35 A. M. ...	3	8	15	Spans across the Parag and Sergan Rivers, 38 and 50 miles from Charbar, broken through floods.	
					28	14	30		
	Deduct—Interruptions Nos. 11 and 13 which occurred while Interruption No. 6 existed				8	13	15		
					20	1	35	=481½ hours.	

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX I

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1878-79.

Date.	Indo-European Companies' Section, London-Teheran.	Indo-European Departmental Lines		Total.	Remarks.
		In Persia.	In Persian Gulf.		
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878 ...	0 17 34	...	...	0 17 34	
May ,, ...	1 1 6	...	...	1 1 6	
June ,, ...	0 7 9	...	...	0 7 9	
July ,, ...	0 10 51	...	...	0 10 51	
August ,, ...	0 19 03	...	...	0 19 03	Indian lines broken 29h. 45m.
September ,, ...	0 16 28	...	...	0 16 28	
October ,, ...	0 1 28	...	...	0 1 28	
November ,, ...	0 1 38	..	...	0 1 38	
December ,, ...	1 18 59	...	...	1 18 59	
January 1879 ...	1 14 20	1 5 0	...	2 19 20	
February ,, ...	1 9 0	...	...	1 9 0	
March ,, ...	0 6 17	0 9 20	...	0 15 37	Indian lines broken 8h. 4m.
	9 3 53	1 14 20	...	10 18 13	
Comparison with preceding two years.					
1877-78 ...	126 9 35	3 5 55	0 4 0	129 19 30	Indo-European Companies' line destroyed by Turks for about 4 months.
1876-77 ...	20 4 27	0 20 0	...	21 0 27	

A. BRASHER.

APPENDIX I.—2.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to the traffic on the Constantinople-Kurrachee Section of the Turkish route during the year 1878-79.

Date.	Constantinople-Fâo Section.	Fâo-Kurrachee Section.	Remarks.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	
April 1878	2 20 49	...	
May ,, ...	2 11 22	...	
June ,, ...	17 8 48	...	
July ,, ...	0 14 29	...	
August ,, ...	2 2 9	...	
September ,, ...	12 3 42	...	
October ,, ...	0 19 38	...	
November ,, ...	2 19 47	1 6 0	Fâo-Bushire Section
December ,, ...	8 16 30	...	
January 1879	5 8 32	...	
February ,, ...	2 22 58	...	
March ,, ...	0 5 12	...	
	48 9 56	1 6 0	Total 49d. 15h. 56m.
Comparison with preceding two years.			
1877-78	13 21 51	0 4 0	
1876-77	30 7 0	...	

A. BRASHER.

Memo. by A. Brasher, Esq., Indo-European Telegraph Department, dated 24th January 1879.

COMMON PURSE ACCOUNTS,

Checking of.

Under the Common Purse arrangement which came into force on April 1st, 1878, the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department consists of—

1.—The receipts on messages exchanged between Departmental stations or passed beyond, but which do not touch India. The value of these is small, being estimated at about £1,000 per annum.

2.—A percentage from the Common Purse estimated at about £64,000 per annum.

2. It may not be out of place here to remark that while the London Office Monthly Reports show, in estimate, the value of the receipts actually earned by the Department, and the value of the percentage claimed from the Common Purse in exchange for them, the difference cannot be taken as an exact measure of the gain to the Department from the Common Purse arrangement. The gain would be as great were there no difference at all, and it is in fact the constant aim of the Department to reduce the difference as much as possible by recovering from the public the same amount of traffic to transmit as it had before the Russo-Turkish war, and on which its present percentage of receipts is based. If it succeeds in doing this, and so performing full work for its Revenue, it will be because the Common Purse arrangement has rendered the Eastern Company's grasp on Indian and Trans-Indian traffic slightly less tenacious than before. The true measure of gain from the Common Purse arrangement is to be found by comparing our present revenue with what it would have been had we held aloof and declined to become parties to it.* The difficulties of recovering the lost traffic *viâ* Teheran have been increased by the discontinuance of the system of agencies and advertising formerly carried on by the Indo-European Company and Department. On the other hand, the discontinuance has saved us an outlay of about £800 per annum.

3. As the Departmental revenue now consists almost entirely of a percentage out of the Common Purse, it is obviously indispensable that a sufficient check should be kept upon the total contents of that purse in order to insure that the percentage represents all that is due to us.

4. Provision for such check is made in Section C, Article XIX, of the Heads of Agreement, and the object of this memorandum is to report the extent of check at present exercised by the three contracting administrations; and in the case of the Department to obtain an authoritative decision as to whether the check is considered sufficient.

5. Under the Heads of Agreement, the three administrations engage to credit the Common Purse with their gross receipts on Indian and Trans-Indian messages, less "paid-outs."

6. The importance of "paid-outs" will be apparent when it is explained that they form about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the three administrations.

7. The gross and net receipts of the three administrations on Indian and Trans-Indian messages are thus made up :—

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

8. The gross receipts of this section consist of the total sums received at the junctions of Faô, Bushire and Kurrachee, and at intermediate stations. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

9. The balance constitutes the net receipts which, in the case of this section, can also be arrived at by multiplying the number of words of each class transmitted by its corresponding rate in the Convention in force for the time being.

10. The profits obtained by the London Office in working the mean tariff system, *viâ* Turkey, are also credited to the Common Purse. Properly speaking, the mean tariffs by this route should be adjusted chiefly by the Turkish Administration; but at the request of the latter, the Department has undertaken the work, which is thus carried out. The London Office having a mean rate to deal with for each message sent *viâ* Turkey, passes to each Section of the line engaged in its transmission a credit for the exact rate specified in the Convention, and enters the difference in a profit and loss account. Before the Russo-Turkish war there was a profit at the rate of about £250 per annum which was duly taken into account in calculating the percentage from the Common Purse allotted to the Department.

* During the seven months before we joined, our revenue averaged £3,500 per mensem. During the last ten months, it has been £5,180. The general depression of trade has prevented its quite reaching the amount at first anticipated, *viz.*, £5,417.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Line Teheran-Bushire.

11. The gross receipts of this section, managed between the Indo-European Company and the Department, consist of the total sums received at each end or point of it. The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons, and—

(*a*). The sum of £400 per mensem representing one-twelfth of the Royalty of £4,800 per annum, due to the Persian Government according to Article VIII, Anglo-Persian Treaty of December 2, 1872, and

(*b*). Two-thirds of the Teheran-Bushire rate on terminal messages according to Article VIII of the same Treaty.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Teheran.

12. The net receipts of this line cannot, as in the case of the Gulf Section of the Department, be obtained by multiplying the words transmitted by the corresponding conventional rates; or, as in the case of the Teheran-Bushire Section, by making the multiplication and deducting certain lump sums.

13. One reason is, that the Indo-European Company works the mean tariff system between India and Europe by crediting each State with the exact conventional or concessional rate out of the mean tariff, and crediting its own line with the remainder, which remainder necessarily varies according to the number of different countries concerned in the transmission of each message. Another reason is, its scale of Royalties with Germany.

14. The gross receipts are, as in the previous cases, the total sums received. The "paid-outs" are—

(*a*). The proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

(*b*). A Royalty to Russia of fcs. 0·1705 per word on Indian messages. Fcs. 0·118 on Trans-Indian messages. 3·10 per cent. of the collections on the *Times* messages.

(*c*). A Royalty to Germany of fcs. 1·25 per message of 10 words and under; of fcs. 2·50 for messages between 10 and 20 words; of fcs. 0·625 for each additional 5 words; and of 2·50 per cent. on the *Times* messages.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Line London-Bombay.

15. This Company follows the same system in dealing with the mean tariff between India and Europe as the Indo-European Company; but as it has inlets and outlets at Lisbon, Marseilles, Malta, and other places, the resulting rates due to the London-Bombay Line are much more variable than those due to the London-Teheran Line.

16. The Eastern Company charges no Royalties against its collections—

The gross receipts are the total sums received.

The "paid-outs" are the proper sums transferred to other lines or persons.

17. In the case of the three lines, the sums transferred to "persons" are amounts deposited by senders of messages for prepaid replies, for porterage, special conveyance, or postage.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, &c.

General.

18 Each of the three contracting administrations renders to the other two—

A weekly estimate of the net receipts of its line, with the total divided into the percentages due to each administration, according to the Heads of Agreement; a monthly abstract of the number of words of each class transmitted with the net receipts on each class, and the total on all classes divided as above.

A quarterly summary of the preceding abstracts.

Special.

19. The Indo-European Company sends periodically to the Eastern Company, and subsequently to the Department, its account books containing detailed returns of all messages transmitted *viâ* Teheran.

20. The Eastern Company checks these returns so far as it considers necessary, and as they embody the Indian and Trans-Indian traffic transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph Department by the above route, the Department has not yet been called upon to produce its own books for the above traffic.

21. The Department furnishes to the Eastern and Indo-European Companies a detailed account of all tariff transmitted *viâ* Turkey, including profit and loss on working the mean rate system, also an account of Perso-Indian messages, and of messages between the Gulf stations and India.

22. It will be seen from the above that the Eastern Company is in a position to effect a complete check upon the accounts of the Indo-European Company and Indo-European Department.

23. But the latter have not the same facilities for checking the Eastern Company's accounts, firstly, because they only exist in the form in which they are received in the Eastern Company's Head Office, London, from its numerous stations between England and India; and secondly, because in these numerous returns, they are mixed up with Mediterranean, Egyptian and other messages, which latter are twice as numerous as the messages exchanged with India and Trans-India.

24. To thoroughly check the traffic transmitted by the Eastern Company would necessitate the picking out and examination of each Indian and Trans-Indian message separately in order to insure that it has been properly charged for, and that the proper "paid-out" had been deducted; but to perform this checking it would be necessary to locate two clerks permanently at the Eastern Company's Office, which could not be done without employing two additional men at salaries of £100 to £150 per annum each.

25. The present Departmental check consists of a detailed examination of one month's account in each half-year of the traffic by the Indo-European Company's Line, and a partial examination of the other five months' accounts; and, in the case of the Eastern Line, a detailed examination of one day's complete message returns in each month, from two or three principal junction stations and one or two minor stations, and a comparison of the monthly abstracts furnished by the Company, with statements from the Indian Telegraph Department of the total number of words of each class exchanged between India and the Eastern Company at Bombay during the same period.

26. The Indo-European Company has also its system of partial check on the Eastern Company's accounts; and it would be to its interest to communicate any error of importance to the Department.

27. I am personally of opinion that the system in force is sufficient to protect the interests of the Department, but I should be glad if the responsibility of deciding were undertaken by higher authority.

28. So far as the checking has gone, the results have been as follows:—

The errors of detail discovered have been very few, and they have been at once corrected.

The alleged and proved errors of principle have been—

1. An alleged excessive rate allowed as a "paid-out" by the Department for transmission between Constantinople and France.

RESULT.—The Department has shown that although messages could go at a lower rate, it advisedly allowed the rate for the dearest route to render all lines available. Explanation admitted.

2. An insufficient gross charge collected by the Indo-European Company on Trans-Indian messages from Russia.

RESULT.—Corrected.

3. A system followed by the Eastern Company of crediting India its message accounts with "paid-outs" calculated in pounds, shillings and pence, whereby, for the sake of dealing with round figures, fractions ranging from $\frac{2}{100}$ of a penny to three pence per word were deducted from the gross receipts in excess of the conventional amounts in francs. The actual "paid-outs" were made in francs, or the Indian equivalents; the excess has consequently been estimated, and the total amount (about £2,000 during the nine months ending December 31, 1878) has been claimed as due to the Common Purse for division.

RESULT.—Claim admitted and system altered.

APPENDIX J.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for 1878-79, as compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1878-79. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Minutes.	Seconds.	1878-79. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles. Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.	Month.	1877-78. Average time of transit between Teheran and Bushire. Distance 792 miles. Minutes.	Seconds.	1877-78. Average time of transit between London and Teheran. Distance 3,800 miles. Minutes.	Seconds.	Remarks.
April 1878	4	...	20	3		April 1877	7	21	29	43	
May „	2	46	13	7		May „	8	2	21	38	
June „	2	15	18	35		June „	...	...	...	...	Total interruption of Company's lines.
July „	3	5	14	3		July „	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August „	2	36	18	37		August „	4	26	22	6	
September „	2	48	16	40		September „	4	15	23	53	
October „	4	36	20	50		October „	6	4	15	51	
November „	2	20	16	56		November „	21	11	18	30	
December „	2	31	20	27		December „	7	57	19	14	
January 1879	3	19	18	56		January 1878	5	6	14	21	
February „	2	42	17	41		February „	3	25	17	48	
March „	2	43	14	4		March „	4	7	17	7	
Average for the year ...	2	58	17	30		Average for the year	7	11	20	1	

TEHERAN;
12th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79 compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0·340	0·390	99·610	
May „ ...	17,262	0·045	0·240	0·285	99·715	
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's lines interrupted.
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August „ ...	7,149	0·025	0·045	0·070	99·930	
September „ ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945	
October „ ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955	
November „ ...	24,699	0·050	0·180	0 230	99·770	
December „ ...	26,328	0·010	0·030	0·040	99·960	
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0·080	0·105	99·895	
February „ ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865	
March „ ...	23,545	0·010	0 080	0·090	99 910	
Average for year ...	...	0 025	0·120	0·145	99·855	

Month.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in transmission.	Words correctly transmitted.	Remarks.
April 1878 ...	46,095	0·019	0·156	0·175	99·825	
May „ ...	42,433	0·038	0·280	0·318	99·682	
June „ ...	44,835	0·051	0·352	0·403	99·597	
July „ ...	57,493	0·042	0·364	0·406	99·594	
August „ ...	50,929	0·061	0·222	0·283	99·717	
September „ ...	52,561	0·040	0·268	0·308	99·692	
October „ ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	Received traffic only.
November „ ...	30,369	0·007	0 181	0·188	99·812	Ditto ditto.
December „ ...	In arrear					
January 1879 ...						
February „ ...						
March „ ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·037	0·252	0·288	99·712	

TEHERAN;
14th May 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX L.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines between Teheran and Bushire, and the percentage of errors of a serious and of a trivial nature for the year 1878-79, compared with the previous year.

Month.	Number of words received	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.
April 1877 ...	41,000	0·050	0 340	0·390	99·610	
May „ ...	17,262	0 045	0·240	0·285	99·715	
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Company's line interrupted.
July „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
August „ ...	7,149	0 025	0·045	0 070	99·930	
September „ ...	22,495	0·015	0·040	0·055	99·945	
October „ ...	30,897	0·005	0·040	0·045	99·955	
November „ ..	24,699	0·050	0 180	0·230	99·770	
December „ ...	26.328	0 010	0·030	0·040	99·960	
January 1878 ...	24,054	0·025	0 080	0·105	99·895	
February „ ...	24,060	0·020	0·115	0·135	99·865	
March „ ..	23,545	0·010	0·080	0·090	99·910	
Average for year ...	...	0·025	0·120	0·145	99·855	

Month.	Number of words received.	Percentage of: Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Words mutilated in reception.	Words correctly received.	Remarks.
April 1878 ..	25,216	0·028	0·071	0 099	99·901	
May „ ...	20,796	0·034	0·130	0·164	99·836	
June „ ...	25,893	0·016	0·081	0 097	99·903	
July „ ..	33,922	0·018	0·080	0·098	99·902	
August „ ...	30,890	0·016	0·074	0·090	99·910	
September „ ...	36,011	0·036	0·261	0·297	99·703	
October „ ...	31,932	0·034	0·190	0·224	99·776	
November „ ...	30,369	0·007	0·181	0·188	99·812	
December „ ..	In arrear.					
January 1879 ...						
February „ ...						
March „ ...						
Average for year ...	...	0·024	0·133	0·157	99·843	

TEHERAN;
5th June 1879.

R. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Director, Persian Telegraphs.

STATEMENT A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total traffic receipts and net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Telegraph during the year 1878-79 as per the Kurrachee accounts.

Month.	Official Service Messages.					Commercial and Private Messages.					Gross Total.				
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Fao.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net revenue, Persian Gulf Section, between Kurrachee-Bushire and Faô.	Payments to other Administrations for transmission beyond Kurrachee eastward and Bushire and Faô westward.	Total receipts to destinations from Kurrachee westward and Bushire and Faô eastward.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	138	6,882	4,978 0 0	7,440 6 0	12,418 6 0	2,666	46,098½	28,595 10 0	41,377 13 0	69,883 7 0	2,804	52,980½	33,483 10 0	48,818 3 0	82,301 13 0
May	88	3,913	2,536 2 0	4,398 10 0	7,234 12 0	2,752	45,005	28,574 2 8	40,206 1 0	68,780 3 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8	44,604 11 0	76,014 15 8
June	97	5,217	3,818 1 0	5,405 2 0	9,223 3 0	2,712	45,346½	28,116 9 8	46,631 10 0	74,748 3 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8	52,036 12 0	83,971 6 8
July	128	6,791	4,985 12 0	6,646 7 0	11,632 3 0	3,194	57,459½	34,234 9 0	53,765 13 0	88,000 6 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0	60,412 4 0	99 632 9 0
August	121	6,612	4,974 7 0	7,290 6 0	12,264 13 0	2,843	51,760	29,943 1 4	47,011 12 0	76,954 13 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4	54,302 2 0	89,219 10 4
September	111	6,767	4,944 10 0	6,675 8 0	11,620 2 0	2,634	49,372	27,352 11 4	42,170 2 0	69,522 13 4	2,745	56,139	32,297 5 4	48,845 10 0	81,142 15 4
October	197	12,410	9,037 15 0	11,091 3 0	20,129 2 0	3,055	55,576	30,349 8 8	44,473 7 0	74,821. 5 8	3,252	67,986	39,386 7 8	55,564 10 0	94,951 1 8
November	262	10,091	7,334 2 0	8,122 0 0	15,456 2 0	2,911	52,339	29,250 0 4	47,538 8 0	76,788 8 4	3,173	62,430	36,584 2 4	55,660 8 0	92,244 10 4
December	196	9,804	6,938 7 0	8,805 5 0	15 741 12 0	2,272	41.261	22,242 1 0	35,665 11 0	57,907 12 0	2,468	51,065	29,178 8 0	44,471 0 0	73,649 8 0
January	123	6,729	5,200 5 0	6,190 7 0	11,390 12 0	2,806	52,520	31,911 5 0	50,389 0 0	82,300 5 0	2,929	59,249	37,111 10 0	56,579 7 0	93,691 1 0
February	131	7,415	6,126 1 0	7,999 3 0	13,225 4 0	2,873	56,082	34,312 8 6	53,395 8 0	87.738 0 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6	60,494 11 0	1,00.963 4 6
March	95	5,265	4,299 7 0	6,517 5 0	10,816 12 0	3,239	61,160½	37,520 9 6	57,473 3 0	94,993 12 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6	63,990 8 0	1,05,810 8 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0	...	...	18,257 12 0	6,124 15 0	24,382 11 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	1,688	87,846	65,471 5 0	85,681 14 0	1,51,153 3 0	33,957	613,980	3,80,599 9 0	5 66,223 7 0	94,683 0 0	35,645	7,01,826	4,46,070 14 0	6,51,905 5 0	10.97,976 3 0
Average per mensem, 1878-79 ..	141	7,321	5 455 15 1	7,140 2 6	12,596 1 7	2,830	51,165	31,716 10 1	47,185 4 7	78,901 14 8	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2	54,325 7 1	91,498 0 8

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

Showing the total number and net value of messages received for transmission from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Administrations, and from Stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

MONTHS.	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.			PERSIAN SECTION *vid* TEHERAN.			TURKISH ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONS, PERSIAN GULF SECTION.			GROSS TOTAL.		
	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages.	No. of words.	Net Revenue to Persian Gulf Section.	No. of messages transmitted.	No. of words.	Net Revenue accruing to the Government of India.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	1,271	27,117	16,970 14 0	1,241	21,593½	14,419 0 0	157	2,324	1,367 11 0	135	1,896	726 1 0	2,804	52,930½	33,483 10 0
May	1,200	22,550	14,871 0 0	1,324	21,495	14,891 12 0	158	2,418	1,341 1 0	158	2,455	816 7 8	2,840	48,918	31,410 4 8
June	1,348	25,222	16,404 15 0	1,164	19,771½	12,646 8 0	148	2,918	1,760 4 0	149	2,652	1,122 15 8	2,809	50,563½	31,934 10 8
July	1,690	33,651½	21,321 3 0	1,313	23,498	14,953 15 0	141	3,741	1,568 10 0	178	3,360	1,376 9 0	3,322	64,250½	39,220 5 0
August	1,491	32,585	19,577 15 0	1,175	20,649	13,059 0 0	143	2,515	1,477 11 0	155	2,623	902 14 4	2,964	58,372	34,917 8 4
September	1,401	33,657	18,395 3 0	995	16,502	11,033 15 0	137	2,068	1,097 10 0	212	3,912	1,770 9 4	2,745	56,139	32,297 5 4
October	1,470	35,352	19,985 11 0	1,231	22,573	15,406 4 0	221	3,759	1,659 7 0	330	6,302	2,335 1 8	3,252	67,986	39,386 7 8
November	1,421	32,136	18,262 13 0	1,293	22,405	14,850 3 0	206	3,132	1,779 13 0	253	4,457	1,691 5 4	3,173	62,130	36,584 2 4
December	1,161	29,770	16,424 13 0	877	15,131	9,999 13 0	208	2,781	1,419 15 0	222	3,383	1,303 15 0	2,468	51,065	29,178 8 0
January	1,324	31,611	18,128 8 0	1,205	20,956	15,758 15 0	179	2,432	1,669 5 0	221	4,250	1,254 14 0	2,929	59,249	37,111 10 0
February	1,448	35,597	21,111 0 0	1,148	20,121	15,255 15 0	194	3,173	1,952 3 0	215	4,706	2,149 7 6	3,005	63,497	40,468 9 6
March	1,713	38,829½	22,677 12 0	1,214	21,133	16,169 8 0	196	3,023	1,945 5 0	211	3,440	1,027 7 6	3,334	66,425½	41,820 0 6
Value of bearing messages ...	...	...	18,257 12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,257 12 0
Total for the year 1878-79 ...	16,938	3,78,378	2,42,689 7 0	14,180	2,45,828	1,67,934 12 0	2,088	34,184	18,968 15 0	2,439	43,436	16,477 12 0	35,645	701,826	4,46,070 14 0
Average per mensem ...	1,412	31,531	20,224 1 11	1,182	20,486	13,994 9 0	174	2,849	1,580 11 11	203	3,620	1,373 2 4	2,971	58,486	37,172 9 2

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

R. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT C.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

Showing the number and net value of Local and International messages received from, and forwarded to, stations of the Persian Gulf Section during the year 1878-79.

Station.	1878-79. MESSAGES						Remarks.
	Received from.			Forwarded to.			
	Number.	Net receipts.			Number.	Net receipts.			
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Land-line stations	185	607	10	0	126	297	0	0	
Gwadur	254	991	15	0	281	784	4	0	
Jask	130	1,290	5	0	63	568	13	0	
Henjam	96	1,094	8	0	67	1,076	7	0	
Bushire	1,774	12,493	6	0	1,215	7,636	12	0	
	2,439	16,477	12	0	1,752	10,363	4	0	
Add value of messages received from station as above and Statement B					2,439	16,477	12	0	
Total number and value of messages received and forwarded from stations, Persian Gulf Section, during 1878-79 ...					4,191	26,841	0	0	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT D. **APPENDIX N.**

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number and percentage of International messages between Europe and India and the Far East, exclusive of local messages transmitted by the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79, as compared with the two previous years.

MONTH.	1878-79.						1877-78.						1876-77.					
	NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES ONLY.						NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES ONLY.						NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MESSAGES ONLY.					
	Vid Turkey.			*Vid* Teheran.			*Vid* Turkey.			*Vid* Teheran.			*Vid* Turkey.			*Vid* Teheran.		
	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.	Received from.	Forwarded to.	Total.
April	157	103	260	1,241	1,125	2,366	173	131	304	1,909	2,238	4,147	170	111	281	1,407	1,923	3,330
May	158	81	239	1,324	1,055	2,379	204	348	552	833	880	1,713	170	102	272	1,475	1,923	3,398
June	148	76	224	1,164	1,239	2,403	189	553	742	54	9	63	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2,838
July	141	110	251	1,313	1,555	2,868	198	392	590	40	10	50	112	156	268	1,365	1,451	2,816
August	143	133	276	1,175	1,317	2,492	230	329	559	285	265	550	203	118	321	1,389	1,897	3,286
September	137	106	243	995	1,207	2,202	203	166	369	863	875	1,738	157	109	266	1,513	1,595	3,108
October	221	121	342	1,231	1,251	2,482	168	189	357	964	1,112	2,076	160	145	305	1,703	1,927	3,630
November	206	122	328	1,293	1,218	2,511	147	101	248	1,148	954	2,102	196	149	345	1,937	1,872	3,809
December	208	132	340	877	990	1,867	166	150	316	895	885	1,780	223	154	377	1,261	1,174	2,435
January	179	161	340	1,205	1,099	2,304	110	143	253	1,183	1,051	2,234	176	95	271	1,698	1,748	3,446
February	194	168	362	1,148	1,234	2,382	354	265	619	1,107	1,041	2,151	191	109	300	1,802	2,226	4,028
March	196	143	339	1,214	1,510	2,724	154	166	320	1,244	1,019	2,263	186	126	312	1,989	2,377	4,366
Total number of International messages exclusive of local messages transmitted by the above routes between Europe, India and the Far East ...	2,088	1,456	3,544	14,180	14,800	28,980	2,296	2,933	5,229	10,525	10,342	20,867	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490
Percentage *vid* Turkey ...	...	...	10·90	...	...	...	...	...	20·03	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	...	...	...
„ „ Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...	89·10	...	...	...	...	...	79·97	...	...	...	...	...	91·90

KURRACHEE; 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the total number of International messages transmitted *viâ* the Indo-European and Suez routes between Europe and India and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf Section and *viâ* Suez during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

MONTH.	1878-79.						1877-78.						1876-77.					
	Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo-European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.			Indo European routes *viâ* Turkey and *viâ* Teheran.			Eastern Extension Company *viâ* Suez.		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East.	Total.
April	2,307	247	2,554	6,916	4,063	10,979	3,966	485	4,451	5,793	3,817	9,610	3,081	358	3,682	3,696	455	4,151
May	2,284	267	2,551	7,242	4,622	11,864	2,028	237	2,265	7,106	4,620	12,020	3,170	390	3,783	4,358	350	4,708
June	2,236	314	2,550	5,661	4,298	9,959	750	55	805	7,521	4,711	12,235	2,558	420	3,181	4,011	316	4,327
July	2,710	310	3,020	5,944	4,989	10,933	588	52	640	7,679	4,053	11,732	2,747	401	3,148	4,669	656	5,325
August	2,111	264	2,675	6,056	4,943	10,999	1,003	100	1,109	6,800	5,250	12,050	3,115	335	3,722	4,226	1,436	5,662
September	2,098	262	2,360	6,183	4,748	10,931	1,869	238	2,107	6,046	3,974	10,020	3,000	313	3,502	4,294	2,729	7,023
October	2,376	302	2,678	6,939	4,472	11,411	2,224	209	2,433	6,993	3,264	10,257	3,102	307	4,046	1,129	2,145	6,274
November	2,387	370	2,757	6,630	5,013	11,643	2,119	231	2,350	7,535	3,846	11,381	3,589	124	4,245	4,614	2,701	7,315
December	1,821	270	2,091	6,856	4,920	11,776	1,857	239	2,096	7,275	4,229	11,504	2,260	380	2,917	5,902	3,625	9,527
January	2,221	347	2,571	7,669	4,795	12,464	2,171	316	2,487	8,177	4,596	12,773	3,110	175	3,806	5,796	3,468	9,264
February	2,307	370	2,677	7,273	4,394	11,667	2,583	187	2,770	7,670	4,042	11,712	3,648	483	4,383	5,084	2,601	7,685
March	2,638	332	2,970	8,236	5,282	13,518	2,336	247	2,583	7,655	4,427	12,082	3,905	572	4,710	6,083	3,495	9,578
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line ...	27,799	3,655	31,454	...	...		23,494	2,602	26,096	...	...	...	37,415	4,950	45,205	...	...	...
„ „ Red Sea line ...	..	...	...	81,665	56,519	138,184	...	...	...	86,637	50,838	137,475	...	...	...	56 862	23,977	80,839
Total Traffic by both routes .	...	..	...	..	..	169,638	...	..	.	...	...	163,571	...	...	...	..	...	126,044
Percentage by Persian Gulf line	...	...	18·54	...	...	...	...	...	15 95	..	...	...	...	...	35·86	...	...	...
„ by Red Sea line ...	...	.	...	...		81·46	...		...	...	...	84·05	...	...	..	...	...	64·14

KURRACHEE,
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the mean rate of transmission of messages between United Kingdom and India *viâ* the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1878-79 as compared with the two previous years.

MONTH.	1878-79.												1877-78.												1876-77.											
	UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA (KURRACHEE).						INDIA (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) TO UNITED KINGDOM.						UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA (KURRACHEE).						INDIA (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) TO UNITED KINGDOM.						UNITED KINGDOM TO INDIA (KURRACHEE).						INDIA (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) TO UNITED KINGDOM.					
	Viâ Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.			*Viâ* Turkey.			*Viâ* Teheran.		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
April	1	12	3	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	53	...	..	55	..	...	...	...	1	15	...	18	11	...	...	47	...	...	...	..	1	22
May	...	19	23	...	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	8	18	...	..	46	...	...	..	...	1	23	...	15	49	...	...	41	...	15	50	...	1	15
June	...	21	7	...	...	30	..	..	..	...	1	15	.	11	53	...	9	26	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	50	...	12	30	...	1	15
July	1	1	7	...	..	28	.	.	..	..	1	7	.	13	2	...	11	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	56	...	...	...	..	1	23
August	1	19	5	...	..	35	...	..	..	..	1	38	...	19	3	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	1	55	...	18	36	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	24
September	1	1	9	...	..	34	..	..	..	...	1	25	..	12	56	...	..	42	...	..	...	...	1	18	...	17	48	...	...	51	..	12	36	...	1	24
October	...	11	2	..	.	52	..	..	.	..	1	24	.	21	33	...	...	38	...	..	...	..	1	33	...	21	24	...	...	38	...	12	...	...	1	7
November	1	1	10	...	...	41	.	.	.	.	1	15	C	23	24	..	1	28	...	...	.	...	1	26	2	6	20	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	1	37
December	2	22	10	...	...	30	..	...	..	...	1	17	1	23	16	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	31	1	1	50	...	1	6	...	15	40	...	1	37
January	..	22	9	...	...	14	...	33	...	...	1	02	1	16	18	...	...	39	..	..	.	.	1	16	1	6	32	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	2	15
February	1	6	32	...	...	38	...	19	...	..	1	38	4	8	17	.	..	45	...	...	..	...	1	18	1	2	38	...	...	57	...	..	..	...	1	40
March ...	.	16	58	...	...	26	...	..	5	..	1	29	1	13	58	...	...	37	..	...	...	..	1	9	1	14	53	...	...	50	..	...	...	...	1	35
Average through rate of transmission during the year ...	1	5	27	...	...	35	A	17	22	...	1	19	1	16	19	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	1	7	...	...	55	B	13	42	...	1	29

A.—Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office.
B.—Average working for 5 months.
C.—Interruption of the direct lines beyond Pera owing to the war.

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G. **INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** **APPENDIX P.**

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European Line *viâ* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's Line *viâ* Suez, as recorded in the *Government Telegraph Gazette* during the year ending 31st March 1879, and compared with the same information for the previous two years.

Month.	1878-79. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran. D.	H.	M.	Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1877-78. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran. D.	H.	M.	Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.	1876-77. Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran. D.	H.	M.	Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
April	...	...	58	...	1	22		...	1	14	..	1	9	Henjam Section cable under repairs from noon 20th till 11 A. M., 22nd.	...	1	10	...	1	18	
May	...	1	6	...	1	26		...	1	55	...	1	33	Teheran direct line between Soukham Kale and Kertch interrupted from 13th May to 23rd August Communication partially maintained by Crown lines.	...	1	15	...	1	18	
June	...	1	...	...	1	3		...	7	48	..	1	25		...	1	13	...	1	11	
July	..	...	52	...	1	7		...	15	28	...	1	34		...	3	58	...	2	56	Kurrachee-Gwadur cable interrupted.
August	.	1	2	...	1	6		...	5	15	..	2	1		...	1	51	...	2	...	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 5 days.
September	...	1	1	...	1	9	Mean of 22 days only, the statement not being further given in the *Government Telegraph Gazette*.	..	1	21	...	1	20		...	1	28	...	3	4	Mekran Coast Land line interrupted 2 days.
October	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	3	...	1	20	Fao-Bushire cable failed from 22nd to 26th October.	...	1	7	...	1	59	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	38	...	1	22	Henjam Cable Section under repairs November 1st 4 P. M. to 3rd 3-50 P. M. Fao-Bushire cable interrupted 2nd to 17th November.	...	1	11	...	1	3	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information discontinued from 23rd September 1878.	...	1	5	...	1	27	20th December from 10-30 A. M. to 2-8 P. M., total interruption Persian Gulf Section on Cable and Land line. Gwadar-Jask Section under repairs.	...	1	21	...	1	43	
January	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	3	...	1	13		...	2	5	...	1	34	India-rubber cable interrupted for repairs. Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours.
February	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	59	...	1	19		...	1	20	...	1	25	
March	...	...	49	...	1	37	Information again recorded from the 6th March 1879	..	1	1	...	1	21		...	1	3	...	1	3	
Monthly average during the year 1878-79.	...	...	58	...	1	15	Monthly average during the year 1877-78.	..	3	19	...	1	25	Monthly average during the year 1876-77.	...	1	35	...	1	43	

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH.
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT H. **INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** **APPENDIX Q.**

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages over the Persian Gulf Section from Fao and Bushire to Kurrachee during the year 1878-79, as compared with that of the two previous years.

Month.	1878-79.							1877-78.							1876-77.						
	Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from						Remarks.	Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from						Remarks.	Average rate of transmission to Kurrachee from						Remarks.
	Fao.			Bushire.				Fao.			Bushire.				Fao.			Bushire.			
	Distance 1,200 miles.			Distance 1,050 miles.				Distance 1,200 miles.			Distance 1,050 miles.				Distance 1,200 miles.			Distance 1,050 miles.			
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April	...	...	13	...	...	9		...	.	21	...	...	15		.	.	24	...	...	17	
May	...	..	10	...	...	7		...	...	23	...	...	19		...	...	20	...	...	16	
June	.	...	15	...	...	10		.	...	25	...	..	21		...	...	22	...	...	20	
July	..	...	16	...	...	10		...	...	15	.	...	14		...	...	22	...	...	26	
August	...	...	16	...	...	9		...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	19	...	...	19	
September	...	...	15	...	...	15	Interruption of Henjam-Bushire Cable Section from 9th, one circuit working.	...	...	23	..	..	13		...	...	28	...	...	19	
October	...	...	18	.	...	23		...	.	42	...	...	13	Interruption of the Fao-Bushire cable for repairs and diversion caused decrease of speed from Fao.	...	...	20	...	..	17	
November	..	1	22		...	17	Cable between Fao and Bushire interrupted from 29th 12-55 P. M. till 30th 8 P. M.	1	9	12		...	24		..	...	37	...	...	20	
December	...	...	11	.	...	10		...	...	20	...	...	11		...	...	26	..	...	22	
January	...	...	11	...	...	9		...	...	15	...	...	8		...	...	43	...	1	5	Interruption of the cable section for repairs caused decrease in speed in January.
February	...	...	21	...	...	15	Working on one circuit from the 11th to end of the month.	...	...	53	..	...	21	Increased rate owing to lengthy Government cypher messages to and from Europe and Turkey.	...	..	33	...	...	14	
March	...	...	13	...	...	8		...	...	16		...	10		...	...	32	...	...	13	
Monthly average during the year	...	...	20	...	...	12		...	3	8	...	...	15		...	...	27	...	...	22	

KURRACHEE;
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing (from reports received at Kurrachee) the extent to which telegraphic communication with Europe *vid* Turkey between Fao and Pera, and *vid* Teheran between Bushire and Kertch was reported interrupted, and the consequent length of delay or diversion of traffic during the year 1878-79.

Month.	1878-79.								1877-78.								1876-77.							
	Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.		Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.		Turkish route Fao to Pera.			Teheran route Bushire to Kertch.			Remarks.	
	Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.		Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.		Duration of interruption.						Locality of interruption.	
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.	D.	H.	M	D.	H.	M.	Turkish route.	Teheran route.
April ...	2	19	8		..	...	Beyond Busreh ...	... ...	...	10	14	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh ...	No report ...	3	21	27	...	...	...	Beyond Busreh, Mossoul and Diarbekir.	
May ...	2	11	23	1	1	24	„ „ ...	Beyond Tiflis—Messages diverted.	...	13	39	1	...	35	„ „ ...	12th May, Indo-European Company's direct line *vid* Soukum Kale broken. Communication partially restored *vid* the Russian Crown lines, 13th.	2	9	44	...	1	...	Beyond Bagdad ...	Near Kertch.
June ..	1	19	7		6	18	„ Gourna and Diarbekir	Between Tuapse and Kertch.	...	...	...	0	8	20	No report ...	Persian Section, 6 hours' rest beyond Teheran.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
July ..		15	29	...	8	26	„ Busreh ...	West of Tiflis ...	1	21	26	...	...	...	Beyond Bagdad and Yusgat.	No report ...	...	...	...	...	4	40	... ..	„ Odessa.
August ...	2	2	9		6	2	„ „ and Semava.	„ of Berlin ...	...	8	25	...	...	..	„ Busreh and Angora.	„ ...	...	7	16	...	...	..	Beyond Busreh.	
September ...	11	15	12		7	55	„ Busreh ...	Beyond Tiflis ...	1	4	5	1	14	41	„ Yusgat and Semava.	Beyond Tiflis ...								
October ...	...	19	38	...	...	...	„ Nassirie ..	... ...	.	...	...	1	...	...	No report ...	„ „ .	..	21	11	...	2	15	„ Bagdad ...	„ Ispahan.
November ..	...	23	11	...	...	...	„ Angora Mossoul.	... ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	„	„ Teheran and Tiflis	7	19	54	..	3	45	Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	„ Borasjoon.
December ...	2	14	24	3	5	58	„ Busreh Mossoul.	Beyond Tiflis ..	4	5	31	4	4	...	Beyond Semava and Nasrize.	32 hours, Persian Section rest beyond Teheran and Tiflis.	2	22	...	8	20	...	Beyond Busreh ...	„ Tiflis, Kertch and Odessa.
January	4	4	11	2	6	27	„ Nassirie, Busreh and Sivas.	„ Shiraz ...	2	1	27	1	21	57	„ Mousseul ...	Beyond Ispahan and Tiflis	6	3	15	1	12	45	Busreh Mossoul ...	„ Kertch.
February ...	1	20	18		14	...	„ Bagdad, Nassirie.	„ Teheran ..	1	5	18	0	2	18	„ Busreh ...	„ Bushire ...	1	9	...	...	9	38	Beyond Bagdad Mossoul	„ Teheran Company's line.
March ...		5	12		15	2	„ Busreh ..	„ „ ...	1	23	46	1	6	55	„ Yusgat and Diarbekir.	„ Tiflis ...	4	19	51	1	9	17	„ Busreh, Bagdad and Semava.	„ Teheran-Odessa.
Total interruption reported, 1878-79.	31	22	51	8	23	32	Total interruption reported, 1877-78 ...		13	21	51	14	11	46	Total interruption reported, 1876-77 ...		30	7	0	12	13	20		

KURRACHEE:
The 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT J.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the interruptions that occurred on the cables, east of Madras, and to places in the Far East during the year 1878-79.

Name of Cables.	Interrupted to and beyond	Date of Interruption.	Date of Restoration.	Period interrupted (approximate).	Remarks.
Rangoon-Penang (duplicate)	Penang	9th April	12th April	3 days.	
Madras-Penang	(Under repairs)	18th „	18th „	1 day	
Shanghai-Nagasaki	Nagasaki	19th „	22nd „	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	3rd May	10th May	7 „	
Singapore-Saigon	Saigon	5th June	9th June	4 „	
Hongkong-Amoy	(Cut for repairs)	22nd „	25th „	3 „	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	3rd July	8th July	5 „	
Hongkong-Amoy	Ditto	10th „	15th „	5 „	
Ditto ditto	(Under repairs)	23rd „	24th „	1day	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	30th August	2nd September	3 days	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	31st „	7th „	7 „	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	20th September	2nd October	12 „	
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki	20th „	14th November	55 „	
Java-Australia	Java	27th „	?	...	No further communication on the subject from 10th, 11th, 28th.
Penang-Singapore	Singapore	30th „	5th October	6 days	
Amoy-Shanghai	Amoy	28th October	1st November	4 „	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	28th „	2nd „	5 „	
Madras-Penang	Penang	9th November	15th „	6 „	Correspondence directed by Rangoon-Penang cable.
Nagasaki-Shanghai	Nagasaki	12th „	14th „	2 „	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	7th December	8th December	1 day	
Singapore-Batavia	Batavia	24th „	25th „	1 „	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	28th „	9th January 1879	12 days	

KURRACHEE; 1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the inaccuracy with which the traffic was conveyed over the lines of this section between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao, and the percentage of errors committed of a serious and of a trivial nature as compared with the previous year.

Month.	1878-79.					1877-78.				
	Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of			Remarks.	Total number of words transmitted.	Monthly percentage of			Remarks.
		Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.			Errors of a serious nature.	Errors of a trivial nature.	Serious and trivial errors.	
April	52,930½	·243	·280	·523		83,869	·363	·769	1·132	
May	48,918	·318	·150	·468		47,884	·528	·628	1·156	Percentage of errors increased during May, June and July from an additional transmission of messages between Bushire and Fao, a larger number having followed the Turkish route in consequence of an interruption during those months *viâ* Teheran.
June	50,563½	·399	·075	·474		24,295	·429	·765	1·263	
July	64,250½	·461	·040	·501		18,121	·314	·629	·943	
August	58,372	·145	·068	·214		30,611	·143	·360	·503	
September	56,139	·265	·128	·393		53,755	·264	·396	·660	
October	67,986	·239	·122	·360		61,502	·196	·337	·533	
November	62,4[illegible]	·300	·125	·425		53,692	·199	·385	·584	
December	51,065	·372	·092	·464		50,127	·214	·315	·529	
January	59,249	·454	·124	·578		54,015	·139	·523	·662	
February	63,497	·375	·113	·578		68,436	·181	·403	·584	
March	66,425½	·235	·174	·409		54,876	·239	·448	·687	
Percentage for the year 1878-79.	58,486	·316	·127	·443		50,126	·273	·496	·769	

KURRACHEE;
1st May 1879.

B. T. FFINCH.
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

LEWIS GABLER,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TEHERAN-BUSHIRE DIVISION.

Return of interruptions to Telegraphic communication on the Lines between Teheran and Bushire during 1878-79.

Consecutive number.	From (Teheran time).		To (Teheran time).		Duration.				Nos. and Wires.				Locality of fault.	Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	H.	M.	Date.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.						
1	3rd April ...	7	45 P	3rd April ...	10	30 A	0	2	45	Nos. 1, 2	1st	1st	North of Pul-i-Dallak ...	Cause unknown.	
2	4th „ ...	12	40 P	5th „ ...	6	30 A	0	17	50	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	Teheran ditch	Wilful	
3	9th „ ...	5	10 P	10th „ ...	8	30 A	0	15	20	„ 1, 2	„ 1st	„ 1st	Shurâb	High winds.	
4	12th „ ...	8	45 A	12th „ ...	3	0 P	0	6	15	„ 1, 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„	Wires wilfully twisted.	
5	21st „ ...	2	0 P	21st „ ...	5	0 P	0	3	0	„ 1, 2, 3	„ 2nd	„ 1st	Near Ispahan Bridge ...	„ slipped, while Inspector repairing angle pole.	
6	22nd „ ...	7	10 A	22nd „ ...	3	30 P	0	8	20	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	Surmeh	Large bird entangled with wires.	
7	22nd „ ...	11	47 A	22nd „ ...	4	0 P	0	4	13	„ 1, 3	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	Gul-i-Kajur	Branch of tree blown on wires.	
8	26th „ ...	12	15 A	26th „ ...	2	50 P	0	14	35	„ 2, 3	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	South of Porsej on ...	Pole broken by gale.	
9	29th „ ...	5	30 A	29th „ ...	4	0 P	0	7	30	„ 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	Khoosh-Kerzun	Insulators broken ...	Supposed wilfully by Arabs.
10	13th May ...	5	10 P	13th May ...	6	10 P	0	1	0	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	Between Shiraj and Dehbeed	Cause unknown.	
11	7th June ...	1	50 P	7th June ...	4	40 P	0	2	50	„ 2, 3	„ 1st	„ 2nd	Sivand	Socket broken.	
12	10th „ ...	2	45 P	11th „ ...	4	30 P	1	1	45	„ 1, 2	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	Between Dasht-Arjin and Kazeroon.	Cause unknown ...	Ghulam overran contract.
13	25th „ ...	3	35 P	1st July ...	5	7 A	2	13	32	„ 1, 2	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	Near Dasht-Arjin ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ditto.
14	30th „ ...	5	15 P	1st „ ...	7	28 A	0	14	13	„ 2, 3	„ 2nd	„ 2nd	Khan-i-Zenian ...	Caused by Inspector cutting wires to test.	
15	2nd July ...	9	30 A	3rd „ ...	6	30 A	0	21	0	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	Near Hauz-i-Sultan ...	High winds.	
16	3rd „ ...	8	45 A	3rd „ ...	6	0 P	0	9	15	„ 1, 2	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	Kamary Hill ...	Hill on fire under line.	
17	3rd „ ...	8	13 P	4th „ ...	11	0 A	0	14	47	No. 1 interrupted,	3rd	„ 2nd	„ „	„ „ „ „	
18	3rd „ ...	8	15 P	4th „ ...	9	20 A	0	13	7	Nos. 2, 3 contact,	2nd	„ 2nd	„ „	„ „ „ „	
19	18th „ ...	5	0 P	18th „ ...	midnight		0	7	0	„ 1, 3	„ 3rd	„ 2nd	Near Dalki	Wires twisted.	
20	22nd „ ...	8	50 A	22nd „ ...	10	30 A	0	1	40	„ 1, 3	„ 1st	„ 1st	„ Koom	„ wilfully twisted.	

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf cable during March 1879.

Section.	Length. Knots.	Original insulation, Megohms.	Insulation March 1878. Megohms.	Insulation March 1879. Megohms.
Fao-Bushire	152·61	620	745	224
Bushire-Henjam	360·95	410	191	30
Bushire-Jask, India Rubber	498·16	2,000	116	155
Henjam-Jask	112·59	360	316	271
Jask-Gwadar	271·86	400	201	193
Gwadar-Manora	270·56	275	201	212
Harbour cable No. 1	5·77	24	13	8
" " 2		4	5	5
" " 3		75	16	15

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf cable during the official year 1878-79.

Number.	Date of development of fault.	Date of completion of repairs.	Length of interruption. Days.	Hours	Locality of fault. Section.	Miles.	From.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.							
1	October 21st	November 20th	30		Fao Bushire	60	Fao	Manufacture fault in gutta-percha	Cable interrupted for repairs only.
2	September 9th	December 5th	89		Bushire Henjam	72	Henjam	Guards corroded and cable broken	*Amberwitch* in Bombay for repairs. The repairs lasted 26 hours only.
3	December 15th	December 27th		9½	Jask Gwadar	74	Jask	Guards chafed through, and core injured.	Total interruption during repairs only.
	1879.	1879.							
4	February 9th	March 2nd	21	12	Bushire Henjam	51	Henjam	Guards corroded through, percha stretched, and conductor broken inside.	Time occupied in repairs, 18 hours only.

The ends of the main cable at Fao and Manora were renewed during the year.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Harbour cable during the official year 1878-79—(Repairs of minor importance).

Number.	Date of Development of fault.	Date of Completion of repairs.	Section.	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1878.	1878.				
1	June, 2nd ...	June, 6th ...	Nos. 1 and 3 ...	Near native bunder	Damaged by native shipping ...	Guards entirely corroded away in many places.
2	July, 15th ...	July, 15th ...	No. 1 ...	Between houses 4 and 5 ...	Ditto ditto ...	A spare piece substituted for the faulty section.
3	... ...	,, 28th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	From house 4 to 5	Guards too weak to stand any strain	Whole section renewed; 500 fathoms expended.
4	August, 12th ...	... ...	No. 1	Between 5 and new No. 6	Cable broken by a buglow or floods	In view of intended renewals, this fault was not repaired.
5	,, 10th ...	August, 13th ..	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	Kurrachee Office and box 1 ...	Core perished	Two pieces abandoned. Two lengths repaired by splicing on core. These now serve as leads to godown.
6	... ...	,, 21st ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Between box 5 and box 7 ...	Guards corroded, cable very old ...	A new cable house, the present No. 6, erected at north end of groyne. Cable renewed entirely from box 5 to 7; 2,250 fathoms expended.
7	August, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	No. 1	Between boxes 1 and 2 ...	End perished at No. 2. ...	Fault removed by cutting off slack.
8	,, 26th ...	,, 26th ...	No. 1	Between 3 and 4, close to 3 ...	Core perished.	
9	... ...	September, 10th ...	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ...	Kurrachee Office and No. 1 ...	Renewal of section	Four pieces of core laid through stone trench; 180 fathoms core expended.
10	... ...	October, 7th ...	No. 2	Between 2 and 3	Ditto ditto	A short piece inserted close to box 2.
		1879.				
11	... ...	February, 19th ...	No. 3	Between Baba and No. 9 ...	Guards badly corroded ...	Three hundred fathoms renewed.

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT G.

Statement of expenditure and cable on hand at the beginning and end of official year 1878-79.

Description.	Balance, 31st March		Amount expended.	Remarks.
	1878.	1879.		
Gutta-percha.	Knots.			
Shore end	4·77	4·89	...	·12 recovered at Bushire.
Main cable, good	74·26	71·40	2·86	2·86 expended in repairs of Fao-Bushire, Bushire-Henjam, (twice) and Jask-Gwadar sections.
„ „ unserviceable for sea work	13·95	6·13	7·82	·12 transferred to Indian Telegraph Department, 3·12 expended in repairs to harbour cables, and 4·58 stripped, being useless for any purpose.
	92·98	82·42		
Core, estimated length in fathoms	16,000	16,000		
India-rubber.				
Shore end	4·41	4·41		
Main cable, good	26·64	10·26	16·38	·12 recovered, and 16·5 transferred to Indian Government Torpedo service.
„ „ not fit for sea work	2·84	2·67	·17	
	33·89	17·34		

B. T. FFINCH,
Deputy Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

H. C. MANCE,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

STATEMENT S.

STEAMER "AMBERWITCH."

The Steamer "Amberwitch" attached to this Department was employed as follows during the year.

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
April 1878 ...	1	June 1878...	8	Lying at Kurrachee.
June „ ...	9	„ „ ...	11	Proceeded to sea to render assistance to the Barque "Carlotta" aground on the Indus banks.
„ „ ...	12	September „ ...	7	Lying at Kurrachee.
September „ ...	8	„ „ ...	11	On passage to Bombay.
„ „ ...	12	November „ ...	2	Docked, cleaned and painted and the necessary repairs effected to the boiler.
November „ ...	3	„ „ ...	5	On passage to Kurrachee.
„ „ ...	6	„ „ ...	13	Lying at Kurrachee.
„ „ ...	14	December „ ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf with passengers, &c., for all the Telegraph stations and to repair cables.
December „ ...	12	„ „ ...	22	Lying at Kurrachee, repairing boiler.
„ „ ...	23	„ „ ...	29	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired Gwadur-Jask cable and returned.
„ „ ...	30	February 1879...	15	Lying at Kurrachee.
February 1879 ...	16	„ „ ...	19	Proceeded with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff to Ketti Bunder and Nowa Nugga and returned.
„ „ ...	20	„ „ ...	21	Lying at Kurrachee. Slight repair effected to the boiler.
„ „ ...	22	March „ ...	11	Proceeded to Persian Gulf, repaired cable between Henjam and Bushire, calling on way up to land stores, passengers, &c., at Telegraph Stations, Sonmeance, Gwadur and Jask, and at Bunder Abbas to meet Deputy Director, conveyed him to Henjam. On down trip visited Henjam, Jask, Charbar, Gwadur and Ormara.
March „ ...	12	„ „ ...	23	Lying at Kurrachee, effected repair to boiler.
„ „ ...	24	„ „ ...	26	Proceeded to Sonmeance with Commissariat stores for convey, proceeding from that port to Quetta.
„ „ ...	27	„ „ ...	31	Lying at Kurrachee.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELE

(PERSIAN GULF

Statement of the value of stores received

DR.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Purchases *a*	8,725	3	10
London stores *b*	13,911	4	5
Freight on London stores payable in India ...	734	8	7
Manufacture	1,865	15	2
Marine Department	1,466	6	0
Indian Telegraph Department	1,375	12	3
Judicial Department	74	13	0
Military ,, ...	1,047	15	4
Civil ,, ...	6	3	0
Returned stores	31	0	2
Purchases of furniture	97	12	0
Store Branch contingencies	2,150	2	5
	31,487	0	2

REMARKS.	Rs.	A.	P.
a Kerosine ...	1,464	12	0
Forms, books and envelopes	1,427	5	0
Tools	745	14	0
Timber	560	2	11
Doors, windows and stops	586	8	0
Rope	354	0	0
Stationery	327	13	6
Printing machines ...	294	0	0
Posts and rafters ..	261	8	0
Tanks and buckets ...	280	0	0
Casks and kegs ...	192	8	0
Dholes, puckals, &c. ...	190	4	0
Sulloetas, bags, &c. ...	171	11	0
Telephones ...	169	12	0
Nails, screws, bolts ...	161	7	3
Bamboos ...	138	11	6
Medicines ...	130	10	0
Miscellaneous .	1,268	4	8
	8,725	3	10

b Instruments ...	1,644	8	1
Wire ...	1,178	15	4
Tubes, sockets, &c. ..	3,386	8	4
Paper, tape ...	1,219	6	0
Tools ...	851	7	4
Insulators ...	2,285	2	0
Paint, oil and turpentine	504	6	0
Zinc ...	438	9	4
Battery glasses ...	257	12	0
Tar ...	216	14	0
Insulating fluid ...	168	14	0
Stationery ...	210	13	4
Flags ...	179	12	0
Hose ...	152	8	0
Binoculars ...	121	5	0
Miscellaneous ...	1,194	7	8
	13,911	4	5

GRAPH DEPARTMENT. APPENDIX T.

SECTION).

and issued during the year 1878-79.

CR.

Issues.	Amount.				REMARKS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Direction *e*	1,355	14	1		*e* Forms and books ...	550	13	3
					Printing machines ...	294	0	0
Repairs to cable *d*	17,845	8	11		Stationery	208	6	11
					Binoculars	30	5	3
„ to machinery	25	3	10		Batteries	49	6	4
					Eyelet machine ...	22	2	0
„ to line *e*	17,464	10	3		Battery box and instrument covers ...	20	9	7
Cable conservancy *f*	2,422	0	10		Miscellaneous ...	180	2	9
						1,355	14	1
Line „	507	13	11					
Telegraph stations *g*	9,917	1	10		*d* Cable	14,111	0	0
					Steel rope	1,455	0	0
Manufacture	1,322	15	0		Patent serving ...	695	14	0
					Spun yarn	617	0	0
Storekeeper's Office	131	6	8		Joints, gutta-percha, felt and compound ...	234	15	5
Store Branch contingencies	4,103	10	1		Hose	152	8	0
					Paint and oil ...	96	3	10
Repairs to buildings	617	15	0		Timber	75	8	0
					Miscellaneous ...	407	7	8
Transfers from Stock to Capital	164	11	6			17,845	8	11
Indian Telegraph Department	509	5	4					
					e Wire	5,470	12	0
Political Agent, Gwadur, Civil Department, Bombay ...	31	4	6		Insulators	5,451	4	5
					Brackets and backs ...	2,568	9	2
Tools, Plant, &c., Political charges	31	4	6		Standards	2,148	7	2
					Tools ...	518	1	10
Sales from stock	449	11	5		Tents and sullcetas ...	344	4	6
					Rope	106	15	7
Original Works, machinery (tape, serving machine, &c.)	2,655	0	0		Tar and tallow ...	100	3	7
					Miscellaneous ...	756	0	0
Furniture issued to stations	3,750	11	8			17,464	10	3
Transfers to Persian Section	139	8	5					
					f Instruments	1,383	5	3
„ to Mathematical Instrument Depôt, Calcutta	539	8	0		Battery and materials ...	187	0	0
					Water casks	96	4	0
Transfers to Military Department, Bengal (India-rubber cable, &c.)	44,820	0	0		Rafters and posts ...	128	0	0
					Timber and nails ...	71	14	0
					Forms	56	14	0
Transfers to Military Department, Bombay ...	31	0	2		Stationery	55	0	0
					Binoculars	30	5	3
					Eyelet machine ...	21	2	0
					Miscellaneous ..	392	4	4
						2,422	0	10
					g Instruments	1,581	11	0
					Kerosine	732	14	4
					Lamps, and parts of ...	690	1	0
					Battery materials ...	688	9	1
					Paper, tape and colour ...	589	6	9
					Office furniture ...	338	15	4
					Forms and books ...	1,122	9	5
					Rifles	511	5	0
					Locks, bolts, nails, &c. ...	222	3	11
					Medical stores ...	501	13	4
					Stationery	232	12	4
					Oil, paint and turpentine...	132	0	0
					Specie boxes and packing cases.	163	6	8
					Boats and boat gear ...	598	8	10
					Posts	150	0	0
					Tools	100	10	9
					Cans and buckets ...	145	7	3
					Dholes, mussacks, &c. ...	110	6	9
					Flags and bunting ...	120	0	0
					Timber	97	0	0
					Glass window ..	50	10	0
					Blue lights ...	52	10	2
					Rope	59	3	6
					Baize	58	10	5
					Miscellaneous ..	865	2	0
	1,08,836	5	11			9,917	1	10

B. T. FFINCH,
Depy. Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraph.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams.)

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Capital Account—				
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1878				1,153,751 15 5
" " " from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—				
Persian Gulf Section—				
Works	1,266 2 0	...	1,266 2 0	
Establishment	164 11 6	...	164 11 6	
Tools and Plant	2,655 0 0	...	2,655 0 0	
Expenditure on account of purchase of *Patrick Stewart*	...	1,24,211 4 8	1,24,211 4 8	
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	3,256 10 7	...	3,256 10 7	
	1,703 1 1	1,24,211 4 8	1,22,508 3 7	
Expenditure in Public Works Department	*3,126 0 0	...	3,126 0 0	
Total, Persian Gulf Section ...	1,422 14 11	1,24,211 4 8	1,25,634 3 7	
Persian Section—				
Balance of suspense heads "Advances" and "Sales"	723 13 5	...	723 13 5	
Total, Indo-European Telegraph ...	2,146 12 4	1,24,211 4 8	1,26,358 1 0	
Less—				
Recovered from Indo-European Telegraph Company, 8th instalment of Persian debt	...	19,860 10 8	19,860 10 8	
" from Persian Government (see Revenue Account) on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden-poles; being 6th annual instalment of 1,000 tomans	4,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	
	4,000 0 0	19,860 10 8	23,860 10 8	
	1,853 3 8	1,04,350 10 0	1,02,497 6 4	10,249 14 9
				1,164,001 10 2

* This figure was received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The 5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Account for year ended 31st March 1879.

(Prepared partly from telegrams).

DR. **CR.**

To traffic earnings, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—

	In Persian Gulf.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Net earnings	4,46,070 14 0	54,915 6 0	5,00,985 4 0	
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
On Indian, trans-Indian and local traffic	44,607 1 9	5,491 10 9	50,098 12 6*	
ADD—				
Profit on mean rates *viâ* Turkey ...	67 9 1	...	67 9 1	
LESS—				
Due to Persian Government, Art. VIII of Treaty of 1872	...	1,352 7 2	1,352 7 2	
Credited to Common Purse ...	38,349 0 10	3,915 18 5	42,264 19 3	
Total deductions ...	38,349 0 10	5,268 5 7	43,617 6 5	
Balance ...	6,325 10 0	213 5 2	6,538 15 2	6,538 15 2

To Traffic receipts from Common Purse, as per heads of agreement, as under—

	£. s. d.	
Share of Eastern Company's receipts	46,481 13 0	
„ of Indo-European ditto	8,930 12 7	
„ of Departmental receipts	7,079 2 9	62,252 8 4

To Profit and Loss. Balance of unsettled traffic accounts for 1875-76 written off to Profit by orders of Secretary of State for India 43 19 4

To Miscellaneous receipts—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf	4,317 5 3	...	4,317 5 3	
„ Section	1,848 11 6	...	1,848 11 6	
	6,166 0 9	...	6,166 0 9	616 12 1

To contribution of Persian Government towards cost of Line Guards, Art. X of Treaty of 1872, 1,000 tomans recovered by "set off" against claims of Persian Government under Art. VIII as above Rs. 4,000 ... ... 400 0 0

60,851 14 11

By expenditure, 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf—				
Repairs	43,672 0 8	... ...	43,672 0 8	
Establishments	3,33,412 0 10	10,494 9 4	3,43,956 10 2	
Stores	17,184 1 8	16,773 7 4	33,957 9 0	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	... ...	30,656 15 10	30,656 15 10	
	3,94,318 3 2	57,925 0 6	4,52,243 3 8	
Marine Department	*71,942 0 0	... ...	71,942 0 0	
Public Works	*11,247 0 0	... ...	11,247 0 0	
	4,77,507 3 2	57,925 0 6	5,35,432 3 8	
DEDUCT—				
Credits to suspense head "Stores"	1,17,139 3 8	... ...	1,17,139 3 8	
	3,60,367 15 6	57,925 0 6	4,18,293 0 0	41,829 6 0
Persian Section—				
Repairs	3,773 15 5	... ...	3,773 15 5	
Establishment	1,85,229 12 11	6,743 10 8	1,91,973 7 7	
Stores	... ...	84 8 8	84 8 8	
Share of chief direction, London and Constantinople Offices ...	... ...	13,610 14 10	13,610 14 10	
	1,89,003 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,09,442 14 6	
DEDUCT—				
Credit to suspense head "Stores"	2,872 0 0	... ...	2,872 0 0	
	1,86,131 12 4	20,439 2 2	2,06,570 14 6	20,657 1 10
Loss by exchange on payment by Ottoman Administration of balance due for 1876-77, (fcs. 72,685·25‡)				36 7 9
By Balance, being excess of receipts over expenditure				7,323 19 4
				69,851 14 11

The Departmental earnings are derived from tariffs computed in francs.

† Value of francs reduced to rupees at rate of Rs. 0·44=1‡ for 9 months' earnings.
0·50=1‡ for 3 „ „

‡ Value (after deductions for local traffic) of same francs reduced to sterling at rate of £ 1-0-0= fcs. 25

* These figures were received by telegraph from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

5th August 1879.

A. BRASHER.

No. 10 T., dated, Fort William, the 20th January 1880.

From—The Accountant General, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The figures entered in the Administration Report of the Director-in-Chief, and the annual accounts received from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts are compared in the following statements :—

	As per Appendix B of the Report.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCE. More or less in the annual accounts.	
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts on Revenue Account for 1878-79.				
In India and England	6,98,517	6,68,905	...	29,612

Expenditure of the Indo-European Telegraph Department during 1878-79.

	As per Appendices A and B.	As per annual accounts.	DIFFERENCES. More or less in the annual accounts.		Items of difference.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
India	—1,703	—1,703	...	...	
England	1,24,211	1,24,211	...	...	
Public Works Department	3,126	3,126	...	...	
	1,25,634	1,25,634		...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	724	724	...	...	
„ England	..	...	...	...	
	724	724		...	
	1,26,358	1,26,358	...	...	
DEDUCT MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					
In India	4,000	...	4,000	...	
„ England	19,861	19,861	...	...	
	23,861	19,861	4,000	...	
Total Capital Expenditure ...	1,02,497	1,06,497	4,000	...	4,000
REVENUE ACCOUNT.					
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
In India	2,77,179	2,77,179	...	...	
„ England	57,925	57,925	...	...	
„ Public Works and Marine Departments	83,189	83,189	...	...	
	4,18,293	4,18,293	...	...	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
In India	1,86,132	1,86,132	...	...	
„ England	20,439	20,439	...	...	
	2,06,571	2,06,571	...	...	
Total Revenue Expenditure ...	6,24,864	6,24,864	...	...	
ADD—Loss by exchange on Frs. 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration	364	...	...	364	364
Write-back to the debit of expenditure against Budget grant of the unadjusted balance at debit of "London Account"	...	*1,01,441	1,01,441	...	1,01,441
Debit to establishment on account of family payments in England of certain Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from 1865-66 to 1869-70, which had been recovered and treated in the accounts of former years as a reduction of charge under Establishment	...	57,718	57,718	...	57,718
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	7,27,725	8,90,520	1,63,159	364	

* Write-back to the debit of expenditure against grant sanctioned in the Department of Finance Resolution No. 2736, dated 11th September 1879 ... ... Rs. 6,52,751

Deduct—Amount charged in the Naval accounts under the head "Refunds and Drawbacks" 5,51,310

Amount charged against the grant of the Indo-European Telegraph Department 1,01,441

2. The report shows Rs. 29,612 in excess of the sum entered in annual accounts as receipts on Revenue Account.

3. The receipts on Capital Account as entered in the report are Rs. 4,000 in excess of the sum shewn in the accounts. It is believed that this item represents a recovery of Persian Government debt which does not appear to have been shewn in the annual accounts.

4. A sum of Rs. 364 is shewn in the Report under the head Revenue Expenditure which does not appear in the accounts. This item represents the loss by exchange on francs 72,685·28¾ paid by the Ottoman Administration, and is not traceable in the annual accounts.

5. These differences noted in paras. 2, 3 and 4 should be explained.

6. The items noted in the margin are special adjustment entries in connection with the old accounts of the Department which have been carried out under orders passed in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Nos. 2736 and 3709, dated respectively 11th September and 7th November 1879.

Rs. 1,01,441 and Rs. 57,718.

7. These items could not have been included in the Administration Report, as the adjustments referred to were effected after that document was prepared and submitted to the Government of India.

A. J. FILGATE, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Dated Ootacamund, the 30th October 1879.

From—R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

REPORT ON THE GOLD MINES OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN PORTION OF THE WYNAAD AND THE CARCOOR GHAT.

Areas examined.

The areas which have been examined are as follow:—

(*a*) The country drained by the western tributaries of the Pandi river, east of the dividing range, from the sources of the Keilakahpoya to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*b*) That drained by the southern tributaries of an affluent of the Noogoo river, from Hadiahbetta to Marpanmadi North Peak.

(*c*) The country between Cherambádi and Vellirymulla.

(*d*) The basin of the Keilakahpoya from Devála to a point below Eddakurra.

(*e*) Nanjanad, Avalanche and Sispara.

Physical character of the Nílgiris.

The most elevated portion of the Nílgiris has a mean height of 7,400 feet and an area of 420 square miles. On the south-east the descent to the low country is very rapid, there being in a distance of nine miles a fall of 4,500 feet.

On the margin of the plateau the heights of the peaks vary from 5,600 feet to 8,500 feet; and near the centre of the tract, Dodabetta, the culminating point, attains an altitude of 8,642 feet. On the north the descent to the country drained by the Moyaar river (which for some distance has a course nearly parallel to, and at a distance of five or seven miles from, the edge of the plateau) is rapid; and on the south the precipitous declivities seem almost to approach the

banks of the Bhováni river. On the west the physical character of the country is different; there is a gradual decrease of elevation towards the Pykara river and onwards to Neddivattum, and thence a sudden drop of 2,700 feet to a plateau which has a mean height of 3,000 feet. The rugged rocky margin of this lower plateau trends from south-east to north-west, and the fall to the area drained by the Beypore river is in some parts for hundreds of feet almost perpendicular, and even where tracks have been made, the difference of level is, in a distance of no more than five miles, as much as 2,800 feet.

The upper as well as the lower plateau presents a series of rounded well-grassed hills with masses of rock protruding in places. In the sheltered hollows and narrow valleys there is usually a growth of shrubs with a few moderately straight but rarely large trees. On the main ranges and on the margins of the plateau extending into the low country, the forests are dense and much of the timber is excellent.

The country between Devála and northwards for some distance, and that between Devála and Moopenaad, is generally rather lightly timbered, and there are numerous bare grassy hills and well-grassed swamps. In various places there are good forests to be seen in travelling westward, and near Vellirymulla there are magnificent trees in the jungles; and wood suitable for fuel is everywhere abundant.

Near Ootacamund exotics, represented mainly by *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Acacia pycnantha*, some species of cinchona, and willows and pines grow generally luxuriantly. On the lower plateau neither Acacias nor Eucalyptus are common, and it is at least doubtful whether they would live in a situation where the rainfall is so great.

The character of the vegetation of the Wynaad, as far as has been observed, gives no help to the gold seeker. In Australia the several geological formations are marked by forms of vegetation of distinct types; the dry Silurian ranges which are intersected by quartz veins are clothed with forests in which the iron bark (*E. Sideroxylon*) is often a feature; the granitic areas carry sparsely she-oaks (*Casuarina*); the tertiaries near the coast support the honeysuckle (*Banksia*) and the she-oak; the areas occupied by carbonaceous sandstones, and porphyries in most places are covered with dense forests of various species of gum; a thick scrub composed of *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *Eucalyptus oleosa* with some species of *Frenela* covers the tertiaries bordering on the river Murray; and the wide basaltic plains are treeless. The miner accordingly, in a country with a vegetation so well marked and so closely corresponding to the areas differing geologically, had some rough guides in his explorations: in Southern India there are none of the like kind, because the soils derived from the rocks intersected by quartz veins are throughout very similar in composition, and situation and climate alone are the influences at work in promoting or retarding vegetation.

Features of the country in the southern parts of the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The chief physical feature in that portion of South-East Wynaad, which has been examined, is the dividing range extending from Hadiahbetta on the south-west to Marpanmadi North Peak on the north-east. This range separates the waters of the Pandi river from those flowing to an affluent of the Noogoo river, and for a portion of its length forms the boundary between the Nambulukod and Munanad Amshoms.

The ridge from the edge of the Carcoor ghât to a rocky eminence near Needle Rock is covered with thick jungle. The lower slopes have been cleared and are now planted with coffee.

The culminating points of this part of the range are Hadiahbetta about 4,000 feet, Needle Rock 4,600 feet, and Marpanmadi North Peak 4,650 feet.* The lowest "saddle" in that part of the range near Devála is approximately 300 feet below the general level of the summit.

On the east and west side of the range there are lower ranges—the boundaries of distinct small drainage areas—but they are not continuous, well-defined even ridges; they consist of rounded hills having smooth contours and connected with each other by low saddles, thus reminding one rather of

* The figures here given are approximations only.

those areas in which granitoid rocks prevail than of those in which, in other auriferous regions, the even symmetrical, almost rectangular, ranges of the lower Silurian rocks offer so many facilities for sketching the country with accuracy and comprehending rapidly its systems of drainage.

At the foot of the hills and at levels varying but slightly, there are numerous swamps and flats (usually intersected by small water-courses) which are in part cultivated by natives.

The summits of the hills forming the subordinate ranges are from 100 feet to 400 feet and more above the level of these swampy flats. The swamps are natural water-reservoirs, the water being stored in the strata overlying the bed-rock. They are generally well grassed, but some are mere bogs or, where well sheltered, densely covered with screw-pines or, where partially drained, supporting a thick growth of thorny plants and scrub.

The streams, having their sources in the hills, after the burst of the south-west monsoon and generally during the months of June, July, August and September, are torrents rushing over rocky beds, which on reaching the low flat lands unite to form perennial streams. In October there are often heavy showers sufficient to swell the brooks; but in November, December, January, and February many of the sources are almost dried up, the waters of the main streams decrease in volume; and in March, April and May, the hot season, when dry harsh winds are not infrequent, and when the grass in the earlier part of the season is on fire on the hills, the tributaries of all the rivers exhibit a marked difference of character.

The smaller tributaries, the sources of the streams, have cut rather deep channels in the sides of the main range and the hills; the descent is rapid and the direction of each nearly straight; it is only when they unite and flow through the low level lands that they have a tortuous course.

The soils on the slopes are, where protected, moderately good and deep. In color they are light reddish brown, brown, dark brown, and nearly black, the latter having a fair proportion of decomposing vegetable matter. Elsewhere they are very thin resting on hard rock or on strong tenacious clays derived from the decomposition of the country rock *in situ*. These clays are but little affected by the heavy rains: the surface of them becomes glazed, and running water does not cut into them as it would do if they were arenaceous. Where cuttings are made the clays stand for a height of fifteen feet or more perpendicularly, and, in some parts, even for a vertical height of fifty feet, the rains scarcely affecting the surfaces at all.

Clays however that have been moved, carried down by the rains, and re-deposited are, in comparison, rather easily disintegrated and washed away.

On the lower parts of many of the steep slopes the soil and stones carried down during the monsoons form distinct but irregular layers and (though rarely) strata somewhat resembling alluvial deposits. Heaps of gravel and partially water-worn stones accumulate in the beds of the torrents, where there is a sudden change of level, caused by a hard bar of rock or a fall of rock, and the torrents, as their beds are deepened and the courses are changed, have these loosely-formed beds as walls on one side or other, rarely at the same spot on both.

It is observable that on the lower slopes of the ranges the plants in the coffee gardens are usually more luxuriant and exhibit finer forms and better foliage than on the higher parts of the ranges. This may be accounted for by the larger accumulation of soil and the greater moisture in such situations. Where, however, the hills are low and there is no such accumulation of soil, the plants are generally weakly.

The numerous roads in the Wynaad at various heights and in many cases nearly parallel to each other, whether made by the Government for the purposes of general traffic or by the planters for convenient access to various parts of their estates, are invariably well made and the traces are good. They are sideling roads: the bank on one side of the hill is cut away and the excavated earth and rock are made to form a part of the road.

They are necessarily, in a hilly country like that of the Wynaad, contour lines, and the maps which accompany this report show in what directions they

run; and, in the absence of a correct orographic map, give some hints as to the general features of the country.

In cutting these roads very many fair sections of the rocks and some quartz veins have been exposed; and the mineralogist and geologist find at numerous points as they travel along them much that instructs both as regards the character of the country rock, its modes of decomposition and its conservation, as well as the rather peculiar character of the "leaders," "strings," and small veins which are, as it were, thrown off from the main reefs of quartz.

Climate.

Though the climate of the Wynaad has been represented as unhealthy, it is not uncommon for Europeans employed in connection with coffee gardens to remain in the district with their families throughout the whole year. Fever is prevalent in March, April and May, and some of the residents become seriously ill. But it must be borne in mind that a coffee planter who attends carefully to his business is subjected to exposure to the sun during the hot months and to the heavy rains during the monsoon. He has to walk or ride for many hours each day when the solar radiation is at its maximum, and during the monsoon his clothes are rarely dry.

From August to the end of September the moisture is excessive, and the temperature in the room of a bungalow is often above 70°; yet during this season, fires are lighted at night, and, notwithstanding the high temperature, the warmth is enjoyable. The moisture and heat injuriously affect everything that is manufactured. Boots, portmanteaus covered with leather, and books are quickly and plentifully covered with down-like fungi, and instruments of all kinds are irretrievably ruined unless they are well protected, and constantly cleaned. Clothes suffer in like manner; and the cost of a visit to the Wynaad during the monsoon is not to be measured by the charges for living, horses, servants or the like. Slight neglect or ignorance of the effects of the weather may result in heavy losses if the visitant has provided himself with instruments for scientific observations. During the monsoon the very early morning may perhaps be clear and give promise of fine weather, and a stranger is easily tempted under such favorable aspects to prepare for a day's work and to proceed for three or four miles in the hope that work may be done; but by eight or nine o'clock the clouds come up the ghâts, the south-west monsoon moves in its great strength athwart the hills, the rain descends in torrents, the mists or fogs are dense, features not fifty yards away become invisible, and the day's work, if surveying or geological investigations are the pursuits, is finished.

The rainfall at Devála during the years 1869 to 1875 varied from 158·10 inches to 208 inches per annum; at Cherambádi during the years 1871-72, 1873-74, and 1875 from 109·10 inches to 117 97 inches; and at Vellirymulla during four years from 100·04 inches to 139·47 inches. As much as nine inches of rain sometimes falls in one day, and a fall of one inch of rain in one hour is not uncommon. Still, as already remarked, these heavy rains have comparatively little denuding power, the rocks even where decomposed, resisting the action of the water to a degree that to one accustomed to view other formations is at first almost inexplicable. Such rains would wash away and carry to the sea mountains composed of other more perishable rocks.

The rains are yet not without destructive effects. In many places there have been extensive landslips. The sides of lofty hills have slidden down to the valleys beneath, and nature nowhere has rapidly hidden the evidences of great changes of this description.

Rocks.

The granitoid schists or gneissoid rocks of South-East Wynaad are, it is probable, as will be shown hereafter, only completely metamorphosed sedimentary strata. The minerals observable are felspar, quartz, hornblende, mica, talc, chlorite, pholerite, and magnetic iron. The ordinary foliated rock is usually massive or composed of thin compact layers of quartz and felspar, or of quartz and hornblende. Magnetic iron takes the place of one or other of these constituents, or accompanies them in some places; and at and in the neighbourhood of Marpanmadi North Peak magnetic iron is largely present in the rock, the decomposed surface stone exhibiting layers and reniform and nodular masses of sesquioxide of iron. Some specimens are composed almost entirely of quartz and magnetic iron, and in others the iron occurs with quartz and felspar; and again there is a variety

composed of translucent quartz, magnetic iron, and an asbestiform mineral resembling iron amphibole.

Bands also have been observed in which the proportion of iron pyrites in disseminated crystals is very large.

Massive hornblende rock is found on the south-east and garnetiferous foliated gneissoid rock is common towards the north and east.

In many places the country rock, besides being intersected by large persistent reefs of quartz, is seamed and veined throughout with threads and strings of quartz, not in any way conformable to the lines of foliation; and where a section of the rock decomposed *in situ* is laid bare these threads and strings are clearly traceable through the red, reddish brown, and dark brown of the kaolin-like clays resulting from the decomposition of the stone. These veins vary from one-eighth of an inch or less to six inches or more in thickness, and they consist either of white opaque or blue opaline quartz, the latter not unlike that which forms thin layers in the foliated country rock.

In more than one locality near Devála the harder rocks consisting of dense quartzite or quartz with magnetic iron and a little felspar appear as large rhombohedral blocks or as symmetrical hexagonal or square prisms; and the faces of the planes are not seldom covered with thin layers of rather dark blue opaline quartz. Many of the forms are of singular interest, and a stranger might without examination suppose that some of the masses were of igneous origin. It is perhaps needless to say that the shape of these blocks is due to the direction of the several systems of divisional planes or joints.

The modes of decomposition of the several varieties of gneissoid rocks in the Wynaad give hints as to the degree of metamorphism to which they have been subjected. For instance, where not intensely metamorphosed, they do not weather into spheroids nor exhibit concentric layers around a hard core of rock, such as one sees in tracts occupied by granitic, trappean, and the older igneous rocks. Where, however, there is a greater development of the crystalline structure, as in some parts of the country west of Devála, this well-marked feature presents itself.

East of Needle Rock and east of Harewood thin micaceous shales occur which remind one of the typical micaceous lower Silurian rocks; and the lines of lamination in the former might well seem to correspond with the cleavage planes of the latter. The strike of these thinly-laminated micaceous shales east of Needle Rock is N. 55° W., being nearly at right angles to the general direction of the folia of the gneissoid rocks. It is perhaps correct to say that observation has shown that the most productive auriferous belts in the Wynaad are those in which these micaceous and chloritic rocks occur; and that as a rule where the hard dense massive quartzo-hornblendic strata are found, and where the foliation is indistinct, the veins are either absent, or, where present, consist of saccharoid quartz with large and small plates of mica.

The foliation of the rocks in that part of South-East Wynaad already described preserves throughout a nearly uniform strike, namely, N. 54° E.—S. 54° W. There are curves however where the direction varies from N. 40° E. to nearly east and west. The dip is southerly and south-easterly from 60° to vertical.

Only an extended examination of the country, such as would be made in the course of a minute geological survey, would enable the observer to offer suggestions as to the probable origin of these metamorphic and metamorphosed rocks. It is apparent wherever they are well exposed that there is one system of planes very like strike-joints which, but for the direction of the dip, might be supposed to represent planes of original deposition. The direction of these in some degree accords with the general direction of the main quartz veins, and it might be surmised on a first view that the formation of the latter was due to the same forces which operated in altering the strata they intersect; that, in other words, the quartz in the veins was segregated during the enormous period which elapsed from the time of the first slight alteration of the original sedimentary rocks until they were metamorphosed as we see them now.

In the *Manual of the Geology of India* it is stated that "this Nílgiri strike is noted as distinctly that of the lamination and bedding of the gneiss

as well as of the foliation,"* and therefore it is the more difficult to conjecture to what forces the direction of the quartz veins is due, coinciding as it does not with the foliation, but rather with the system of joints above referred to.

While the strike of the rocks over a large part of Australia is nearly meridional, the reefs also have generally a north and south direction.

The stronger and more persistent veins as they appear at present may represent what were once lines of least resistance, and some speculations of a strictly geological character might follow this suggestion if this report were not confined to questions of a practical character.

Much valuable information is to be obtained respecting these rocks from the reports and map prepared by Mr. King. A sketch of a geological map of South-East Wynaad on the scale of four miles to one inch, published with the records of the Geological Survey of India (May 1875), and which I had not the opportunity of seeing until after much of this report was written, shows alternating bands of felspathic gneiss and chloritic gneiss running north-easterly and south-westerly, as well as a large area occupied by quartzo-hornblendic gneiss (Nílgiris) and the smaller areas of granitoid gneiss at Yeddakilmullay and Munnaymulla.

There is an absence of intrusive rocks in South-East Wynaad. There are no dykes or masses of porphyry, no basalts or recent volcanic rocks; and it is only at one point, as far as is known, where greenstone occurs, namely, on the Hamsluck estate. The rock consists mainly of hornblende with a small proportion of felspar (oligoclase).

Near the spot where this rock is exposed there are veins of granite or perhaps, to speak more correctly, veins of quartz which are essentially granitic. In several places, more particularly at Gúdalúr, Cherambádi, Moopenaad, and Vellirymulla there are masses of quartz with large transparent plates of mica. The micacisation of the quartz is observed most frequently (but not invariably) where the veins are very thick; and from the observations which have been made up to the present time it might be inferred that gold, in such proportions as it is found in veins which are free from mica, is rarely present in these micacised reefs.

It is not yet certain that the "country rock" is commonly less silicious in those places where the quartz veins are numerous, but this peculiarity is to be noted in the neighbourhood of Devála.

General character of the auriferous quartz veins.

The quartz veins of the Wynaad differ in some respects from those intersecting the almost unaltered lower Silurian rocks of Australia, but they are usually as thick, or thicker, and quite as persistent. The auriferous veins, those which have yielded well both on the large scale and by tests in the laboratory, are laminated and more or less pyritous, and those which up to the present time are regarded as less auriferous are composed of saccharoid, often snow-white opaque quartz with transparent particles of quartz impacted, and have generally an obscurely granular appearance—more indeed like quartzite than vein-quartz, and in many places, as already stated, they exhibit a tendency to become granitic, large plates of muscovite and apparently a hydrated muscovite in smaller plates with here and there a little felspar giving them a character which separates them at once from the well-known rich pyritous veins near Devála. Some of the massive quartz near Moopenaad and Vellirymulla micacised and in structure simulating granite, or partaking of the character of the country rock, might well be supposed to be bedded and not vein-quartz, and contemporaneous with the gneissoid rocks with which it is associated. There was no true quartzite seen in these places, but it may be conjectured that the induration and alterations of composition and structure, which have resulted in the formation of the foliated gneissoid rocks, would not be without influence on purely silicious granular interbedded masses.

From the larger (true) veins "leaders" are thrown off, most commonly to the westward. The leaders usually dip at a low angle, but in some places they are so large and of such a form as almost to give the character of "saddle" reefs to the masses of quartz.

* *A Manual of the Geology of India*, by H. B. Medlicott and W. T. Blanford, 2 Vols., 1879.

The ordinary "casing" of the reefs is a talcose schist (easily separable into thin laminæ) with oxyd of iron and the minerals ordinarily therewith associated; and gold in small flat particles, visible to the eye, is not rare in the casing. The casing of many of the larger auriferous reefs is quartzose and ferruginous rudely laminated and with scales of ripidolite and talc scattered through the mass.

The average thickness of the true quartz veins is about five feet. Some are less than two feet in thickness and others again exceed fourteen feet. The greater number, however, vary from four to seven feet. The direction of the veins is usually N. 30° W.—S. 30° E., and some are nearly due north and south; and the dip, though nearly always easterly, is irregular. On the summits of the steep hills the veins are commonly almost flat or with a very slight dip to the eastward, but at a little depth from the surface the dip is, as might be expected, very different. It is not seldom as much as 30°, 40°, and 60°.

These sudden variations may be due partly to the changes produced on the surface by the heavy rains which fall yearly. Much decomposed and almost solid rock is moved in masses, and "the action of gravitation on substances loosened by weathering, or the 'weight of the hill' as it has been called,"* would account for the difference of dip as measured near the surface and at some depth from the surface.

The direction or strike of the quartz veins is, in a district like the Wynaad, broken up, as it is, into rounded hills of varying height not easy to trace, unless regard be had to the elevation of each point where an outcrop of quartz is seen. An outcrop on a hill is thrown to the westward and the same reef outcropping in a valley is necessarily eastward of the line which would appear if the ground were of the mean level.

It is not yet possible to say what number of separate veins of quartz there are in the area which has been examined, but there are at least two hundred outcrops—not necessarily distinct reefs.

From Moopenaad to Cherambádi, a distance of eleven miles and-a-half by the road, twenty-three outcrops were observed, many of them indicating reefs of great thickness; from Cherambádi to near Nadukani in a straight line south-easterly, twelve miles, there are at least eighteen separate veins; and east and south-easterly of Devála the reefs are from 5, 5½, 7, 10, 16 and 23 chains apart.

Between Moopenaad and Cherambádi the rocks are in places arenaceous.

Distribution of gold.

As will be seen from the detailed reports which follow, gold is almost universally distributed throughout the soils and quartz veins of the Wynaad. It occurs also in the sands and soils both on the east, west, north and south.

In South-East Wynaad, on washing a few dishes of the surface-soil anywhere, a few specks of very fine gold will be found; in the vicinity of the reefs rather heavy gold is often got by sluicing; and if a suitable spot be selected the native miners will obtain, even by their methods, sufficient gold to remunerate them for their labor.

The character of the rocks, the nature of the climate, and the formation of the country have all contributed to prevent the accumulation of drifts such as are found in California and Australia. There are here no gullies having in their beds shallow deposits with a well-defined auriferous stratum, no "deep *leads*" covered and protected by layers of volcanic rock: there are only, as a rule, in the district now under consideration "surfacing" and "quartz-mining."

On the Seeputtee river there is an accumulation of well-rounded boulders of quartz and gneissoid rock imbedded in hard clay and sandy soil which may be regarded almost as a "cement." It is no more than the old bed of the river which owing to the "cutting back" action of the water has lowered its level and left this drift on its banks. It is probable that, as in other similar cases, the "cement" will be found in patches on both sides of the river, in places which were formerly bends of the old stream. The bed-rock on which the gravel, clay, and boulders lie is at no great height above the level of the existing water-course; and the part of the drift which has been worked is about thirty feet in thickness.

* *Manual of Geology.*—Beete, Jukes and Geikie, 1872, page 224.

This drift and those which are to be found in the beds of the swamps may be said to represent the alluvial deposits of the Wynaad. Some of these are probably rich in gold, but it is only under favorable conditions that they could remunerate the miner.

It would be extremely difficult and costly, and in many cases almost impracticable, to drain the swamps by artificial channels, and the expense of pumping the water from a shaft would be very great. Still, if the lowest stratum should prove to be highly auriferous, it might be found remunerative to resort even to pumping, care being taken to carry off the surface water from the swamps by constructing races.

Below the Wynaad plateau and bordering on the tertiaries there are in the beds of the streams rather deep deposits of drift. At Karambaut the water-worn gravels and rounded blocks of country rock and quartz are of considerable thickness.

Below Eddacurra the bed rock is covered with quite recent deposits and tertiary strata (laterite). It is not known whether the stratum immediately overlying the bed-rock is generally auriferous; but wherever the latter is intersected by quartz veins more or less gold will be found in the disintegrated rocks.

Mining for gold in Malabar in former times.

From the appearance of the mines and the soils on the slopes of the hills it is almost certain, as stated elsewhere, that gold was worked in Malabar at a very early period. This, however, is only conjecture. The industry has no history. The wealth of the native rulers in former times, the buildings erected by them, and the records relating to their wars all point however to the conclusion that gold was derived in large quantities either from the Peninsula or perhaps from some neighbouring country

It is stated that "in the year 1293, A.D., Alláhu'd-din, afterwards Emperor of Delhi, took the city of Deogarh, but the citadel still held out. Subsequently, Allah raised the siege on receiving a ransom, the amount of which may well appear incredible; 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver being enumerated among the items. So much, at least, appears certain that Alláhu'd-din levied an enormous sum upon Deogarh, and that consequently it must at that time have been a very great city and a rich emporium."*

In a letter to the *Times* (London) of January 2nd, 1879, signed Edward B. Eastwick, there is the following interesting statement:—After calling attention to the probable occurrence in the south of India of gold fields far richer than those recently discovered, the writer says—"The learned Dr. Burnell, in his 'Note on the great Temple of Shiva at Tanjore' tells us that 'in the eleventh century, A.D., nearly all the great temples to Shiva in Southern India were built, and in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the great temples to Vishnu were erected;' and it has always been a puzzle whence the great wealth came which enabled the Rajahs of Southern India to construct such enormous works, which, collectively, must have cost millions. The marvel is increased by the fact that, so far from these Indian princes having been impoverished by this expenditure, they were still possessed of vast treasures which fell into the hands of the Moslems in the fourteenth century and were carried away to Delhi. But the famous inscription on the Tanjore Temple, the deciphering of which (an astonishing feat) has been effected by the same authority, sheds some light on the matter." Dr. Burnell writes:—

"The full importance in Indian History of Vira Cola's reign is only to be gathered from this inscription; but it contains other information also of great value. It proves, *e.g.*, that in the eleventh century gold was the most common precious metal in India, and stupendous quantities of it are mentioned here. Silver on the other hand is little mentioned, and it thus appears that the present state of things, which is exactly the reverse, was only brought about by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

"I submit that the great abundance of gold spoken of in the inscription can have arisen only from mines, and that in the terrible convulsions caused by the irruption of Moslem invaders from the north and Europeans from the west, the position of these gold fields was lost sight of * * * * *."

* *A Hand Book for India, Madras.*—John Murray, 1859, page 94.

The full significance of this statement as affecting Southern India can be understood only when taken in connection with the large areas which are now known to have been worked by the natives. It seems to leave little room for doubt that the reefs and soils when first opened up were extremely rich, and that the soils as we find them now have been impoverished by repeated washings.

Mr. Sheffield, Principal Collector of Malabar, stated in a letter referred to by the Committee which reported to the Government on the character and prospects of the gold fields of Malabar in 1833, that the collecting of gold had been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambúr Valley for fifty years previously.

Tippoo Sultan procured large quantities of gold from some source and was possessed of great wealth.* It is stated in *Maxwell's Life of Wellington* that amongst other conditions exacted from Tippoo by Lord Cornwallis, he was to pay three crores and thirty lakhs of rupees in gold mohurs, pagodas, and bullion: equal to nearly £3,300,000. On one occasion Tippoo sent thirty-eight camel-loads of money to Scindiah with the hope of securing him as an ally; and from the estimate of treasure and property taken at Seringapatam in 1799 there appear two items that clearly show to what extent the Sultan, in a comparatively short space of time and notwithstanding very heavy demands on his treasury, had been able to accumulate wealth. Of specie there was 16,740,350 Star Pagodas, and of jewels, gold, and silver bullion 25,000,000 Star Pagodas. His throne was sold unbroken for about £2,500, the gold not included in the purchase producing nearly £25,000. These facts and the knowledge we have of the enormous costs incurred by this Prince in supporting armies, constructing forts, and in procuring munitions of war and stores, sufficiently support the conclusion that he must have had ready means of procuring gold; but whether to any large extent from the mines of Southern India can only be conjectured.

In the reports of a joint Commission from Bengal and Bombay appointed to inspect into the state and condition of the Province of Malabar in the years 1792 and 1793, the Commissioners refer very briefly to the occurrence of gold. In treating the subject of the royalties claimed by the Rajahs mention is made of "all gold ore" and also of "compositions of gold * * * * *, of which last article some is found in the Nilambúr District."

About the same time the gold mines had attracted the attention of the Government. In 1793, the Honorable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, took some steps to ascertain the value and extent of them.

In 1802-3 the auriferous rocks of the Nilambúr valley are again mentioned; and in a work by Dr. Whitelow Ainslie, published in 1813, an account is given of the localities where gold is found in India. The Committee of 1833 quote from his work as follows:—

"Gold dust has been found in the bed of the Godávari, and in Malabar in the bed of the river which passes Nilambúr in the Irnadi District. It has moreover been procured in very small quantities in Wynaad, in the Arcot District, and in the sand of the Beypore river near Calicut. Though the sources are evidently numerous from which this valuable metal can be obtained in the Indian Peninsula, it would seem from the little interest they have hitherto excited that none of them promised to be very productive."

Prior to the year 1831, Mr. W. Sheffield, the Principal Collector of Malabar, had been purchasing gold for the Government, and on the 10th January 1831 he furnished a very interesting report on the several localities where gold was known to occur and on the methods of mining employed by the natives.

On the 15th February 1831, Lieutenant W. Nicolson was appointed by the Government to search for gold "in the mountains on the Malabar Coast," and with him was associated Mr. Henry Louis Hugenin. The latter in his agreement with the Government stipulated that he should receive one-half of the gold he might assist in finding and raising during a period of twelve months and the

* The Committee who reported on the gold mines of Malabar in 1833 state that "it is pretty certain Tippoo attempted to make them a source of revenue during his possession of the country." He no doubt employed slaves, and these would have to be fed. What was the cost during the period of Tippoo's rule of maintaining a slave? The Committee mention that at the time they reported, a cooley could be hired for a pagoda a-month (say Rs. 3-11-8, or 2 annas 6 pie per diem nearly) and food was cheap. When Lieutenant Nicolson was in the Wynaad twenty seers of rice could be bought at Nadagani for one rupee, and thirty seers of rice for one rupee at Sultan's Battery; and the cost of a sheep at Ootacamund varied from eight to twelve annas. Rice at Devála at the present time is sold at the rate of eight seers for one rupee and the price of a sheep is from three to four rupees. When food was to be obtained at such low rates as those which were current some fifty years ago, the washing of very poor auriferous soils would have given a profit to the proprietor of the slaves.

same proportion of all gold he might collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing; the Government having the right to take such share of the produce at the market price of gold.

The party was formed apparently for the two-fold purpose of "prospecting" for gold fields and for procuring gold for the Government. Lieutenant Nicolson had under his directions a Havildar's party of pioneers, and he employed natives to teach the pioneers to wash for gold and to assist him in his explorations. In his first report, dated 18th April 1831, Lieutenant Nicolson states that he met Mr. Hugenin at Devalacottah on the 16th April, and that they forthwith commenced their explorations.

The localities visited by this exploring party are shown approximately on a tracing accompanying this report, which is a copy of a map drawn and furnished to the Government by Lieutenant Nicolson on the 15th July 1832.

See page 501.

Lieutenant Nicolson and the members of his party suffered much from fever; and in the letters and reports detailing their proceedings at various places there are numerous complaints of the misconduct of servants, the want of a sufficient number of assistants, bad tools, and an irregular supply of necessaries for the men. The petty Rajahs too, Lieutenant Nicolson states, incited the natives over whom they had control to obstruct their proceedings. They felled trees to stop paths; they filled in shafts and also misled the party by misstating facts as to the value of the mines.

After the Government received the report of the Committee appointed to examine the gold mines of Malabar (25th May 1833), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, being convinced of the inexpediency of working the mines on account of Government, the services of Lieutenant Nicolson were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It seems from the absence of any records relating to the mines of the Wynaad that the search for gold, and indeed even any interest in the questions which had engaged the attention of the Government in 1831—33, had completely ceased.

In October 1857, the Acting Collector of Malabar drew attention to the arrears of taxes payable by the Rajahs for the right to mine, and in his letters there is some information given respecting the gold workings. He says, in a report dated 4th December 1858, that "it is difficult to define the exact locality in which the gold is quarried and washed; for it is obtained in very many places interspersed through a tract of country extending for some thirty or forty miles along the western face of the ghâts and in parts along their summits. * * * * *. Along the whole of this extensive tract gold-diggings and washings have been, and are, I dare say, now being carried on in many parts. But circumstances have altered so much within the last ten years that the trade has gone down very much, and many of those who understood the art have betaken themselves to other employments and have carried away with them the knowledge of the localities richest in ore. The only persons who seemed to have any acknowledged right to the gold are the parties against whom the present balances are outstanding. They collected the ore entirely through the agency of their Chermars and Panniars, or slaves;* and I am given to understand that whole families of these have betaken themselves to Western Wynaad, where good wages and fair treatment are to be had at the hands of the various coffee planters."

Many persons, besides those who became planters, were attracted to the Wynaad as soon as the country was opened up anew, and amongst them were a few persons from Australia. Two whose names are now well known in the district were miners or acquainted with mining. In July 1865, Mr. H. L. Sterne, who had had six years' experience as a gold-digger, made application to the Government for leave to search for gold and other metals on Government land in the Madras Presidency; and on permission being granted he prospected in various places, but with what results is not accurately known. Mr. G. E. Withers commenced to prospect about the same time, or subsequently, and in pursuing his labors became convinced that the reefs were auriferous and

* Lieutenant Nicolson makes mention of the mines being worked by slaves. He says the people were "most inhumanly and barbarously treated." See appendix to this report.

deserving of attention. It seems that it was owing partly to his labors, but mainly to the enterprise of Mr. J. W. Minchin of Hamslade near Devála, that machinery was erected for reducing the quartz found in the veins at the Skull Reef and the reefs within the Wynaad Prospecting Company's area. Mr. W. E. Schmidt and Mr. J. W. Ryan were applicants for the right to mine on their estates in April 1866, and they were also active in promoting the new industry. The results of the operations of the Companies who commenced quartz crushing in 1875 and 1876 are referred to in another place in this report.

Other applications for land for gold-mining purposes were made in 1876, and it seemed at that time that the gold fields would be re-opened and worked with suitable machinery, but the trials made were unsatisfactory and the works were brought to a standstill.

Gold-washing as practised by the natives.

The methods employed by the natives in washing the auriferous earths, whether by "ground-sluicing" or by *pautties* (puddling troughs), their system of mining in quartz veins, if mining it can be called, their plan of grinding the quartz as well as their final operation of "washing off" in the wooden dish (*murriya*) are of the highest interest, representing as they do operations that were carried on in all probability exactly in the same manner some thousands of years ago. The old gold fields of the Western World were certainly worked more than five hundred years before the Christian era in the same manner and with the same appliances as those used now by the Korumbars and Moplahs.

Their various methods are tedious, they involve the expenditure of much labor, and the results are no fair criteria of the value of the earths or rocks which they treat. By any system of "ground-sluicing" some gold is lost, but, working as the Korumbars do, it is questionable whether they collect more than a small proportion of the fine gold contained in the soil. By using the puddling trough they may have saved a little more gold, but not much more. The *murriya*, however, in the hands of an experienced native is nearly as perfect for "washing off" as the tin dish of the Californian and Australian miner.

The tribes which are mentioned as supplying men commonly employed in gold-mining are the Korumbars, Moplahs, Panniars, Nairs and Tiers. The Korumbars and Moplahs are said to have worked the quartz veins, and there is reason to believe that their systems of excavating the reefs were different, though their treatment of the stone was in all likelihood the same.

Ground-sluicing.

In getting gold by "ground-sluicing" the Korumbars display much ingenuity. One old miner usually directs the operations. Having fixed on a spot where he thinks there is a probability of finding gold he "prospects" the area, using the *murriya* for washing the earth.

On a site being chosen, if it is not actually in the bed of a stream, a supply of water is directed to the spot by a race, and work is commenced. The men excavate the earth with their mamooties, the water all the while flowing over the space in which they are working. One man stands behind the other at such a distance as to permit of his using his mamooty, and in a short time three or four men are laboring knee-deep in water: the large stones are put aside so that finally a wall is formed. The men are usually careful in washing the stones, and they exhibit no little skill in turning every slight advantage to account. The soil is stripped to the bed rock, every crevice is scraped with the mamooties, and at length the resulting heavy material having been concentrated by being raked up against the stream, the old miner steps into the channel with his *murriya* in his hand and fills it with the sand, &c., piling the stuff as high as he can on the dish. A little pool meanwhile having been made he places the wooden vessel with its weight of sand in that and "puddles" the sand, always scrupulously washing and examining the small stones before he throws them away. By tilting the dish and adroitly moving the stuff with one hand as the water flows over it he finally obtains a black, heavy, iron sand, and on this being sufficiently concentrated the vessel is filled with water, a swinging motion is given to it so as to throw the gold into or a little above the hollow in the centre, and then again tilting the *murriya*, he takes water in one hand and allows it to fall through his fingers on to the sand in the lower part of the dish, and thus in

a little time clears the dish of the refuse and at length is able to show the gold almost completely separated from the black sand.

The washing is continued dish after dish until all the material concentrated in the sluice has been treated. The Korumbar's skill in manipulation is very great and he is also patient and painstaking.

When the gold is got together it is put into a leaf, and any black sand in it is washed off.

The operation of washing a dish of stuff usually occupies half-an-hour or more.

The *murriya* is made of hard, heavy wood. It is from eighteen to twenty-two inches in length, sixteen inches in breadth, and from two to three inches or more in depth. There is a projecting pin at one end and a knob at the other. It becomes smooth and black by use and shows the smallest particle of gold quite clearly.

In many parts of the Wynaad District the remains of the walls built by the miners when ground-sluicing, the lines of their races, now almost obliterated, and heaps of rubble extending in some places over many acres, are to be seen; and in the jungles on cutting into the earth on a hill side one finds that the soil has been disturbed. Indeed the evidences of the patient labors of the native miners are so numerous and are found in so many localities that one pauses to consider the length of time which must have elapsed since gold-washing first became an established industry in this part of India. The soil and rubble made to yield its gold in times long past is now again consolidated, covered with herbage, and supporting large jungle trees.

Washing with the *pautty*.

The box used by the natives for washing auriferous earth more resembles a puddling trough than a sluice. The *pautty* is a trough made of wood. It is from six to seven feet in length and one foot or more in breadth. On discovering a spot where there was a sufficient quantity of auriferous earth these boxes were employed; and it would seem from the report of a Committee appointed, under date 14th December 1832, to examine the gold mines in the Zilla of Malabar, that when they visited the mines near Mambat (Beypore river) there were fifty or sixty Moplahs at work.

The Committee state that the *pautties* were placed over a running stream; or water was conveyed to them in races. The boxes were placed in a sloping position. At the lower end small pieces of bamboo were laid across which acted as "riffles." Two men, the Committee state, were required to work one *pautty*. One day they collected the earth and the next day they washed it. The earth was carried to the *pautty* in the *murriya* and the men stirred the earth with their hands, removing the stones, &c., until only heavy sand remained. This residuum was washed in the ordinary way in the *murriya*, and quicksilver was used to collect the gold, the amalgam being afterwards wrapped in a rag and placed between two pieces of burning charcoal until the heat volatilised the mercury and left the gold clean.

The *pautties* were used during the wet season on the higher lands and in the dry season in the beds of the streams.

Working veins.

Throughout South-East Wynaad and at several places in the low country of Malabar the quartz veins have been worked by the natives. The appearance of the workings indicate the following methods of getting out stone:—

(1) Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins (surface workings).
(2) Vertical shafts.
(3) Adits.
(4) Vertical shafts with adits therefrom.
(5) Shafts on the underlie.

Quarrying on the outcrop of the veins was undoubtedly followed in the first instance. Gold was seen in the stone, and blocks were broken in order to procure fragments with gold visible. It is believed that no stone was crushed which did not show gold.

Subsequently vertical shafts were sunk, but by what tribe is not known. Many of them are well formed, always round, and as deep as seventy feet or more. Some are in solid quartz, others in country rock intersected by "leaders" and thin veins of quartz. How the miners could possibly have sunk such

shafts in hard dense quartz with the tools they had is hard to guess. They are plumb and the sides are quite smooth. It is not uncommon to find a number of shafts very close together, not more than a few feet apart. The adits in most cases were evidently constructed long subsequent to the sinking of the vertical shafts; where the latter are found on the summit of a hill they are undercut by adits; and in some places care has been taken to block up the shafts so as to prevent stones and earth falling in on the miners below. It is unreasonable to suppose that several vertical shafts would have been sunk close together after the adit was driven. They could not have served any useful purpose. And the miners who constructed the adits did not generally sink vertical shafts in following the reefs downwards from their adits; they sunk shafts on the underlie or foot-wall, and these are to be seen in various places.

Towards the north-west another system was employed. In mining on the steep slope of a hill a vertical shaft was sunk to the depth of six or eight feet so as to cut the reef, and an adit was driven therefrom. With what object this method was adopted is not known; but it may be supposed that in some situations difficulties were found in protecting an open cutting from the rains. A cutting necessary to get a "face" in the solid rock would present surfaces which would be to some extent affected by the rains; whereas by sinking a shaft (at all times easily protected) the miners were able to penetrate the hill with safety, though the additional labor involved in getting out stone would be great. There are, as already stated, not a few shafts sunk on the underlie in several localities near Devála. The reefs were mined in this manner, it is almost certain, by the same class of miners as made the adits.

It was not unusual for them to penetrate to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, but where the reefs were flat or had a low dip these underlie shafts were only inclined adits, rising where they worked at the casing of the hanging wall and falling again as they followed the foot-wall.

In what manner soever the auriferous quartz was procured the after-treatment was in all cases nearly the same. The quartz broken into small pieces was given to the women to grind. Each woman was provided with a muller or hand-stone, and the fragments of quartz were either ground on a suitable piece of stone *in situ* or on a large flat stone procured for the purpose. The pounded stone was subsequently washed in the *murriya* and the gold got by amalgamation with mercury.

The auriferous stone was sometimes roasted. Whether merely to effect its disintegration more easily and rapidly, or whether from a knowledge that the pyrites in it were auriferous, has not been quite satisfactorily ascertained.

It is probable, however, that some of the miners knew that the pyrites contained gold though it was not visible to the eye, and that by roasting the mineral they would get it. In one locality it was usual for the miners to procure blocks of pyrites, divide them, and take the pieces to their homes for treatment.

In breaking up blocks of quartz too on the outcrops of the reefs, it is said that they used fire. In one place, according to information given to me, the trees of the jungle were felled, the timber piled in heaps on the quartz and there burnt, and on the outcrop of one reef an excavation in the solid rock was found which appeared to have been constructed for and used as a kiln.

Where the quartz miners have labored there are to be seen usually large heaps of broken quartz, the pieces rejected, because they did not show gold; and on the outcrops of the reefs are found the smooth hollows in the rocks worn by long hand-grinding, while in the jungles, the flat stones and mullers, covered with moss, are occasionally met with.

It may be interesting to remark that these flat stones and mullers are very similar in form to those used by the Australian natives for grinding seeds, &c.

The miners who worked in the adits seem to have had more knowledge of mining and of the modes of occurrence of gold than those who formerly got out quartz by sinking vertical shafts. The former followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so, sometimes taking out the foot-wall and "casing" and sometimes the hanging wall.

The Korumbars, skilful as they are, have no knowledge of the manner in which the gold has been distributed. They are acquainted with the "run"

of the reefs and show great intelligence in selecting spots likely to yield gold, but they do not believe that the gold in the soils has been derived from the disintegration of the reefs. They say that it is found in some places in the reefs, in other places in the soils, but that its occurrence in the latter is in no manner connected with the former.

There is no record of any large pieces of gold having been found in the Wynaad. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is mentioned that one fragment was got within the last few years which weighed over seven pennyweights, but some quartz was mixed with it. Other pieces, weighing respectively 11 grains and 21·9 grains, are named as having been washed out of the soil near Devála and Glenrock. The natives have made many statements and have some curious traditions respecting the finding of nuggets of gold in former times.*

Number of native miners employed.

Even in those gold-mining countries where there is a very complete system of registration of "claims," and efficient machinery for collecting statistics relating to the number of miners employed, the mechanical appliances in use, and the yield of gold, few returns are regarded as more than approximations.

If extensive mining operations were carried on by the natives in Southern India, it would be impossible to arrive at any results, except by making rough calculations of the probable average yield per man per diem based on such information as might be afforded by the miners and the purchasers of the gold in any given area; and it is not surprising therefore that the Committee appointed to make investigations in the Province of Malabar in 1832 write with much caution when dealing with the statistics afforded by the shroffs, cultivators, and others examined by them.

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* When at Devála I was told that a lump of gold weighing about 9 lbs. had been unearthed a long time ago in a valley not far from the bazaar. Again, when at Sullumilai, "Kooty" Maistry informed me that a piece of gold as large as his hand had been found in the Pandi river on the way to Paria Shola, and that the largest piece he, "Kooty," had ever washed out was worth Rs. 25. He added that on the slope of the Needle Rock range towards Devála a nugget of gold was found in his grandfather's time which was as large as two hands could compass, and that it was taken away by the Adagherry of Nelliallum. At the same time when talking with Kooty Maistry it was stated by some of the men that one "Koolamby," a Pannier who was employed in cutting the district road near the Monarch Reef, found a piece of gold of some weight. Mr. Minchin corroborated the statement of Kooty Maistry, when he said that it proved of sufficient value to support Koolamby for three years. Kooty Maistry was inclined to be communicative. He told me that the old workings about Devála were made by people called Bordah, very small people who alone could have made the small adits and holes we see. Kooty said he had found their implements, small things between mamooties and pickaxes, so small as to show that only small men could have used them. On the other hand, Korumbar Carlah declared that the miners in ancient times were very large men, and he inquired how the large stones could have been moved if the miners themselves had not been large? Kooty rejoined how could large men enter the small holes we see? This discussion was not without interest.

Subsequently I received an account of mining operations on the Pandi river below the Peria Shola crossing. There, they say, a party of forty or more natives sank down to the bed rock through the overlying strata (on or nigh the bed of the stream) making coffer-dams, using, in constructing them, fascines filled with clay, and on penetrating to some depth, after working for four or six months, finally reached a layer of gold one inch in thickness! It appears, however, that they seldom touched this layer. Floods, too, often carried away their dams. Their statements may perhaps be more reliable than their traditions. All the natives in the neighbourhood of Devála firmly believe in the following story, and it is given as nearly as a translation of their words can convey their meaning:—

"Two hundred years ago there was a larger population in this country. The Veddah Rajah lived in this place. He had a fortress at the Manera Kotta and one at the Tom Tom Hill; the Devála Kotta is the sacred place. This Rajah collected much gold; all the holes and caves in the country were dug by his people in getting gold.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah, who lived in the low country, wanted his gold and came up the ghâts with all his soldiers to take it away. The Veddah people were not soldiers; they dug in the ground. When the Veddah Rajah heard that the Kurumbranád Rajah was coming up he put all his gold into large copper pots and threw it into the tanks below his forts. There is much gold buried in these tanks both at Manera Kotta and at the Shuli Kolam.

"The Kurumbranád Rajah killed all the Veddah people. A few ran away and are still in Mysore and in the Nilambúr Forests. The Kurumbranád Rajah gave the country to the Numboly Kotta Vanavaar and his descendants. About eighty years ago the Vanavaar tried to get the gold from the Shuli Kolum; he made great poojah; all the people were feasted three days; a great tamasha was made.

"Then the Rajah got elephants and chains, and the chains were fastened to the great copper pot at the bottom of the tank. The elephants were beaten, all the people screamed and cried, the priests prayed, and the top of the great pot appeared above the water. Then suddenly two chains slipped, the great pot rolled back into the water, and nothing was left, but the copper cover. A fearful storm of wind and rain commenced, the people fled to their homes, and on that night the Vanavaar's son and most of the people engaged in this business died.

"The copper cover was for a long time kept at the Devála Kotta and was afterwards removed to the Numboly Kotta Temple, where it has been seen by many of us. But no one will now go near this Shuli Kolum, and whoever attempts to recover this gold will surely be killed."

The above legend may or may not have some solid foundation, but it is certain that one of the most acute and farsighted men in the Wynaad believes in it so far as to have made such an offer to the Nilambur Rajah for the right to search for the hidden gold as to prove that he was thoroughly in earnest. The offer was refused. I have seen the so-called tank. It is a deep water-hole in a swamp, covered thickly with screw-pines.

The Committee state that the best informed persons who gave evidence before them estimated that not more than 1,000 persons were engaged in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar. Most of these, it was added, were married, and it was assumed that probably between 4,000 and 5,000 people derived a portion of their means of subsistence from the produce of the mines.

The miners were not employed during the whole year in searching for gold: they followed this pursuit only during those periods when the weather interfered with the carrying on of agricultural operations; and it is said that there was no instance known of any persons giving up other occupations for the purpose of devoting their time exclusively to gold-mining.

It is impossible now to ascertain whether any large number of persons continued to employ themselves in mining in Malabar between the years 1832 and 1842. In the year last named the planting of coffee was commenced in the Nílgiris;—and its cultivation subsequently was rapidly extended. In 1854 a large extent of land was cleared in South-East Wynaad for plantations, and it may be assumed that the miners as well as others were attracted to the plantations by the wages offered by the planters. Labor was in some way withdrawn from the miners. In 1857, according to information furnished by Mr. Alexander Wright, there were less than four hundred persons working the mines at Yellem-Bullay, Devála, and Karambaut.

What number was employed near Nilambúr at that time is not known. It is almost certain that the working of the mines by the natives in South-East Wynaad practically ceased with the extension of the coffee plantations in 1862—65. At the present time, as far as can be ascertained, there are no mining operations carried on by the Korumbars, Moplahs, or other tribes in this area.

In other parts of India, however, a considerable number are still employed in washing the auriferous earths and the beds of the streams and in breaking up quartz, using the same methods and appliances as those described elsewhere.

Earnings of the native miners.

The information collected by Lieutenant Nicolson respecting the earnings of the miners at the time when he was exploring the Nílgiris and the country adjacent does not accord with that obtained by the Committee which subsequently took evidence on this question.

Lieutenant Nicolson states in his letters to the Government that at the mines near Nilambúr the yields varied from the weight of one-third of a gold fanam to the weight of ten gold fanams* per man per diem, and that at a hill named Combala Mallay (one of the Chulu Mallay range) the average yield was about one gold fanam's weight per man per diem.

In his evidence, when he was examined by the Committee, he stated that the average earnings from the *best* shafts with the methods of working then in vogue were about the weight of a gold fanam per man per diem.

The Committee in their report to the Government assumed as the average produce of each man's labor per diem one-third of a gold fanam's weight, and on this their calculations of the total produce of gold in Malabar is based.

One witness examined by the Committee gave, as what the miners would consider a fair remuneration, half an old gold fanam (two annas) each per diem adding that the miners got generally less than this.

Another witness thought a quarter of a fanam's weight was the average.

A sheristadar, Principal Collector's Cutcherry, Calicut, gave as the average produce from actual inspection four barleycorns per man a day.

Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, could not ascertain that either by washing the soils or crushing the quartz the miners ever got gold, except in very rare instances, in larger quantities than would pay the average day's work of each man, or from two to three annas' worth of gold (*letter, dated Madras, 11th March 1875*).

* The average weight of the new gold fanam is 6 grains nearly, and 80 may be reckoned to the ounce troy the average mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-8-11.

The average weight of the old gold fanam is about 5·79 grains and the mint value of 100 pieces is Rs. 24-7-3—*Report of Committee, 14th December 1832.*

The star pagoda of gold was 19¾ carats fine, and, intrinsically, worth 7*s.* 5¼*d.* weight, equal to 52¼ grains troy.

Twelve barleycorns are equal to one fanam's weight.

Mr. Lindon, in a report dated October 1876, states that "a laborer, working on his own account, can raise, crush and wash about 16 lbs. of reef-stuff per day. In order, therefore, to give him a day's wages of four annas (say three grains of gold) the (say) 16 lbs. treated must yield *him* at the rate of about one ounce of gold per ton, and contain actually, nearly, if not quite two ounces of gold per ton of stone." In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is estimated that less than 15 pennyweights of gold to the ton would not have found the workers in food, as it takes a man the whole day of ten hours to pulverize 12 lbs. of stone.

From these different and somewhat conflicting statements it is not easy to arrive at a result which would have a value in any attempt to estimate the quantity of gold procurable by the native miners either from a given weight of earth or vein-quartz, but there is some information available.

The Committee above referred to had some test-washings made during their stay at Nilambúr, and they found that "two maunds or 66 pounds of the earth from the upper stratum of the Mambaat mine being washed produced a quarter of a barleycorn, value one-hundredth part of a rupee; touch reported by the Company's gumastah 9¼; time occupied in washing 20 minutes. 'Two maunds of the lower stratum produced a still smaller quantity * * * * * * * * * The same quantity of the red earth from Coopul produced one grain; time occupied in washing alone 50 minutes."

The first washing shows that the proportion of gold in the soil was equal to 4·24 grains per ton; and the last gave at the rate of 33·93 grains per ton. Now in Australia the results of actual mining operations by hydraulic or jet-sluicing prove that a yield of ·800 grains per ton will cover expenses, even where hired labor is employed and the water is paid for.

In Colonel Sankey's report on the Coliban and Geelong schemes of water-supply (Victoria, Australia) there is, in addition to the principal matter of it, much valuable and interesting information on the subject of sluicing auriferous soils. He estimated the quantities of water required to reduce a cubic yard of soils of different characters as follows:—

	Gallons.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10,000
2. Medium	5,000
3. Easily worked	2,000

The nearest approximation to the average quantity of soil which each man can sluice in a day he gives as follows:—

	Per diem. C. yards.
1. Stiff clayey soil	10
2. Medium	20
3. Easily worked	35

These averages were ascertained, by direct experiment, to be as nearly as possible correct.

At Blackwood it was proved that, in sluicing medium soil from 10 to 12 feet in depth, one grain of gold per cubic yard would return ordinary wages.

As the soils on the slopes of the hills throughout the area occupied by gneissoid rocks in Southern India are not difficult to wash, and would come under the head of "easily worked" in Colonel Sankey's classification, it is possible that sluicing on a large scale may in some localities become a profitable pursuit.

It is true that the soils in the Wynaad are nowhere very thick, but a modification of the arrangements adopted in Australia in sluicing would admit of large quantities of earth being treated with but a moderate supply of water.

Assuming that the proportion of gold in the soil was no more than the lowest named by the Committee, a man could earn in such a place as Mambaat at least twenty shillings per diem by sluicing on the large scale.

The imperfect means employed by the miners in washing the earth, when the Committee witnessed the tests, leaves room for doubt as to whether they recovered more than a percentage of the gold in the quantities of soil they treated; and instead of the results being discouraging as suggested by the Committee (gold-mining as an industry being then in its earliest stage), they are

such as to lead to favorable conclusions, both as to the value of the soils and the reefs.

Assuming that each miner got no more than the quantity named by the Committee and Mr. King, his earnings for the whole year, allowing twenty-four working days to the month, would amount to 24 pennyweights of gold only.

When the gold fields of Victoria were first "rushed" by miners the average earnings per man per annum were equal to 65 ounces of gold; afterwards, as the shallow diggings became exhausted, the yields decreased; and at the present time the average earnings of quartz and alluvial miners vary from 16 oz. to 26 oz. per man per annum.

What the average yield of gold from the richest earths was when the gold fields of Southern India were first opened cannot be conjectured. It may be believed that all the streams and slopes where the richer earths had accumulated and all the outcrops of quartz where gold was visible to the eye were eagerly attacked by the natives; and that at all times since the discovery of gold was made it has been the endeavour of the miners to find the most productive patches. Except as regards deep mining in the reefs which the natives could not undertake, the gold fields of Southern India may be looked upon, like those of many districts in Australia and California, as practically exhausted as far as it has been possible to exhaust them by the native system of working. Any comparison therefore between what the native miners earned in 1832 or since and the earnings of the miners of Australia formerly or at the present time can have no value in measuring the auriferous resources of Malabar.

When the miners commenced to work the fields in Australia and California they found numerous shallow deposits in gullies and "flats" where the gold derived from the disintegration of a great vertical extent of auriferous quartz veins was stored at depths varying from one or two feet to thirty feet or more; sheets of lava in many parts sealed up and conserved old stream-beds also rich in gold, and these as well as the earths on the slopes of the hills were easily worked. In Malabar there are no recent formations similar in character to those which were so productive in the countries named. It would be altogether unreasonable to compare the produce of the miners here with that now obtained by miners in Victoria. The native miner has a *mamooty*, *a murriya* or a *pautty*, worth altogether perhaps one rupee: the Victorian miners have machinery valued at £2,000,000, that is to say, they have appliances of the value for each man of £45. And this does not represent the enormous difference in their modes of labor. The Australian miners have extraordinary energy, great skill in using their appliances, and, above all, organization. They labor for the most part under the most excellent management and the most active superintendence. A native, it is said, can crush from 12 lbs. to 16 lbs. weight of quartz per diem: one heavy stamp-head in Australia will do as much work as 500 natives; and at present there are more than 6,000 stamp-heads in one colony alone.

It is well to remember, too, that a well-trained European miner will do as much ordinary work as five or six natives. With a good pick a practised mine would probably excavate more earth or rock in one hour than a native would do in five or six hours with a mamooty.

The only way in which the relative value of the gold fields could be tested would be to set a party of natives at work on an abandoned gold field in Australia or California restricting them to their ordinary modes of mining. It is doubtful whether they would earn one anna a day. Perhaps one pie would be nearer the mark.

Taxes paid by native miners.

The taxes paid by the native miners may fairly be considered in connection with the amount of their earnings as estimated by different persons at different times. The Committee previously mentioned reported as follows:—

"In an extract of a paper, dated 9th January 1829, by Mr. Sheffield * * * * it is stated that in 1801 the gold dust in the Ernád country was farmed for Rs. 1,408-8-0. He mentions also that at the time of writing (1829) the privilege of gathering gold was farmed out above the ghâts for the sum of Madras Rs. 1,250, and below the ghâts in Ernád for Rs. 937-15-4, making a total of Rs. 2,187-15-4. Since 1803 a tax of Rs. 33 a year each has been levied on a certain number of *pauttics* or troughs employed in washing for gold. At present (1832) this

amounts in Ernád to Rs. 839, which is a falling off of Rs. 569 a year since 1801, and in Wynaad to Rs. 1,260. Besides this, the privilege of collecting gold in Caraloondy has within the last two or three years been farmed for Rs. 108, which makes the whole amount now received by way of tax upon gold paid to the Company Rs. 2,207."

It is said that there were 1,000 persons employed in gold-mining in the whole Province of Malabar; and, assuming that the average yield per man was that estimated by the Committee, the taxes amounted to 5 per cent. on the produce, relatively a very heavy impost.

When the taxes paid directly by the gold miners in Victoria (1853) amounted to the large sum of £720,864, the proportion was no more than $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the gold raised. At the present time the taxes, rents, &c., paid directly by the gold miners in that colony amount to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.*

For each *pautty* a tax of Rs. 33 was paid, and consequently, if the two men employed to work it earned no more than the average, there must have remained to them as wages only 1 anna 7 pies each per diem. Allowing that they worked throughout the year this tax would amount to over 36 per cent. on the produce, and if they worked for only five months in the year it would nearly equal their whole earnings. These are fair deductions from the statements made in the report of the Committee and from the evidence given before them. The aspect of the case which I have presented never seems to have been considered by the Committee or they would have made further investigations. I have made inquiries and ascertained that the mode of collecting the tax was very different from that which was stated to the Committee. The native officer was accustomed to require the Rajah or his officers to state what number of pautties there were at work. A return was made perhaps of eight or ten when in fact there were one hundred or more at work. The principal native witness who appeared before the Committee neglected to mention this as the rule observed in transacting business in connection with the collection of revenue.

Auriferous reefs and native workings near Devála.

In the descriptions of the auriferous reefs which follow it will be observed that in those places where there are enormous bodies of quartz exposed at the surface the old native workings are extensive. The most striking examples of this rather remarkable occurrence of what must have been highly auriferous quartz, where the reefs exhibit their greatest thickness, are to be found at Parcherry Hill, the Skull Reef near the Alpha Works, the reefs on the Sandhurst, Elizabeth and Strathearn Estates, and at Karambaut. Though the natives worked the leaders in many localities, they found it evidently more profitable to break out quartz in such places as those mentioned; and it is highly encouraging, as regards the future mining prospects of the district, to find that the reefs of the Wynaad do not, as in most other countries, become poorer as they increase in thickness.

It would be wrong to infer from this that the thickest reefs are invariably the richest in gold: the facts adduced admit of no other conclusion than this, that the miner need not be discouraged when in following a vein he finds it enlarging. It has been often noted by those working quartz reefs in Australia that the absolute amount of gold per foot downwards does not decrease, but that where the reef thickens the gold is distributed generally through the stone and a larger proportion of stone has to be crushed to obtain the same amount of gold as in those parts where the reef was thinner. It would appear that this rule does not apply to the reefs in this country, but, until the veins have been opened throughout a considerable length and to some depth, no certainty on this point can be arrived at.

It has been considered advisable to use great caution in suggesting the probable connection of the outcrops of quartz as they appear at the surface—in laying down hypothetical lines so as to connect one outcrop with another. The direction of the lines of reefs may from the surface indications be guessed at; it can be ascertained in no other manner than by extensive explorations; and the facts mentioned in other parts of this report justify hesitation in laying down, as absolutely beyond question, any line of reef in the Wynaad.

At Sandhurst in Victoria, notwithstanding that the lines of reefs have been largely mined and carefully mapped, their strike at a small distance from the

* While the rents and taxes paid *directly* by the miners of Victoria are low, it is right to state that under the system of "protection to native industry" they are very heavily burdened.

workings either on the north or on the south is usually conjectural only, and in other localities in the same colony the miners have found it impossible to determine the course of the veins.

In the *Mineral Statistics* of Victoria it is stated in a note that the returns relating to the number of "distinct" quartz reefs which have been proved to be auriferous cannot be strictly correct, as parts of the same reef in some localities are held to be distinct reefs and named accordingly; and again as the reefs are further explored it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are not really distinct. In the Wynaad the difficulties in the way of determining even approximately the strike of the reefs is, it is scarcely necessary to say, far greater than in Victoria.

There is no information to be obtained as to the depth of the water-level in the rocks of the Wynaad, but it may be assumed from the character of the climate that water in most places will be reached at no great depth from the surface. This would be embarrassing and cause great cost in prosecuting mining operations if it were necessary to sink vertical shafts. As horizontal shafts will in nearly all cases be driven to cut the reefs, the depth of the water-level is of no great importance, except as affecting the minerals associated with the quartz and gold. Above the water-level the proportion of iron pyrites and other sulphides is smaller than below it.

The results of the treatment of the samples from many of the reefs will be regarded as discouraging by those who have not given much attention to quartz mining. It should be remembered, however, that in the greater number of cases the stone was broken from outcropping blocks, and it is a matter for surprise that so large a number should have proved to be auriferous and that so many should have yielded well. Enough has been done to prove that the area shown on the maps is one which must ultimately attract capital and that several localities will hereafter be the scene of successful mining enterprises.

It is not unlikely however that the first attempts will fail. Speculative undertakings having for their object the making of money by buying and selling shares are commenced invariably by appointing Secretaries and Managers at high salaries and the printing of a prospectus. This is followed by the erection of costly and not seldom wholly unsuitable machinery; no attempts are made to open the mine; and then, after futile endeavours to obtain gold, and a waste of capital, it is pronounced and believed that gold mining on a large scale will never prove remunerative.

It is probable that this story will be repeated again and again, here as in other gold-mining countries, until some one of the mines is opened by experienced persons who desire to secure profits not by dealing in shares but by mining.

Needle Rock.

Within the boundaries of the Needle Rock Estate there are quartz veins and alluvial workings.

The rocks throughout the central, northern and north-eastern parts, consist of quartz, hornblende and magnetic iron with granular quartz rock in places. South of the bungalow there are numerous scattered blocks of weathered rock, exhibiting somewhat irregular rhombohedral and prismoidal forms. Where decomposed these enclose reniform and laminated limonite and hæmatite derived from the decomposition of magnetic iron. At Dawson's Diggings the direction of the foliation of the rock which is composed of quartz, felspar and magnetic iron, is nearly east and west; but there is a well-marked system of joints, like strike-joints, the direction of which is N. 20° E. and the dip E. 20° S. at 40°. There are other joints transverse to the latter and the foliation.

South-east of Dawson's Diggings the rock appears as if not much altered; it is in thin laminæ, and these are disposed in lines striking N. 55° W. and nearly vertical.

There are five separate outcrops of quartz at Needle Rock, the most important of which are the Buckingham Reef extending from the north-western angle of the estate south-eastwards for thirty-six chains or more, and the Chandos Reef which is seen about twenty-five chains southerly from the bungalow. The Buckingham Reef may be a continuation of the Monarch Reef and that which is found at the Dingley Dell Bungalow.

The Chandos Reef is nearly sixteen chains to the east of the line just mentioned; the outcrop is at an altitude of 3,361 feet or 261 feet below the Buckingham. The quartz of the latter has a good deal of micaceous iron intermixed with it.

Both the reefs are strong and apparently persistent. No gold was seen in the stone which was broken out when prospecting; but Mr. C. R. Dawson exhibited specimens of quartz with gold visible from the outcrop on the southern boundary of the estate, which perhaps is a prolongation of either the Buckingham Reef or the Chandos Reef.

The character of the stone may be judged however from the gold found in the soil. Having been informed that rough gold had been washed out from shallow workings marked "Dawson's Diggings" on the map, and having inspected some of it, it was decided to continue the ground-sluicing operations which had been commenced by the Korumbars and also to wash by box-sluicing.

The Korumbars made an excavation forty-five feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and two feet and a quarter in depth. They dug down to the bed-rock which everywhere is uneven. A ditch was cut for a length of thirty chains for conveying water to the working; and I frequently observed the native method of washing. It was obvious that the coarse gold might be concealed in the crevices of the bed-rock, and escape the eyes of the Korumbars who searched for the larger pieces; and it was equally clear that some of the fine gold would be carried away beyond the end of the sluice. Some of the earth ("taiiings") carried down by the water was washed by Mr. Thomas Laing, and he found gold in it. Still the yield obtained by the natives was sufficient to prove the value of the reefs from which it had been derived: the average was 1·18 grs. of gold per cubic yard.

Other experiments with the box-sluice were satisfactory; several small pieces of gold were got as well as fine gold; and there is little doubt hydraulic sluicing combined with a modified form of the box-sluice would at this place yield returns sufficient to give good wages to the natives.

Gold was found in the soil by sluicing and washing in other parts of this area.

The gold workings at Needle Rock were visited by His Grace the Governor on the 1st November 1878, when sluicing operations were going on; and gold was obtained by the Korumbars with their ground-sluice and by Mr. Thomas Laing with the box-sluice.

There is a good supply of water in this locality during the monsoon, but, if the reefs be mined, it will probably be found economical to use steam to drive the stamps.

From the appearance of the soil in all places where it was excavated it was apparent that it had been moved; indeed there is reason to believe that the hill sides in times long past were sluiced after the fashion now practised by the Korumbars, and that the superficial deposits have nearly everywhere been robbed of their gold.

It was near Dawson's Diggings that the stone and muller used for pounding quartz were found.

Dingley Dell.

The main outcrop of quartz at Dingley Dell is found close under the bungalow where large masses of stone appear at the front and back of the house. In an excavation close to the outcrop the reef is of great thickness, perhaps twenty feet or more; its strike is N. 25° W. nearly; and it dips eastward at an angle of 30°. The dip however is not regular. The quartz is laminated (the laminæ are rather thick); there is some of it jasperoid, in other places it is white; and there is much ferruginous quartz with white iron pyrites in nests. No gold was visible in the stone. It is said that rather heavy gold has been found in the soil not far from the reef.

About sixteen chains west of the bungalow there is another reef, which is probably merely a prolongation of that which is seen on the bandy-road about seventeen chains west of the western boundary of Needle Rock. If this be so, the strike would be N. 30° W.

Eastward of and a short distance beyond the boundaries of the Dingley Dell Estate the Korumbars say that there are native workings.

Mr. J. W. Ryan forwarded two baskets full of rather ferruginous quartz and earth from Dingley Dell, and portions were tested—the yields being 2 dwts. 8·4 grs. per ton, and 1 dwt. 19·8 grs. per ton. The samples were from depths of 3 feet and 5 feet respectively, and necessarily are no fair indications of the value of the quartz.

Trevelyan.

The outcrops of quartz on the Trevelyan Estate are most probably connected, as hereafter stated, with the reef which appears near the Provident Bungalow.

The reef proper comes to the surface about twenty-seven chains north-easterly of the bungalow, and along the line of reef south-easterly for some distance there are several old shafts. Between these and the bungalow there is a pretty strong leader, which was cut when the Korumbars were ground-sluicing. Quartz with gold was found by Mr. J. Hodgson Williams in the trench and shown to me.

In three other places, as shown on the map, Korumbars employed occasionally by Mr. Williams, and for a short time by me, got gold by ground-sluicing.

About five chains south-easterly from the bungalow rather coarse gold as well as fine gold was washed out of the stones and earth lying on the slope of the hill, and about twelve chains from the house the debris and detritus forming the banks and bed of a small stream yielded well.

Mr. Williams was active in prospecting with the aid of Korumbar miners, who worked under the direction of an old Korumbar miner named "Matha," and thus the occurrence of gold over a large area has been proved.

Mining operations could be conducted in this locality at no very great expense.

Provident.

On the Provident Estate at an altitude of 3,621 feet, and very near the bungalow, a quartz reef comes to the surface, which is no doubt the south-eastern extension of a reef which appears in the Trevelyan Estate. Mr. J. W. Ryan and Mr. J. H. Williams state that they saw gold which was found here when a hole was being sunk for a post.

Strathearn and Maryland.

On the extreme northern boundary of the Strathearn Estate, and beyond the boundary, there are native workings extending over an area of five or six acres. The reef is seen exposed on the northern face of the steep slope overlooking a paddy flat. At one spot its direction is north 27° west nearly; but following the several outcrops south-easterly the strike appears to be nearly north 20° west—south 20° east.

About six chains southerly from the bandy-road there are old workings, and twenty chains south-easterly from the latter the reef again appears in the midst of small pits and excavations. Outcrops are found near the Strathearn Bungalow, as shown on the maps, and the flat low land, west of the pulping house, has been worked by the natives.

The main reef shows strongly all along the outcrops, and it may be an extension of the reef which is seen at the surface at the Hamslade Bungalow. If this supposition be correct, the longitudinal extent is two miles and twenty chains and the strike north 18° 30′ west.

Mr. W. King is of opinion that the Strathearn Reef is a prolongation of the Skull Reef, and it is easy to trace outcrops all the way from the edge of the ghât to the northern extremity of the Strathearn Estate, but it is not so easy to determine whether or not they are connected. Supposing Mr. King's view to be sustained the strike of this line of reef would be north 28° west.

Mr. Lindon in a printed report, dated October 1876, expresses the opinion that the Strathearn is an extension of the Hamsluck Reef (also traceable all the way by outcrops of quartz), and its direction in that case would be north 14° west.

As regards the outcrop overlooking the paddy flat, there are, from the formation of the ground, great facilities for mining and crushing the quartz.

There is a stream of water at the foot of the hill, and water could be stored at no great expense. It is at this point that operations might be undertaken with the best prospects of success.

The thickness of the vein is considerable, but until it is opened up, its real dimensions and true character will not be known.

There is a great quantity of broken quartz on the spot, showing that the natives must have found gold in sufficient quantities to remunerate them.

The yield of one sample of quartz taken from this reef was at the rate of 4 dwts. 21·8 grs. per ton; and another parcel gave 5 dwts. 19·77 grs. per ton.

Thirty-six chains north-easterly from the Maryland Bungalow a reef has been cut in making a road near the summit of the ridge, and in washing the soil and quartz gold was found in small quantities. At a lower level there are masses of quartz indicating the occurrence of a thick reef, which may perhaps pass through Poothacotah (where the natives say there are old workings in the thick jungles), and thence to the vein on the ridge overlooking Sheardale.

On the road from Richmond to Strathcarn (see map) a vein, which seems to be a leader, is exposed for a length of about eight feet. Its direction was found to be N. 10° E.—S. 10° W., and the thickness two feet and-a-half. The rocks in the immediate vicinity strike N. 30° E. and N. 40° E. in the direction of the foliation, and main joints run nearly north and south (almost vertical).

Richmond.

There is one reef on the Richmond Estate which crops out about forty chains east of the bungalow. Its direction is north 15° west for a very short distance; but it is not improbable that it is a prolongation of the reef which is found in the Sheardale Estate. The dip and thickness could not be ascertained. The blocks of quartz near it, however, indicate that it is a strong vein. It has been named the "Richmond" Reef. There is a shallow pit near the outcrop, but it does not appear that the ground at this place has been largely worked by the natives.

North-eastward of the reef, and on the western side of the bandy-road there are native workings extending for a length of half a mile, consisting mostly of shallow pits.

These are old workings. Trees and shrubs are growing in and near the pits.

Information respecting the rocks within the boundaries of this estate is given on the map.

Elizabeth.

On the Elizabeth Estate the outcrops of quartz are numerous, and large blocks of quartz cover the north-western face of the high ridge which extends south-westerly and north-easterly.

Dawson's Reef, which is at an altitude of 3,591 feet, is perhaps no more than a series of strong leaders from the main reef similar to those which have been cut in making the road on the south-east. Here there is a long adit which could not be followed to its furthest extent as the roof had fallen in. For a distance of thirteen feet the inclination is at an angle of 30° to 35° and thence at a less inclination. The quartz was found to be full of pyrites, and gold was visible in some of the pieces. In places the quartz was "mice-eaten;" numerous cubes of pyrites partially decomposed and coated with limonite were seen; and some agatised quartz of lenticular form was implanted in the ordinary white or ferruginous quartz of the veins.

Thirteen chains south of the Korumbar village there is a large outcrop of quartz named the Elizabeth Reef; and the main reef appears again on the north-western face of the hill where it can be followed into the Sandhurst Estate. In looking at the lines on the map allowance must be made for the difference of heights and then the run of the reef can be followed. Over an area of nearly fifty acres, all within the boundaries of the Elizabeth Estate, the ground has been worked by the natives, and it was only when Mr. C. R. Dawson caused the jungle to be cleared that the extent of these old mines and the character of the mining operations were ascertained. Many of the shafts are similar to those at Glenrock; they are vertical for a depth of six or eight feet and thence level or inclined. There are, besides the shafts, numerous large excavations, and there is scarcely a square foot of ground that has not been turned over.

It is said that the natives used to fell the trees and make large fires on the blocks of stone in order to facilitate the work of breaking up the quartz.

South of the Korumbar village of Neru-muttum (literally—"water-level") there is a swamp at a considerable elevation; and water was conveyed by a channel to the point on the map marked "aqueduct." Here there are the remains of the old embankments on both sides of the gully, and the natives must have made a flume and supported it by a framework of the height of twenty-one feet. The flume was probably constructed of bamboos or hollowed trees. Beyond the aqueduct the water was taken to the face of the hill, no doubt in channels varying in height. The race or channel amidst the old

workings which is at the present time most conspicuous and most easily traced is about fifteen chains in length, and at its extremity is twenty-five feet below the level of the flume.

There are numerous smaller channels leading into this cut apparently as catch-water drains.

On going over this ground the stranger is amazed at the great extent of the workings, and, if a miner, is astonished too when he observes the skill displayed by the natives as shown in the now crumbling remains of their earth-works and channels and walls.

Mr. Thomas Laing carefully prospected a portion of the area here referred to, and he found gold both in the worked-out soils on the north-western face of the hill and also near the aqueduct.

The rocks here are nearly of the same character as those occurring on the east and south-east. At A on map they are highly talcose, decomposing into a soapy clay. The direction of the foliation is nearly east and west (vertical); the main joints are well marked and are nearly at right angles to the foliation, and the dip is east at from 50° to 60°.

The weathering here is much like that of granite—hard cores of rock surrounded by concentric layers in various stages of decay.

I was not able to measure the thickness of the main reef or the principal "leaders" in this area, but the huge blocks of quartz which cap the hills and lie on the slopes and the longitudinal extent throughout which the reef and "leaders" can be traced are evidences of their strength and persistence.

The formation of the ground could not well be more favorable for carrying on mining works at a small expense, and even if steam had to be used for driving the crushing machinery the costs of extraction and crushing could not be large. Timber could be obtained suitable both for supports in the mines and for fuel; and I have no hesitation in stating that when the resources of this area are ascertained by miners competent to form an opinion and with capital sufficient to fairly test the ground, it will become once more under different conditions a centre of mining operations.

Downham.

On the map of the Downham Estate a reef is shown west of the bandy-road which leads to Devála. The site is marked by huge blocks of quartz mostly more or less ferruginous; and on the slope of the hill towards the swamp there are native workings. An adit driven at a level a little above the bandy-road would prove this reef at small cost.

Mr. Thomas Laing found gold in the soil near the edge of the swamp which lies south of the Korumbar village.

The yields of gold per ton from the reefs on the Richmond, Elizabeth and Downham Estates are given in Appendix II.

Harewood and Kintail.

The most important and the most interesting native workings on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are those which are found near the summit of the high hill north of the Harewood Bungalow. Here there are three vertical shafts from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and these are undercut by an adit the mouth of which has fallen away. At the entrance to the adit a mass of quartz *in situ* is exposed. Its direction as well as could be ascertained is north 20° west and at one point the dip is westerly. The country rock (gneissoid) is penetrated throughout by thin veins of white quartz varying from one-eighth of an inch to six inches in thickness. There are also both in the quartz and in the rock nests and veins of limonite and hæmatite, the latter in places stalactitic. Some of the quartz is slightly opaline and bluish in color.

The adit is about 126 feet in length, and very irregular in slope and direction. A few feet from the mouth there is a drive to the left from which a blind shaft has been sunk either on the underlie or for the purpose of following the "leaders" of quartz. Following the main adit onwards it was found that a similar system of working had been pursued. A careful examination showed that not unsuccessful attempts had been made to support the roof, the rock being left in some places; and in another, a pillar had been built. The adit was made after the shafts had been sunk and at such a level as to undercut them.

The ground has moved considerably since the mining operations were carried on; in some places there are long, narrow spaces left by the slipping away of the rock; much soil has been washed into the shafts and adit, and the changes thus effected, more particularly by the partial landslip, make it somewhat difficult at this time to ascertain exactly what was done by the miners. These old mines are situated on a very steep slope of the hill; there is no water near and it may be conjectured that the quartz was carried into the valley and treated after the methods of the natives. Though a careful search was made no broken quartz such as generally marks the site of other native workings was seen near the spot. Perhaps the debris may have been carried away by the rains. Where the veins are thickest the quartz is coarsely laminated and iron pyrites are scattered through it, while in other parts there are nests and cavities nearly wholly filled with peroxide and protoxide of iron. Three samples of stone were tested—one showed no gold, one gave at the rate of 1 dwt. 19·68 grs. per ton, and the amalgam of the last was lost.

Another sample yielded at the rate of 2 dwts. 4·41 grs. per ton.

This reef could be properly tested by a short adit. Sixteen chains east of the Harewood Bungalow there is an outcrop of a reef, and it again appears on a hill thirteen chains to the south-eastward, where there are a few shallow pits and a large excavation.

There is vein quartz near the cattle shed (see map) and thin veins of quartz about six chains north-easterly where the soil has been washed.

A large vein, but irregular and with a low dip, appears on a high ridge overlooking Sheardale. Where strongest it shows about five feet of quartz. The same vein is found almost on the boundary between Sheardale and Harewood, and on washing the soil and detritus at this spot gold was got in small quantities. It was reef gold, not water-worn. The soil had evidently been washed by the natives.

On the eastern side of the road from the Dhoby village southwards there are native workings extending for a length of seventeen chains or more.

About seventy chains eastward (100°) from the Roman Catholic Church a reef comes to the surface on the slope of a hill. It is probably a continuation of one east of the Alpha Bungalow. It bears N. 24° W. from the Etucull Reef and N. 15° W. from the Cavern Reef.

A small shallow pit was sunk here, and Mr. Thomas Laing carefully tested the soil by washing, but no gold was obtained. There are no native workings to be seen near the spot.

The rocks on the Harewood and Kintail Estates are highly interesting.

On the road between Harewood Lower Bungalow and Sheardale there are large symmetrical rhombohedral and prismoidal blocks and square prisms of dense granular quartz rock, some of it being true quartzite. The square blocks with the angles truncated were almost as smooth as if the stone had been cut and polished.

Near the Roman Catholic Church the direction of the foliation is N. 50° E. and N. 55° E. and the dip south-easterly at 60° nearly. One set of planes have the direction of N. 15° W.; and there are other joints transverse to the foliation and master-joints. The rock is fissile, splitting off in thin layers in the direction of the lines of foliation. Mineralogically it does not differ much from the ordinary gneissoid rock of the country.

About twenty-four chains east of Harewood Bungalow the rocks are composed of quartz, mica, and felspar (plagioclase), coarse (altered) sandstone, and friable micaceous sandstone.

On the north-eastern boundary of the estate near the gap the direction of the foliation is N. 30° E. to N. 44° E. and the dip 85° to nearly vertical.

Near the outcrop of quartz on the hill overlooking Sheardale there is a good deal of magnetic iron in the rock. It is like that at Needle Rock presenting beautifully smooth prismoidal blocks in many places.

There are the usual facilities for working the reefs in the Harewood and Kintail Estates; there is an abundance of timber; and the land trends eastward and south-eastward towards streams which during the greater part of the year carry a good volume of water.

Sheardale and Dunbar.

The Dunbar Reef is seen at the surface at the face of a very steep hill about twenty-two chains from the road forming the northern boundary of the Sheardale and Dunbar Estates. Its strike, as well as could be observed, is N. 30° W. and the dip easterly at about 27°. The thickness exposed is from three feet six inches to four feet. The total thickness could not be ascertained. The quartz is full of iron pyrites in places, and generally highly ferruginous. It is a remarkably good-looking stone, and it was disappointing to find no gold visible in it.

There is a pretty large excavation near the outcrop, but it is now covered with soil washed down by the rains.

Respecting this reef Mr. King writes thus :—

"Mr. Powell, the Superintendent of this garden, when down showing me the reef, was successful in knocking out pieces of quartz in which small streaks of gold were visible. The underside of this lode is very like in color and contents to that of the Alpha Company, the richer seam in the quartz being on this side. Leaders are numerous and large. The casing is of talcose schist and seamed with ferruginous and manganese streaks. The lode is traceable northwards into the Balcarras Estate, where there is a great show of white quartz on the eastern slope of one of the low hills. This part of the reef has been very extensively riddled by the old miners. In fact all its extension northwards towards Pandalur has been washed, and its immediate neighbourhood on the underside is still a favourite locality for washing during the rainy season. It runs through the Elizabeth and Sandhurst Estates, and close alongside the Caroline and Mr. Holmes' Application, and thence northwards."

From this description it would appear that the direction of the reef is N. 32° W.

On a cliff about twenty-two chains north-easterly there are veins of quartz which may probably indicate the north-western extension of a reef which crops out on the Adelphi Estate.

Thirty chains westward from the Dunbar Reef there are numerous large blocks of quartz and masses of country rock veined with white quartz.

North-east of the pulping-house there are loose blocks of quartz and at this spot also what appear to be native workings, and west of the pulping-house there are thin veins of quartz intersecting the rocks.

There are here the same favorable conditions for carrying on mining operations as on other estates in the district. The land trends towards a large stream, and there is thick jungle near from which good timber can always be easily procured.

In the lower parts of the estate the rock is decomposed to a great depth, but on the road which has been cut along the northern boundary fine sections are exposed. The direction of the foliation is shown in several places on the map. It varies from N. 35° E. to N. 60° E., and there are here, as elsewhere, systems of joints like those described in another place. At one spot there are masses of garnetiferous rock. The minerals associated with the garnets are white and glassy felspar and hornblende. The rock closely resembles that found at Nadukale.

At the bend of the road just above the precipitous cliff where the white masses of quartz appear the country rock is penetrated in all directions by veins of bluish opaline and white quartz, some specimens showing scattered crystals of felspar (orthoclase) and nests of greenish black mica (biotite).

The planes of division in some places have caused the rocks to appear as cuboidal blocks and in others as square or hexagonal prisms.

It is interesting to observe the weathering of the masses in this locality. The rock has decayed much after the manner in which granite decomposes when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. Around a core of hard rock there are concentric layers in various stages of decay, those on the outer surface being nearly as soft as kaolin.

Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi.

Thirteen outcrops of quartz were observed on the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates, as well as several areas which had been worked by the native miners.

Under the Hamslade Bungalow there is a strong reef, and near it gold can be washed out of the soil; and Mr. Minchin informs me gold has been got in the quartz also. This reef again appears at the surface at a point about seventeen chains south-easterly.

Nearly twenty-two chains eastward of the bungalow there is a reef which has been worked, and on this line there is a shaft five feet by two-and-a-quarter feet and fifteen feet in depth which, it is said, was sunk by Mr. Sterne. The country rock here is everywhere intersected by small leaders and veins of quartz. The bearing of this reef is about N. 30° W.—S. 30° E; and it is perhaps a prolongation of the reef which crops out near the monument.

The Waterfall Reef is seen cropping out in the valley where a road has been made. It is about nineteen chains from the bungalow. Near it are veins of quartz which may be styled granitic, and also a dyke of diorite. Mr. Withers broke out stone from this reef and one specimen contained gold visible to the eye. From analyses made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons of London it appears that the yield per ton was at the rate of 3 pennyweights of gold and 2 pennyweights of silver. Mr. King gives the average yield as 11 pennyweights per ton.

About twenty-six chains south-easterly from the waterfall there is a large reef, probably averaging more than six feet in thickness, which from the formation of the ground rising, as it does, from the valley to a height of 250 feet or more westerly, is exposed for some distance in the direction of its dip. In fact, the eastern slope of the hill may be said to be faced with quartz. On the lower side of the reef towards the stream there are large loose blocks of quartz lying about. There has been a landslip here at no distant date, and the surface has been recently altered by that and also to some extent by the heavy rains acting on the denuded area.

Mr. King tested stone from this reef, and he states that the average proportion of gold obtained was for the Hamsluck Reef 3 pennyweights per ton, and for the Hamsluck (middle) 10 pennyweights per ton.

Messrs. Johnson and Sons' analysis of stone taken from the adit marked No. 2 on map showed a yield of 8 dwts. 18 grs. of gold and 8 dwts. 18 grs. of silver per ton.

Eight chains west of the high hill on which this reef appears there is another outcrop of quartz and gold was got in the stone. It is marked No. 3 on map.

There are blocks of quartz lying on the low ground north-easterly of the high hill marked C on map, which probably indicate the prolongation of this reef.

A vein of quartz comes to the surface on the south-eastern boundary of the Hamsluck Estate. Gold has been got in the stone. It is marked No. 1 on map. Near the line which divides the Perseverance from the Adelphi Estate and on the north-west and north-east there are outcrops of quartz in the midst of native workings.

On the outcrop of the reef marked with a cross on the map, Lieutenant Nicolson is said to have fixed his camp in 1831, and in Appendix B will be found his description of this country and the mines. When I visited the mines they were probably much in the same state as he found them, the changes occurring during the lapse of forty-eight years being limited to the washing into the shafts year after year of a small quantity of earth.

A large area has been mined by vertical shafts. These appear in groups of five, six, or eight, and in most places are so close to each other that walls of no more than three or four feet divide them.

It is known that the ground has been worked in this manner for a length of about fifteen chains and for a breadth of nearly four chains, but whether to any much greater extent has not been ascertained.

In most of the shafts the first twenty feet is through decomposed country rock.

There are some sloping shafts sunk, no doubt, in order to follow the "leaders" or reef on the underlie.

The ground is strewn with fragments of quartz, and this spot, now covered with jungle, must at one time have had a busy population.

The Korumbars were asked why the shafts had been sunk so close together. They replied that the natives mined in this manner, in order to have sufficient air and light. This could not have been the reason for a proceeding so remarkable. It is known that formerly under the native rulers the slaves were punished

severely if they failed to get gold, and when one person was fortunate enough to find gold in his shaft the others would crowd around and sink other shafts as near to his as possible. In 1851—53, though under the local regulations each man or party of men had a "claim" allotted with boundaries marked by pegs, the Australian miners often sank their shafts as near each other as their boundaries allowed. If one man got gold his neighbour put down a shaft on the very edge of his boundary, and not seldom found that the wash-dirt had been taken out before his shaft was "bottomed."

If the slaves were punished by their allowance of rice, or ragi, being diminished, or in other ways, when they failed to get gold in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demands of their master, it is reasonable to believe that they would have worked in the manner described.

There must have been an enormous waste of labor, as there was in early gold-digging times in Australia and California.

It is said that three natives worked at each shaft.

It is not clear what method was employed by them for hauling the quartz and rock to bank: in ascending and descending there was no difficulty; the holes cut in the sides of the shafts for the toes are still visible. It is however not certain that these holes were made by the men who sunk the shafts. They may have been cut by the natives employed by Lieutenant Nicolson, or by others subsequently.

It would take a considerable time to prospect this area, and it could not be done without incurring expense, but it is beyond question that it is to be numbered amongst the many important and highly interesting mining tracts which are to be found in South-East Wynaad.

In other parts of the Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates there are native workings as shown on the maps, and at one spot (E on large map), which has been largely worked by the natives rather heavy gold has been got. One piece of seven pennyweights (with a little quartz) was found by Mr. Minchin's coolies, and the people who opened the land for coffee say they often picked up small pieces of gold. It is now four or five years since the ground was worked, but the trench where the miners carried on ground-sluicing is still to be seen.

The rocks throughout the area comprised in these estates are generally similar in character to those already described, and information respecting the direction of the foliation and the dip is given on the maps.

It is necessary to repeat here what has been stated over and over again as to the extraordinary facilities for mining which present themselves in nearly every part of South-East Wynaad. The Hamsluck, Hamslade, and Adelphi Estates are on the edge of the ghât; there is thick jungle with noble trees quite near the reefs, and there are perennial streams the waters of which could be made to drive machinery of any power likely to be required.

The reefs, the strike and dip of which nearly correspond with those in other parts, are thick and persistent; the average yields of gold as ascertained by competent persons are high; and the time cannot be far distant when miners will bring their skill and knowledge to bear on the extraction of gold from veins situated so favorably.

Perseverance.

Thirteen chains eastward from the Perseverance Bungalow there is an outcrop of quartz, and within five chains off it some shallow alluvial workings.

Near the western boundary of the estate there are two outcrops of quartz close together—the one a thick reef and the other a "leader." Near them is an adit, now fallen in, which was probably driven for the purpose of working the thin vein.

On the northern boundary of the estate there is another adit surrounded by native workings.

A reef once worked by the natives is intersected by the eastern boundary. This is described elsewhere.

The quartz reefs in this area have a promising appearance, and it is probable that the native workings are more extensive than is shown by the map.

Gold was found by Mr. G. E. Withers at the point marked B.

Prince of Wales' Company.

It is almost beyond doubt that the reef shown on the maps as extending from a little beyond the Alpha Works north-westward is a continuation of the Skull Reef.

On the ridge overlooking Devála the reef is exposed in a shallow excavation, where it is seven feet in thickness. It dips here to the westward at 44° nearly.

From this locality stone was taken which yielded gold at the following rates per ton:—

				oz.	dwt.	grs.
No 1 Section	...	...	Button not weighable.			
„ 2 „	...	...	0	0	1·91	
„ 3 „	...	...	0	2	4·40	

The proportion of pyrites in the quartz was not large.

Subsequently other samples of stone from the three sections above referred to were treated and the average yield of gold was 1 dwt. 8·03 grs. per ton.

The stone was merely broken out at or near the surface.

The old native workings and the shafts and adits made by the Prince of Wales' Company are shown on the map. There are at least five shafts which were sunk by the Company and at least three adits, but it does not appear that any profitable work was done.

No difficulties would be found in making a thorough exploration of the reef and "leaders" in this locality.

The appearance of the quartz in every part where it was examined was highly encouraging.

Skull Reef.

It is not necessary in this place to give a further detailed description of the Skull Reef. The maps and the statements contained in special reports on this reef and the Alpha Company's Work (Appendices A and H) afford all the information it is in my power to give.

I have stated that I found it impossible to obtain any accurate information respecting the boundaries of the lands claimed by the Companies who have established mining works near Devála; and it is not known to me whether the "new reef" (shown on map), the outcrop of which is nineteen chains eastward of the Alpha Mill, belongs to the Prince of Wales' Company or to the Alpha Company or beyond the boundaries of both. It is undoubtedly a valuable reef. Quartz had been brought to me from the outcrop in which gold was visible, and when surveying, and I had to fix its position, I caused some of the quartz to be broken on the spot, and specimens showing free gold were obtained in a few minutes.

It probably has some connection with one of the reefs (indicated on the map by native workings) which intersects the country rock between the Alpha Bungalow and the Cavern Reef.

Reefs east of the Alpha.

The area granted to or held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company, according to the reports made, appears to include the Cavern Reef, the Etucull Reef, the Korumbar Reef, Bear Reef, Hamlin's Reef and the Monarch Reef.

Cavern Reef.

On the steep slope just on the edge of the ghât the natives have made a large lateral excavation on the outcrop of the Cavern Reef. There is also a vertical shaft near the mouth which is partly filled in with large stones. This was done probably to prevent injury to the workmen whilst they were making the excavation.

The direction and dip of this reef differ little from those observed elsewhere; the thickness is about five feet, less in some places and more in others; pyrites are abundant in seams and nests; much of the quartz is very ferruginous, and gold is visible both in the body of the reef and in the casing.

The natives worked a good deal on the footwall, but the run of gold as visible in the stone was followed wherever practicable.

The average yields per ton of samples of stone taken from this reef have been as follow:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	2	21·80
Pyritous quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large	4	19	3·00
Pyritous quartz	0	10	2·59
Do.	0	11	4·90
Do.	0	8	5·60
Do.	0	14	11·00
Quartz, no gold visible	0	11	15·50
" Casing ;" small particles of gold to be seen	0	11	16·00
No. 1 Section	0	1	10·94
(A proportion of this amalgam was lost.)			
No. 2 Section	0	0	17 47
Do.	1	15	17·47
No. 3 Section	1	0	9·88
No. 4 Section " Casing "	0	1	10·94
Pyrites	1	16	0·00

The position of this reef; the fact that the ground has been worked over a large area in the vicinity of it; its nearness to a perennial stream, and the character of the vein ought to be sufficient to attract the attention of miners and to lead to the development of mining operations which, though proverbially uncertain, ought, if the indications are to be trusted, to result in complete success.

There are very few reefs of a more promising appearance or more favourably situated than this.

Etucull Reef.

The Etucull Reef is found at the surface about sixteen chains north-easterly from the Cavern Reef. The face of the hill which this reef intersects has been cut away by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, and the old native workings are exposed. The main body of stone is not touched by any recent workings as far as could be seen, and there is reason to believe that it is under foot near where the numerous "leaders" have been followed by the natives.

A great deal of work has been done in this locality. In the pamphlet entitled *Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad* it is stated that there are six native shafts within a radius of twenty yards, some as deep as seventy feet or more.

Specimens of quartz with gold visible were obtained from this reef, and pyrites said to have been broken out by the Wynaad Prospecting Company yielded at the rate of 2 oz. 1 dwt. 8·11 grs. per ton.

Korumbar Reef.

Nearly six chains north-east of the Etucull Reef is the Korumbar Reef. This vein is about six feet in thickness where exposed and consists of very ferruginous quartz with nests of iron pyrites. Other outcrops toward the north-west probably indicate the prolongation of this line, all of which have been worked more or less by the natives. Vertical shafts as deep as 40 and 50 feet are numerous.

The country rock in the vicinity of the reef is everywhere penetrated by "leaders" from the main reef and by small veins of quartz, and mineralogically they resemble the vein stone of the Cavern Reef.

Mr. King found the average proportion of gold in the stone taken from the Korumbar Reef to be 4 pennyweights per ton, the highest yield per ton being 9 oz. and the lowest 12 grs.; and Mr. Linton records as the average of six assays 1 oz. 1 dwt. of gold per ton.

The results of the several assays are as follows:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
Quartz	0	4	0	
Do.	4	13	4·8	
Do.	0	2	12	
(Silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.)				
Do.	0	15	13	
Do. (estimated)	0	2	0	
No. 1 Leader				Traces of gold.
No. 2 Leader	2	6	16	
No. 3 Leader	1	3	8	
Quartz	1	0	1·15	

Bear Reef.

The Bear Reef crops out on the left bank of a stream which, at a short distance, falls suddenly down a precipitous cliff on the edge of the ghât.

The vein has been mined by the natives, and their old adits are more like natural caves than artificial works. It is of variable thickness, similar to others in this locality, but it is probably not less than on an average four feet. It is more than seven feet in thickness in one place, and there are several leaders near it.

The quartz is highly pyritous, and the stone is much stained with oxyde of iron. Some of it closely resembles that which, at Wright's Level, is so rich in gold, and samples were obtained with gold visible to the eye.

This reef is nearly parallel to those which crop out immediately to the westward, and in formation it is similar to the Cavern and the Korumbar Reefs.

Mr. Lindon tested several samples of stone from the Bear, and he gives the yields of gold per ton as follows:—4 dwts., 11 dwts., 11 dwts. 16 grs., 15 dwts. 13 grs., and 1 oz. 11 dwts. Assays made subsequently by me showed yields varying greatly. In some samples there were only minute specks of gold: others yielded as high as 1 oz. 6 dwt. 5·88 grs. of gold per ton.

This reef is undoubtedly a very valuable one, and it could be easily and cheaply worked.

Hamlin's Reef.

The outcrop of Hamlin's Reef is seen near the right bank of the Chungaroo Poya at a distance of eighteen chains north-easterly from the Bear Reef.

This is a thick and strong reef, and appears to be traceable for some forty chains north-westerly. Its direction, if the several outcrops are continuous, is more westerly than the other reefs in the neighbourhood.

The native miners have excavated this vein, and they no doubt found rich stones. Mr. Withers procured specimens showing free gold.

The quartz is highly ferruginous, and there is a relatively large proportion of pyrites.

The average yields per ton from small samples have been as follow:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Quartz	0	16	8
Do.	1	0	9·88

Monarch Reef.

The Monarch Reef is supposed to be continuous for a distance of about eight miles. North of the road from Devála to Gúdalur, and about sixteen chains east of the toll bar, there is a mass of white quartz indicating the presence of a very large reef.

A shallow pit has been sunk here which has cut what appears to be a "leader" from the main reef, and there is also an adit. These works were undertaken apparently under a misapprehension as to the dip of the reef. The dip is not always easily ascertained in places where there is a large body of quartz and numerous strong leaders until some considerable amount of work has been done.

The reef known as Roserow's (see map) is believed by those who have examined this line to unite with the Monarch near Kittacardoo Mulla. On this point I can say nothing, as I did not attempt to follow the outcrop of Roserow's Reef onwards.

Mr. King tested stone from the main reef, and the lowest proportion of gold was 0·5 dwt. to the ton, and 2 dwts. to the ton, and the highest 69·19 dwts.

Mr. Lindon obtained the following yields: 11 dwts. 16 grs. and 2 to 3 dwts. per ton.

Specimens full of pyrites and with gold visible to the eye were broken out of the Monarch Reef.

The native workings in many places are conspicuous, and near Nadakani and at Kittacardoo Mulla a great deal of ground has been opened.

Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company.

There are other outcrops of quartz, and near them native workings, within the boundaries of the area now, or formerly, held by the Wynaad Gold Prospecting Company; and it would be difficult, indeed, to indicate any more valuable veins than those just described. And yet here an attempt was made to extract gold which failed. One stamp

head was erected, great cost was incurred in machinery, and a number of contrivances supposed to be suitable for saving gold were procured. Some of these are now entirely covered with grass and shrubs, but by following downwards from the stamper the extraordinary complexity of the arrangements is discovered.

The quartz was roasted in a kiln and, judging by the samples now lying near the works, so completely as to make amalgamation impossible.

But the history of this adventure is best told in the following statement which has been furnished to me:—

"These small trial crushing works were set up by the Wynaad Prospecting Company in January 1876 with the special object of ascertaining what gold might be extracted from pyritous stone by the ordinary amalgamation process.

"Rupees 20,000 were subscribed for this purpose, principally among the Planters in the neighbourhood.

"There was some mistake about the crusher. It was intended that a Husband's pneumatic crusher, capable of pulverising from seven to eight tons per diem, should be ordered, instead of which a small crusher capable of pulverising only one ton in twenty-four hours was sent out. A Jordon's hydraulic amalgamator was also obtained, certificates having been given of the great success of this machine in treating pyritous stone in Wales, and a ten-horse power turbine was purchased to drive these machines. It was supposed that by a process of burning and roasting the sulphur in the ore would be destroyed, and that gold associated with the iron and sulphur would be freed and taken up by the quicksilver.

"It was arranged that the quartz and ore should be delivered by a wire-shoot from the mines to a platform just above a kiln erected for burning the stone. The stone was shovelled into the kiln, which was kept supplied with fuel and stone from the top, and as it was burnt, the stone was raked out from the aperture below into a water-trough, where the charcoal and ashes were washed off. The burnt stone was then shovelled into a hopper constructed to contain a certain ascertained weight of stone.

"This hopper when filled was opened from below, and the stone shot into the receiver of the pneumatic crusher, which was supplied by a self-acting feeder, as required by the action of the water. From the crusher, as the stone was pulverised, the sand was washed through very fine gratings to an amalgamated copper-plate, and, after passing over four feet of quicksilvered copper, it passed two quicksilver ripples, three feet more of quicksilvered copper and so through troughs to the patent hydraulic amalgamator. This machine consisted of an iron basin in which was deposited 300 lbs. weight of quicksilver. In this basin was fitted a revolving muller so hung as to touch the surface of the quicksilver and thus, in its revolution, always to cause a fresh surface of quicksilver to be presented. Through the centre of this revolving muller was a pipe 15 feet long, down which the quartz sand was forced by hydraulic action, and the sand had to pass through the quicksilver and over the side of the iron basin so as to leave the gold in the quicksilver.

"After leaving the amalgamator the sand passed through a series of Cornish buddles and a blanket table, and finally through a MacDougal's amalgamated spike trough, before being saved for final assay in the catch pits. The Cornish buddles and blanket table were erected for the purpose of separating the heavier pyritous particles from the silicious and earthy matter by gravitation, and the pyrites thus saved was subsequently treated in a reverberatory furnace built at the side of the works.

"The actual result of a crushing of one-hundred tons of stone treated in this way was at the rate of only three pennyweights of gold per ton.

"The assay of an average sample of the stone collected for this trial which was sent to England (one hundred weight) as a check to the trial made in India was nine pennyweights to the ton. Assays of the tailings from the blanket table and buddles gave from eleven pennyweights to five pennyweights to the ton, while the actual result from a trial of the tailings roasted in the reverberatory furnace and reground by hand gave only two pennyweights six grains of gold to seven tons of tailings. The unsatisfactory results obtained are attributed, first, to burning the stone in the kiln before crushing; this burning being now known to coat the gold so as to prevent amalgamation and also to prevent the ready separation of the pyritous and silicious matters by gravitation; secondly, the tyes and buddles were lined with iron sheeting to prevent any risk of leakage, and this iron prevented the settlement by gravitation of the heavier particles which rolled along the smooth surface; thirdly, the excessive and continuous heat of the reverberatory furnace prevented the saving of the gold, the gold having possibly volatilised, while the silica and iron particles frequently fused. The work was all done by men quite inexperienced, the services of any practical expert not being available in India. And notwithstanding all the apparatus in use, nine-tenths of the gold saved was taken from the copper-plate within six inches of the perforated gratings of the crusher.

"The stone was from 12 to 18 hours in the kiln and always 24 hours in the furnace before being raked out.

"The cost of raising 200 tons of stone, which was collected before any crushing operations were commenced, was Rs. 240 delivered at the kiln; after this there were no mining operations carried on unless for special trials. We calculate a ton as one cubic yard of broken stone."

It is to be feared that there will be other failures not unlike this. If there is gold it is assumed, except in countries where men have been taught by experience, that any kind of machinery and any person willing to receive payment for managing it, must, as a matter of course, bring about satisfactory results. Mining for gold cannot be conducted successfully in a haphazard way. It would be as reasonable to place a landsman in charge of a ship as to give the control of a gold mine and gold-mining machinery to one who has not qualified himself to perform satisfactorily the work required to be done.

Glenrock. The map of the Glenrock Estate shows three outcrops of quartz and native workings of great extent.

The rocks on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta are gneissoid, and in places somewhat granitoid. Masses are found containing a pretty large proportion of magnetic iron, similar to the formation lying to the east and north.

The vein-quartz is milk-white with pellucid grains of quartz scattered through it, and no pyrites were found in the place where the quartz was broken out.

The summit of Chic Hadiabetta is honeycombed with shafts, most of them resembling those found on the Elizabeth Estate—vertical for a few feet with a sloping adit therefrom. On the north-western and western face of the hill the pits and adits are numerous; indeed the appearance of these old excavations is striking, and the large amount of work done leaves no room for doubt as to the value of the reef and veins. The workings are continuous from the summit of the hill to a swamp (shown on map) where it is said Korumbars in former times used to sink shafts. The water interfered much with their operations, but it did not prevent them from getting out auriferous pyrites, which, according to the statements made, they carried to their homes and treated for gold.

The proprietor of the Glenrock Estate got very fine samples of heavy gold in the water-course which intersects this swamp.

Hadiabetta and the neighbouring hills are scored with the now indistinct lines of old channels in which the miners in former times had conveyed water to their workings; and from these and the number of excavations, as well as the area which they cover, one can judge how attractive this field must have been in past times.

The workings indeed may be said to extend from Hadiabetta to Parcherry Hill, and the reef at the latter is probably one of the same series which has been so largely mined at Glenrock.

The formation of the country in this locality, except that the hills are loftier, is similar to that generally observed in this tract, and the facilities for carrying on extensive mining operations are very great.

There is perhaps no part of the Wynaad where there is a surer prospect of developing prosperous mines than here, and a very small expenditure of labor would suffice to ascertain accurately the extent and the value of the reefs.

Within the boundaries of the neighbouring Phœnix Estate there are two outcrops of quartz—one near the summit of Hadiabetta and the other about twenty-eight chains southwards from it. The sites where gold has been found are marked on the map from information afforded by the proprietors of the Glenrock and Phœnix Estates.

They say that gold in unusually large pieces is found in this area, and a sample of coarse gold was shown to me by Mr. Williams, who had had Korumbars employed in washing.

On the Rosedell Estate east of and adjoining Glenrock there are old workings in which is exposed a large vein of quartz with several smaller veins thrown off from it.

The outcrop is a little above the road leading to Devála and about forty chains eastward of the Glenrock Bungalow. Where it is exposed the strike of the reef is N. 30° W. The quartz is similar to that found in the vein on the summit of Chic Hadiabetta, the casing is ferruginous, and very small plates of mica appear in it. There is also a little micaceous iron ore, and the quartz in the vein is stained with oxyde of iron on the faces of the laminæ.

When I visited this reef I was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Ryan, the proprietor of the Glenrock Estate, and I suggested that some explorations should be made. They were accordingly undertaken under that gentleman's direction,

and several pieces of quartz with gold in moderately-sized grains and minute spangles were got without difficulty.

The Rosedell Reef is undoubtedly valuable and will in time be thoroughly prospected.

North-east of Rosedell and adjoining the Elizabeth and Richmond Estates is a small area marked Sandhurst on the map. Here the rocks are hornblendic. There is an unusually large outcrop of quartz in a line with the old workings on the high hill on the Elizabeth Estate. Immense blocks of pyritous quartz lie on the surface in the midst of old native workings. The altitude of the locality of the reef is 3,333 feet.

Parcherry Hill.

South of the road from Cherambádi to Devála, and about three miles west of Cherambádi and more than two miles north-west of Hadiabetta South Peak, there is a hill known as Yellembullay or Parcherry Hill. On a lower hill, a little to the south-west of Parcherry, there is an outcrop of quartz, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, a series of outcrops, some representing the main body of the veins and others strong leaders therefrom. At this point the reef has all the appearance of an irregular mass of quartz, and where it is possible to observe the dip and strike there is much uncertainty concerning them, as they are often no more than the boundary lines of lenticular and wedge-shaped masses of country rock. Moreover, the whole of the hill is honeycombed with shafts, and adits, and great blocks of the reef which the surrounding country rock have sunk down bodily, almost completely closing the adits and shafts. It was extremely difficult to examine any portion of these owing to the falls of rock which have taken place since the workings were in progress.

It was not possible to ascertain the total thickness of the reef where it was partly exposed in a large excavation, but it is undoubtedly very great. The quartz is everywhere full of soft iron pyrites and limonite and hæmatite; and on breaking some of the blocks large cavities were found nearly full of sulphur.

The native workings cover a large area, and the heaps composed of the broken quartz which have been thrown away are almost as regular in form as if tramways had been laid and trucks had been used, and the stuff "tipped" over the end of the embankments.

A very great deal of work has been done at this place. Even as late as 1857 there were two hundred and more Korumbars engaged in mining at Yellembullay; it is said that they burned the stone, and that the women ground it on a flat rock near the workings, many of them earning as much as 1, 2, and 3 rupees per diem.

No gold was seen in the quartz, though a careful search was made for it. On pounding the stone, however, and washing it gold was got in minute particles.

This reef and its leaders could be economically worked by a large open cutting and by a horizontal shaft; and by storing water, which is practicable, the crushing machinery might be driven by a water-wheel. There are not the same facilities for procuring large timber in this locality as at Devála, but there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel if it should be thought advisable to employ steam for crushing, &c., and it is probable that steam would be cheaper than water at this spot if the interest on the capital which would have to be invested in water-works be taken into account.

The altitude of the reef is 3,300 feet. About half a mile eastward of the workings there is another outcrop of quartz.

Assays show that the yield of gold from this reef varies from 1 dwt. 6 grs. to 13 dwt. 20·41 grs. per ton.

Naiken Shola and Little Windsor and westward to Vellirymulla.

On the Naiken Shola and Little Windsor Estate there are at least fifteen outcrops of quartz. The situation of these is shown on the maps which accompany this report. About twenty-five chains from the Cherambádi bazaar an outcrop of quartz is seen on the main district road, and in the swamp on the south not more than five chains distant from the outcrop gold was got by washing the earth. Gold has since been found by Captain Cox in the reef itself.

The Bazaar Reef is clearly traceable for a distance of fifty chains south-easterly from a cattle-shed near the bazaar, and about seven chains from the bungalow gold was washed out of the soil. Sixty chains south-easterly of this point the reef again appears in the jungle, and it may be assumed that it has a bearing of N. 36° W.

Near a stream where the Manilla plant is growing luxuriantly (see map) there are large masses of quartz indicating an outcrop. Some washing was done here, but no gold was seen. About twenty chains east of this stream another reef was found highly pyritous and promising well, but no gold was seen in it. There are three outcrops in this place.

On the eastern boundary of these estates, south of what is named Kallatti-malai coffee, there is reef outcropping near a stream which is traceable south-easterly into the jungle. There are also what appear to be very ancient alluvial workings at this spot. Seven dishes of earth (surface soil) taken from various parts near the reef were washed, and a little gold was found in five. One dish of earth dug out of the bank of the stream near the reef yielded one pretty large particle of gold much water-worn.

The results of the explorations in this area indicate the probable existence of gold in the Bazaar Reef, and that on the eastern boundary of the estates in such proportion as would justify a reasonable expenditure of money in prospecting.

On the Cheppah Thodah Estate, north of Cherambádi, there are numerous outcrops of quartz, and in the coffee garden loose blocks of quartz are to be seen. There is one large reef not far from the bungalow which looks well. No native workings were seen on this estate, but only a small part of it was examined.

About sixty chains north-westerly from the Cherambádi bazaar there is a reef of quartz similar in character to those on the Naiken Shola Estate, and it is probably a prolongation of that which crops out near the bazaar road. One mile west of the bazaar there is a vein of quartz intersecting the road, and sixty chains westward of this there is a very thick reef with numerous small "leaders" and veins in the vicinity. Nearly two miles from the bazaar another outcrop is seen on a hill to the right of the road.

On the Choladi Estate, which lies to the south of the road from Cherambádi to Vytheri, and is distant a little more than two miles from the bazaar, there are several reefs and veins of quartz, some of which are probably productive. They bear north-westerly and south-easterly. The quartz generally is translucent, enclosing large and small particles of highly transparent crystalline quartz, the whole having a granular appearance. The reefs, where exposed, are not very thick.

The swamp at Choladi is said to have yielded gold in pretty large grains. Here some ground-sluicing operations were undertaken and the results were as follows :—

First dish . . .	No gold.
Second dish . . .	A few specks.
Third dish . . .	Seven or eight specks; a fair result.

Two dishes of stuff taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and in one there were two specks of gold, in the other none.

The material in the bed of the swamp consists of a blue clay with a relatively large proportion of black iron sand.

It is certain that if the swamp were sluiced down to the bed-rock the yield of gold would be very much greater than that obtained by such washings as were attempted when this locality was prospected, but they were undertaken solely for the purpose of ascertaining the probable character of the adjacent reefs, and not to determine the value of the alluvial deposit in the swamp.

Between Cherambádi and Moopenaad eighteen separate outcrops of quartz were observed. The position of these is shown approximately on the general (Ordnance) map herewith. Many of these reefs are several feet in thickness, and they throw off leaders which penetrate the country rock in all directions, but principally appearing as nearly horizontal veins and strings.

About eleven miles from Cherambádi and on the right-hand side of the road as you travel towards Moopenaad, there is a swamp in a coffee garden in which

lie large blocks of quartz close to an outcrop. This Neddikarna swamp is not unlike that at Choladi, and is probably auriferous. The reef strikes from north-west to south-east and is evidently, in places, of great thickness. It is granitoid, has a granular appearance, and is composed of quartz with plates of mica. Nowhere in this locality was any other mineral observed in association with the quartz.

The whole of this area, intersected as it is with quartz reefs nearly parallel to one another and not more than from forty to fifty chains apart, seems to have had little attraction for the native miners. Gold is found in the swamps and in the beds of the streams, proving that the reefs themselves are auriferous; but it is, to say the least, doubtful whether at any time the natives found remunerative employment in any of the auriferous reefs or streams between Cherambádi and Moopenaad.

On the Moopenaad Estate there are great masses of quartz appearing at the surface on the banks of a stream east of the bungalow. The quartz, which is micacised and granitoid in character, more resembles quartz-rock than vein-quartz. In other places there are well-marked veins, greatly contrasting the more massive quartz which occurs generally. The latter is mostly saccharoid or granular, transparent particles of quartz impacted irregularly in snow-white quartz being common. There were no pyrites seen, and indeed the most of the rock and veins consisted of iron-free quartz.

No native workings were seen at Moopenaad. At Vellirymulla the hills are sharper in outline than at Cherambádi or Devála, and they are well clad with vegetation. Fragments of quartz are seen nearly everywhere. On the slope of a hill towards a swampy flat, and not very far from the river, I was shown some pieces of quartz with gold visible in them—really good specimens—lying on the ground. I gathered all of these that I could see and then sought for more, but no quartz similar in character to those showing gold was to be found. I then caused earth to be taken from the spot where the specimens had been lying and had it washed, and not a particle of gold was to be discovered. Every care was taken to ascertain the facts connected with this rather remarkable occurrence of rich specimens lying exposed on a path daily trodden by persons employed on the estate; but nothing further was elicited than the fact that the specimens bore a great resemblance to those to be found at Wright's Level near Devála.

On the ridge beyond the site of this discovery a very good reef appears on the surface; the quartz is pyritous, but no gold was seen in it.

In the bed of the river a little gold was found in the soil and gravel.

On proceeding to the Vellakul Toda (white-stone stream) a good exposure of rock was observed. All of it was more or less granitoid and its mode of decomposition was like that of granite, shelling off and hardening towards a core. In places the foliation was distinctly marked.

On the road to Munniya Poya a few small quartz veins were seen, and several dishes of earth were washed in a swamp not far from Mr. Brunton's Bungalow, but no gold was found.

On the Munniya Poya, where it intersects a swampy flat near the pulping-house, there is a large outcrop of quartz, and numerous small leaders are thrown off from it. The quartz is in part ferruginous and laminated. Several dishes of earth were washed here, and gold was found in all but one.

Here, as elsewhere in the western district, no native workings were seen, though the proportion of gold in the soil would lead one to infer that the reefs and veins are quite as rich as others where the natives have labored. If the country were carefully prospected, it is more than probable that a discovery of importance would be made.

Nedukale.

At Nedukale, which lies about four miles west from Nelakotta and about six miles in a straight line northerly from Devála bazaar, there are two outcrops of quartz—one about ten chains north-easterly from the Gadbrook Bungalow, and the other twenty-seven chains south from the junction of the Pekki Pula with the Ponnéni Pula. The first is visible at the surface for some sixty yards or more; it seems to strike N. 25° W., S. 25° E., and is at least twenty feet in thickness. Gold was not found in the quartz of this reef or in the soil near it. The stone exposed has not the appearance of auriferous quartz; it is mostly dense, very white, and no mineraized

The reef near the river (marked Breakfast Reef on the maps) is auriferous. Numerous dishes of earth dug out near the outcrop were washed, and gold was found in nearly every one.

This reef contains a good deal of iron pyrites and is not unlike some of those lying south-east of Devála. It is about four feet in thickness, but its true character could only be ascertained by opening it for some length. It seems to throw off strong leaders towards the west.

There is a swamp planted with coffee (No. 3, Cudlacullee), not within the boundaries of the area embraced by the map, south-easterly of the bungalow, and both in the surface soil and in a seam of blue clay underlying the soil, gold was got by washing. Some of the results were such as to lead to favorable conclusions as to the character of the reef which crops out on the north. In the midst of the swamp there are large loose blocks of quartz, and numerous, more or less smaller, water-worn fragments of quartz. On "washing off" iron-sand, garnets and fragments of hornblende were found in the dish.

In another swamp west of the river and marked No. 1 on map, gold was found. Five dishes were washed, and gold was seen in four.

The rocks in the neighbourhood of Nedukale are usually hard, dense and massive; though showing foliation in many places very distinctly. A little north of the Breakfast Reef (see maps) the rock is garnetiferous.

The situation of the reefs at Nedukale, outcropping as they do on the edges of steep slopes, admits of their being mined by horizontal shafts; quartz could be got out at a small cost and there is a good supply of water close at hand which could be used for moving crushing machinery. Timber could be got also at no great expense.

No native workings such as are found on the south and west were seen at or near Nedukale, but at one point there are indications of an excavation having been made near the bank of the river; and the natives say that very large pieces of gold were washed out of the sand and gravel taken therefrom.

Reefs between Devála and Gúdalúr.

There are several outcrops of quartz between Devála and Gúdalúr, but the character of the quartz changes as one travels eastward, the stone becoming in many places almost granitic like that found so abundantly in the areas surrounding Vellirymulla.

On the Bolingbroke Estate, at an altitude of 3,134 feet, there is a large reef with strong leaders and small veins of quartz thrown off westward.

The direction of the reef is nearly north and south, but its strike could be observed in only one place and for a very short distance. The stronger leaders are nearly flat. There are here and there some small pits recently dug, where the leaders are exposed; much of the quartz is solid and massive, in places laminated, and in following it downwards it is seen to be "mice-eaten," or, where decomposition has not set in, full of pyrites.

The reef itself has been partially explored.

From the excavation in what appeared to be one of the main western leaders, quartz was got at the time of my visit with gold visible in it.

The appearance of the stone would seem to warrant the belief that it is throughout more or less auriferous. The old workings seem to have been confined almost entirely to the sluicing of the earth near the reefs. I could not discover any such excavations in the solid quartz as are found near Devála.

The yields from the Bolingbroke Reef have been as high as 1 oz. 1 dwt. 8·35 grs. per ton (see Appendix II).

The Pulliamparah Reef is marked by the occurrence on the surface of large blocks of quartz. Its strike cannot well be ascertained, but it appears to be nearly N. 30° W. The quartz is everywhere full of pyrites, and it much resembles the outcrop on the Bolingbroke Estate.

About five miles on the Devála side of Gúdalúr there are outcrops of quartz in several places. Much of the stone is cavernous, where the pyrites have decomposed and disappeared; in other blocks the ordinary iron pyrites are rather abundant.

On the Nundhutty Estate there is a reef near the bungalow. The quartz is granular and opaque, and there is a good deal of mica in it.

There are large blocks of quartz lying on the outcrops of a reef at Gúdalúr, a short distance from the Public Works Bungalow. Large plates of mica are associated with the quartz; there are no pyrites to be seen, and it does not appear that gold has been found in the immediate locality.

The character of the rocks changes suddenly at Gúdalúr; the hard, dense country rock is composed of quartz and hornblende; garnetiferous masses occur, and the veins of quartz are infrequent and very thin.

It is said that there is a large outcrop of quartz near Pykara, but I have not visited the spot.

The river-drift at Seeputee is mentioned elsewhere. The adit is at an elevation of 2,841 feet.

Karambaut, Murada, and Eddacurra.

On leaving the bungalow at Hamslade and following the track which leads through the jungle towards Eddacurra, the descent is rapid. The altitude of the Hamslade Hill is approximately 3,106 feet, and at a distance of little more than one mile the altitude is 1,798 feet, showing a decrease of 1,308 feet.

The jungle from the edge of the ghât to the last-named point is dense: each tall tree has a crown of foliage so close as to cause a perpetual shade; the undergrowth of shrubs in some parts is thick, and the climbing plants reach the highest branches of the tallest trees.

Many of the trees are not only high, but of great girth. One (Naaga Murrum) measured thirty-three feet in circumference at a height of three feet from the ground.

At a point less than two miles from the Hamslade Bungalow, and at an altitude of 1,216 feet, a large stream was crossed. The bed was full of masses of water-worn rocks. Throughout the rocks observed were gneissoid in which appeared with frequence numerous small veins and strings of quartz.

About twenty chains south-westerly from the river there is a large outcrop of quartz. Enormous blocks of this rock are piled one on another, indicating a reef of very great thickness. When broken the stone did not present the appearance of being auriferous, and no gold was seen, but native workings were observed not far from the reef. It may therefore be regarded as auriferous, and it would be injudicious to attach too much importance to its appearance, as gold is found in the Wynaad in the most unlikely-looking stone.

The reef appeared to have a strike of N. 40° W. Other streams were crossed in following the route to Karambaut, and in most of them there was a good "wash" consisting of sand, clay and water-worn stones.

The grass huts at Karambaut were erected on a flat spot near a stream and in the midst of bamboo thickets. Though the place was hot and close, shut in as it was by bamboos, it proved to be convenient, as it was near the old native workings.

Karambaut is distant about four miles in a straight line from Hamslade, and the altitude was found to be 484 feet.

In the bed of the stream there was a considerable deposit of sand and gravel which a quarter of a mile up was from 4 to 5 feet in thickness.

Prospecting was commenced as soon as possible. Two pans of earth taken from the bank of the stream were washed, and a few particles of gold were found in both. The results, indeed, were highly encouraging.

Subsequently, the Korumbar miners were set to work in the bed of the stream. As the gravel was said to be 30 feet in thickness at the place where operations were begun, it was impossible to reach the bed-rock; but the heavy sand remaining after sluicing contained gold.

The sand and gravel in the bed of this stream are constantly undergoing changes which result in the deposit of fine and coarse gold throughout its extent, the heavier particles of course gradually finding their way to lower depths, and finally to the bed-rock if no other impermeable stratum intervene.

The bed of the stream is enriched by the rains of every monsoon, but the proportion of gold brought down each season cannot be measured by washing to the depth of only a few feet.

At a distance of little more than three chains from the grass huts, huge blocks of quartz lying on a low spur indicated the outcrop of the Karambaut Reef. It was not easy to arrive even approximately at the strike, as the ground

was everywhere strewn with quartz, and the old native workings extended all along the line of reef for a distance of a mile and-a-half and for a great breadth. It appeared to be N. 15° W. The ancient sluices, as well as those of more modern construction, and the deep-walled channels for conveying water and for washing were of considerable length, and clearly testified to the immense time and labor which had been devoted to gold mining at this spot.

Specimens of the rocks were collected as well as samples of quartz from various points; and on the latter being pounded and washed free gold was seen in the dish. Several pieces of more or less pyritous quartz were subsequently tested and the yields varied from a mere speck of gold to 9 dwts. 11·13 grs., 17 dwts. 23·38 grs., and 1 oz. 4 dwts. 1·4 grs. per ton.

Fragments of garnet and hornblende were found in the iron sand which remained in the dish after washing off.

The stream near the reef is, I am informed, commonly known as the Karambaut river. Mr. Alexander Wright, a planter in the Wynaad, tells me that he has seen as many as fifty Panniars washing the earth for gold in the vicinity of the reef just described.

Quartz could be quarried here at a small price per ton; an abundant supply of water could be derived from the mountain streams, and excellent timber is to be got within a very short distance.

The climate, it must be confessed, is unsuitable for Europeans, and even the natives at certain seasons are attacked by fever. Whether the same evil influences would prevail if the country near the reef were partially cleared, and the workmen were properly lodged and fed, is a question which cannot at present be satisfactorily answered.

At Murada, three miles south of Karambaut, three reefs were found intersecting hard dense gneissoid rock.

In the bed of a stream flowing into the Keilaka Poya, about thirty chains north-west of the Rajah's house, the first, which was named the Stream Reef, showed a strong body of barren-looking quartz. It is traceable for a mile and-a-half and its strike is west of north. The Korumbars state that the natives have never worked either the soils near this reef nor the reef itself, and I could not discover that there were any old native workings near it.

Two samples of stone taken from the Stream Reef were tested by amalgamation and minute particles of gold were obtained, but not a weighable button.

About five chains north-east from the stream there is another outcrop of quartz, and two chains from the latter, a reef which appears to be similar in character to the Stream Reef.

The samples tested by amalgamation showed gold, but in very small quantity.

The strike of No. 2 reef was ascertained to be N. 15° W. nearly. As the other reefs were not opened, the dip and strike could not be noted.

The country is open where these reefs occur, and the stream which is intersected by one of them is said to be perennial.

If the reefs were opened up near the stream it would be necessary to sink vertical shafts, and to provide machinery for winding and for pumping water.

The route pursued after leaving Murada was nearly in the direction of the Keilaka Poya, and the stream was crossed twice. About one mile above Edacurra rafts were procured and we floated down as far as the bridge.

There was not much to observe between Murada and Edacurra. The track (close to the river) was principally through swampy flats overgrown with tall grasses. On the banks of the stream a chocolate-brown deposit, consisting of clay, sand, fragments of country rock and angular pieces of quartz, was seen, which may be in some parts auriferous.

Three-quarters of a mile south-west from Edacurra, a reef having a strike west of north outcrops in the jungle at an altitude of 332 feet. There was only surface stone to be seen. On testing some samples a very small quantity of gold, not weighable, was obtained.

In the vicinity of Edacurra a hornblende schist (Tremolite) occurs. The country is low and flat or slightly undulating, and it is mostly covered with recent drift probably overlying tertiary deposits. Whether or not it would be

easy to penetrate to the bed-rock and whether there is a rich auriferous layer resting on that can be matter for conjecture only. That the rock from the surface downwards contains gold is certain, but only rather costly prospecting operations would prove or disprove the existence of auriferous *leads*.

The mines near Nilambúr were not visited.

On returning to Devúla the ghât road was followed, and at a distance of five miles from Edacurra and at the foot of the ghât a reef was seen having a strike of N. 15° W. Near this spot the country rock is much decomposed, but the veins are in place. About twenty chains north-east from the reef there is an exposure of rock intersected by thin veins of quartz bearing N. 10° W., and still further to the north-east at a distance of about ten chains a fine large body of stone is outcropping.

On ascending the ghât and not far from the foot the direction of the foliation of the country rock was observed to be N. 40° E. and about two miles south-west of Nadakani N. 60° E.

Near the head of the ghât and about one mile from the bridge at Nadakani there is a large reef of quartz.

At one part of the road the rock broken up for metal was massive hornblende, and diorite was found at one spot (not in place), the only occurrence of a trappean rock observed during the journey.

Nanjanad.—It is not easy to indicate the areas which have been worked for gold, presumably by the natives, in the Nanjanad Valley. The quartz workings are extensive, and as they are found principally on land used for grazing, it may be supposed that they remain now very much in the same state as the miners left them. It is different with what may be called the alluvial workings in the old stream bed.

Though numerous evidences of the work done in former times are to be seen, they have been obliterated by the Burgher cultivators over an area whose limits cannot now be discovered. On my last visit the Burghers were engaged in levelling ground which had been sluiced for gold. The uneven surface was being made smooth and in course of preparation for sowing grain; and how many acres may have been thus treated cannot now be ascertained. Here in Southern India as in Australia the cultivator follows the miner; and a gold field that at one time afforded employment to thousands of persons becomes in a short time unrecognisable by its former inhabitants. The bright green crops of grain and the removal of the trees and scrub completely alter the character of the landscape and render it as unlike a gold field as any tract can well be.

It is certain that much work was done at one time by gold miners along the course of the stream which rises near the Belmont Tea Estate and flows thence through the Nanjanad Valley.

About one mile north-eastward from the Nanjanad Chuttrum there are outcrops of quartz which have been worked to some extent.

Prospecting operations have been carried on here during the last four months, but no quartz showing gold visible to the eye has been found and the results of experiments have been unsatisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Laing has washed several dishes of earth taken from the slopes of the hills in this area and several have shown gold; and quartz pounded by him and washed has in some cases given a few particles of the metal.

In testing the stone by amalgamation several samples showed no gold: others yielded minute grains, but no weighable button was obtained.

The reefs are thick—some strike nearly N. 70° W.—and all along the outcrops westward of the stream known as Buk-kanhalla, there are old workings to be seen. The quartz is ferruginous, but the proportion of undecomposed iron pyrites is usually very small. Near the veins there are seams and nests of black oxyd of manganese intersecting the country rock and coating the quartz.

Strong "leaders" are thrown off towards the north and these have generally a low dip.

Nearly one mile and-a-half west from the stream where these outcrops occur there are numerous heaps of quartz broken into very small pieces; and the excavations are large and deep. One sample of quartz from this locality

yielded at the rate of 6 dwts. 13·47 grs. per ton, and another between 5 dwts. and 6 dwts. (a portion of the amalgam was lost).

These old workings are near what is said to be a perennial stream, and the quartz could be economically mined by adits. The locality is one which might be prospected with some certainty that the results would fairly exhibit the character of the reefs of the Nanjanad Valley.

The quartz is in most places white, but there is a proportion of brassys yellow pyrites and much of the stone resembles that found at the Skull Reef near Devála.

Two dishes of earth were washed here and gold was obtained in both.

Avalanche.—After crossing the range about one mile south of the Nanjanad Chuttrum, up to which point the country rock is intersected by well-marked large veins of quartz, there is a change in the character of the strata. Numerous very thin veins of quartz, nearly everywhere following the direction of the foliation of the rocks, present themselves; and not a reef is to be seen.

At Avalanche and near Kudiakad the strike of the rocks is N. 60° E.—S. 60° W. varying but a few degrees. They are quartzose and a little magnetic iron is seen in places, but hornblende is rare. In the beds of the rivers rounded water-worn blocks were found very similar in composition to a basaltic rock, and here quartzose gneiss was got with minute foliated particles of graphite.

These were not traced to the rocks *in situ*.

In this locality also thin veins of quartz were observed running in the direction of the strike of the rocks, and there were intercalated masses of garnetiferous rock.

Though it was easy to collect specimens of pure quartz, no really persistent reef was seen; and it was soon evident that this was not a locality which would reward the prospector.

Mr. Thomas Laing made a cutting in the banks of a stream on both sides where there was a good "wash," and tested several dishes of the earth overlying the bed-rock, but no trace of gold was found; and many dishes of earth washed in other places gave the same unfavorable results. Quartz also was crushed and washed at various points and not a speck of gold was discovered.

Sispara.—Careful attention was given to every feature in travelling from Avalanche to Sispara—in the neighbourhood of Sispara—and thence down the ghât for some distance; but nothing was seen which would encourage the miner to search for gold; and though many dishes of earth were washed in the most likely places, no gold was seen anywhere.

About two miles and-a-half north-east from the mud-hut at Sispara the rock is composed of quartz and felspar in coarse grains and closely resembles a binary granite; but where a weathered surface is observed the lines of foliation shown by slightly projecting indurated veins composed mainly of quartz indicate a gneissoid structure. Again, down the ghât and elsewhere thick bands of ternary granite consisting of quartz, felspar, and black mica form the mass of the country rock; but these again are only intensely metamorphosed strata coinciding in direction with the ordinary foliated gneiss, and not true granite.

Where these bands occur the detritus is exactly like that derived from granite; and where the rock has decomposed pieces can be picked up having a small specific gravity: they consist of a skeleton of silica (quartz); the more perishable associated minerals (chiefly felspar) having become Kaolin or having dissolved out altogether.

On the edge of the plateau and in the jungle down the ghât several slab-shaped pieces of white and crystalline quartz were dug out of the soil, not resembling the quartz in the country rock; but in these pyrites and oxyd of iron were absent, and no gold was seen in them.

Several dishes of earth were washed at and near Sispara, but not a trace of gold was found.

I have not yet had opportunity to examine all the minerals and rocks collected during the journey; but there is no reason to believe that the tract lying between the southern part of the Nanjanad Valley and Sispara is likely to yield

gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate the miner either from the masses of quartz (nearly everywhere granitic) or from the soils.

It may be mentioned here that some samples of quartz collected by direction of His Grace the Governor, when His Grace visited Sispara, yielded minute particles of gold by amalgamation. The locality as pointed out to me will be shown on the map.

Machinery for treating auriferous quartz, &c.

The machinery and appliances for crushing auriferous quartz and saving gold are simple in themselves and easily managed when the principles on which they are designed are understood. Neither that portion of the work of reduction which is purely mechanical, bringing the mineral into such a state as to admit of metallurgical treatment, nor the metallurgical treatment itself is of such a character as to call for more than the knowledge which is to be gained in any large quartz-crushing establishment. A competent superintendent may not be an engineer, nor a chemist, but he should have a sufficient acquaintance with mechanics and mechanical processes, and he should be familiar at least with the chemistry of the metals and minerals with which he has to deal.

The machine for crushing quartz consists of a series of stamp-heads arranged in batteries of four or five. To each stamp-head is attached a lifter with a circular disc. A horizontal shaft, provided with wipers (so placed as to catch the discs) when put in motion causes the stamp-heads to act as so many pestles. The wipers are arranged in such a manner as to make the stamp-heads in each battery fall successively, but the order in which they fall is not the same in all mills. And each stamp-head rotates, making part of a revolution each time that the wiper catches the disc.

The stamp-head moves in an iron box or coffer having spaces covered with perforated plates for the passage of the crushed quartz. The bottom of the coffer is packed with broken quartz to the depth of three inches and on the broken stone lies the false bed of wrought iron.

In the best mills the stamp-head with its shank or lifter weighs from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., in some the weight is as low as 2 cwt., and in others as high as 9 cwt. The height the head falls varies from 6 inches to 15 inches, and in the number of blows per minute there is a wide range; in one mill the number may be no more than 45, and in another 85.

Connected with the mill there ought to be one or more machines for breaking the blocks of quartz into small pieces. When the quartz is brought to the mill the smaller pieces are picked out and sent direct to the stampers and the blocks to the stone-breakers. A stone-breaking machine will break about eight tons of quartz per diem. As the price of labor is very low in India it might be practicable to have all the stone broken by hand, but the saving effected (if any) by employing manual labor would be very small.

A self-feeding apparatus is almost indispensable. It not only saves labor, but also ensures regularity in feeding.

The water trough is usually placed under the self-feeding hopper.

In front of the coffers are three or more troughs containing quicksilver, and below these are the tables. The tables should be evenly and securely fixed and in such a manner as to admit of the inclination being altered if necessary. They should be at least twenty feet in length. The strakes (sub-divisions of the table formed by fastening narrow strips of wood to the floor) should be about fourteen inches in breadth. In all well-planned mills there are breaks in the tables, generally at intervals of three feet, the upper edge of the lower strake being about two inches below the slightly overlapping edge of the one above. The tables should be made quite smooth, and the utmost nicety is required in setting them so that the inclination may be the same throughout, and any line at right angles to the strakes absolutely horizontal. The same care should be employed in putting on the blankets; they should lie flat and cling to the boards.

Closely-woven green baize is perhaps the best material for blanketing.

At the extreme end of the tables there is another trough containing quicksilver, and finally a waste trough through which the sand, pyrites, slime, &c., pass to settling boxes.

The boxes are cleaned out from time to time during the working day, often at intervals of a few hours.

The separation of the pyrites from the sand, &c., constituting the tailings is now generally effected by some form of buddle.

Borlase's buddle with Munday's patent scrapers is believed by many to be the best. It consists of a circular wooden trough or basin from eighteen to twenty-four feet in diameter. It is about one foot six inches in depth. The tailings consisting of crushed quartz, pyrites, &c., are made to pass along a sluice and fall into a box whence they are conveyed by pipes to the sides of the trough. The greater specific gravity of the pyrites causes the mineral to separate from the quartz sand and to remain on the floor of the buddle, while the latter being carried down the table passes away through a discharge pipe. In order to prevent the loss of the valuable material, two or three rims or stops are fixed on the floor of the basin. The pyrites are raked by knives, which, as well as the pipes conveying the material to the trough, are made to revolve round the central shaft. A machine making seven or eight revolutions per minute is recommended. The knives are raised or lowered by means of screws.*

The concave buddle has had the attention of Mechanical Engineers for some years, and several improvements have been adopted from time to time. Other ore-dressers have also undergone modifications with a view to fit them for the use of the gold miner, and some forms of percussion tables have given good results.

The pyrites, however excellent the system of concentration may be, are never entirely free from a certain proportion of quartz sand; but this is not to any serious extent objectionable when the material comes to be roasted in the furnace. Numerous forms of furnace have been devised for roasting pyrites; one kind after another has been tried and it has been found in this as in all other appliances for treating auriferous pyrites and auriferous quartz, that the simplest plan is invariably the most efficacious. An inclined reverberatory furnace on the following plan is highly approved of in Australia:—It consists of a fire-box from which the heat and products of combustion pass over a hearth into condensing chambers. The charge is supplied through a hopper and gradually drawn down over the hearth by rakes until it reaches a channel near the fire-box, whence it is drawn into a pit at the side of the furnace. Four or five small doors are provided into which the rakes are inserted. As the charge is drawn downwards to the bottom of the hearth it becomes gradually heated, more and more, and to such a degree as to decompose the sulphides. The roof of the furnace over the hearth should be arched.† In a well-constructed reverberatory (oxidating) furnace all the sulphides thrown into the bed are completely decomposed in a short time.

A dull red heat is maintained throughout, and until the sand is actually raked out into the pit there is a continous stream of heated air playing upon the pyritous minerals.

It is not necessary to describe other furnaces designed for roasting sulphides; but it may be mentioned that Hocking and Oxland's patent revolving furnace saves manual labor and presents also other advantages.

In India, however, it is advisable, and almost indispensable, that every appliance should be of such a kind as to be easily constructed and easily worked.

In using the several appliances for crushing quartz, &c., and for saving the gold, it is necessary to give attention to the character of the principal minerals and the metal as they occur in the Wynaad.

Iron-free quartz in which gold is found in some reefs near Devàla has a hardness of 7 and a specific gravity varying from 2·5 to 2·8. Where associated with limonite or other forms of sesquioxyd of iron the specific gravity of the rock is increased in a ratio with the preponderance of the accidental ingredient. The iron pyrites commonly occurring in nests and cavities in the quartz either as crystals (not seldom with gold visible when the crystals are broken) or massive has usually a hardness of 6· or 6·5, and a specific gravity varying from 4·8

* A description and a plan and section of Borlase's buddle are given in the report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites in Victoria. And descriptions of other forms of buddles are contained in the "Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria."

† Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating pyrites, 1874.

to 5·2. The magnetic iron has a hardness of 5·5 to 6·5, and its specific gravity is 4·9 to 5·2. The native gold found in the quartz has a hardness of 2·5 to 3·, and the specific gravity varies according to the amount of silver or other metals with which it is alloyed, but it may be stated at from 12 to 19.

All these are to be subjected to the stamping process. The quartz is the hardest of all and the most difficult to reduce to fine grains, but its specific gravity is less than that of pyrites and very much less than that of native gold; and in dealing with it, both the pyrites and the gold are liable to be beaten into fine particles, and, unless precautions be taken, lost. In arranging the bed on which the quartz, &c., are made to fall, there is first of all the wrought-iron bottom and underneath this a layer of finely-broken quartz. A large proportion of the particles of free gold are deposited in this layer and easily recovered if water alone be used, but if quicksilver is put into the coffer, the raw pyrites beaten to powder accumulate and "sicken" and "flour" the quicksilver, and this metal, with any gold it may have taken up, is carried away. It is therefore advisable to crush the quartz in the coffers without quicksilver and to save the auriferous pyrites which pass through the gratings for subsequent treatment.

The number of perforations per square inch in the gratings should be regulated by the character of the gold. In Victoria the number of perforations per square inch is in some mills as low as 60 and in others as high as 342. It is only by observation of the results that the degree of fineness of the perforated plates can be determined. In crushing quartz from some of the reefs in the Wynaad fine gratings would be required, and even where coarse gold occurs, as in some parts of the reef at Wright's Level, at Rosedell Reef and others, it would be desirable to use fine gratings, because there is usually with the coarse grains much fine gold.

The speed at which the stamps may be driven so as to secure the greatest advantage varies with the height of the lift, but a high speed is in all cases desirable. With stamps weighing about 8 cwts. and lift of (say) 9 inches, the number of blows per minute should not be less than 75 or 80; and, fed with properly broken stone, each stamper should crush at least 2 to 2½ tons per diem of twenty-four hours as a constant average. The average quantity of quartz crushed in one mill in Victoria is, for stamps weighing 6 cwts. each, 2 tons 4 cwts. per head for twenty-four hours, and for stamps weighing 8 cwts. each, 4 tons per head per diem. In some mills in Victoria the average quantity is no more than 5 cwts. and in others as much as 3 tons 7 cwts. (on the average) per stamp head per idem are put through. The water used per head per hour should vary, depending in a great measure on the kind of material under treatment; but it would not be less, on an average, than 400 gallons. In Victoria mills the quantity used per head per hour is from 50 to 900 gallons.

The quantity of mercury put into the ripples in like manner is dependent on the amount of gold in the stone: in some mills it is as low as 4 lbs., and in others as high as 70 lbs. per stamp head. It is not difficult in practice to determine what weight can be used with the greatest advantage. The loss of mercury per stamp head per week in Victoria (which means in nearly all cases a loss of gold as well) varies from half an ounce to twenty ounces.

The blankets should be changed very often when the proportion of pyrites in the crushed material is large. The further they are removed from the ripples the less often are they changed. As a rule, the blankets next the ripples should be renewed every hour, those next every three hours, and those still lower at longer intervals. This matter must be left to the skill and experience of the Superintendent. If any of the decomposed country rock, such as is found in the Wynaad, should come to be mixed with the auriferous quartz, frequent changes of the blanketing would probably be necessary.

Instead of putting the material which accumulates on the blankets through amalgamating barrels, it would be more economical in most cases to treat it exactly as the concentrated tailings are treated, namely, in the furnace and by subsequent amalgamation. But this, like nearly everything else connected with the extraction of gold, can be judged of only when the works are in operation. When the blankets are washed it is easily seen of what the sand, &c., consist. The barrels are usually of cast iron and about 3½ feet or more in length and some-

what less than half that in diameter. The charge will weigh perhaps 1,000 lbs., and for every pound weight of material there should be added 4 ounces of quicksilver at least. The pyrites, &c., are dampened and put into the barrel, which revolves slowly making about 12 or 15 revolutions a minute. After this has gone on for a few hours, say six or eight, all depending on the character of the sand and the amount of gold it is supposed to contain, hot water is added and the operation is continued for three hours or more at a slackened speed, and finally the quicksilver is withdrawn from the barrel and the sand mixed with quicksilver and amalgam is so treated as to cause it to separate from the latter. This last process, in what manner soever it may be conducted, is often tedious, difficult and unsatisfactory.

It may be mentioned in this place that the gold got in the several parts of the mill and appliances is, as ascertained by Mr. R. H. Bland, of the Port Phillip Works at Clunes in Victoria, as follows:—

	Per cent.
Stamp beds	66·08
Mercury boxes	22·95
Blankets	10·97

The tailings are dressed up to an average of 3 ounces or 4 ounces of gold to the ton of material, and an average of about 85 per cent. of the gold as determined by assay is extracted. The cost of operating on the tailings including the buddle, roasting, grinding, loss of mercury, &c., averages about £2-14-5 per ton, or about £1 per ounce of gold got.

The tailings which are caught in the settling boxes are sent to the buddles and when the concentration is effective, about 80 per cent. or more of the practically non-auriferous quartz sand is washed away and the remaining auriferous pyrites and free gold remain for treatment.

All this seems simple enough, but there are still difficulties in the way of saving the pyrites by the buddle alone. Nearly all the highest authorities who have written on this subject of concentrating are of opinion that a classification of the sand operated on according to the size of grain should be made; but the greater number of mill-owners appear to think that the buddle is sufficient. Professor G. H. F. Ulrich and Mr. J. Cosmo, Newbery, B. Sc., than whom there are no higher authorities on this question, believe that classification will be found beneficial and will eventually be adopted. They state that they have "come to the conclusion that if the crushed pyritous material after passing the usual amalgamating appliances (quicksilver troughs, copper-plates, &c.) was, by one triangular double trough and two pyramidal boxes, classified into three sizes of grain, *viz.*, coarser sand, fine sand and slime, and the first treated by self-acting jigging machines, the other two by Borlase's buddle, it would prove a more satisfactory process for the saving of the pyrites than any at present in use."

It is unlikely that, at least for some time to come, any other appliance than the buddle will be used in Southern India; but if the mines should be successfully worked, there will no doubt be every attempt made to bring the machinery employed to a state as near perfection as possible.

The pyrites when freed as far as is practicable from quartz sand are sent to the furnace. Every care should be taken in roasting, and time in conducting this process must not be considered. The sulphur (and the arsenic), if any, must be driven off. Though in most cases the oxidization is effected rapidly—the more rapidly if a steady current of air is made to pass over the material—still it necessarily takes some time to dispel the whole of the sulphur.

It has been proved by experiments in the laboratory that partially decomposed iron pyrites causes more "flouring" of mercury and consequent loss than undecomposed pyrites,* and this should always be borne in mind when treating these auriferous sulphides. Undue haste or inattention on the part of the person in charge of the operations would certainly result in serious loss to the proprietors of the mine who would probably never ascertain the cause of the deficiency of yield of the pyrites.

* Ulrich and Newbery.

Not a few who have had experience in treating pyrites in the furnace believe that they gain an advantage by mixing the pyrites with charcoal, and certainly there is much to be said in favor of this practice. If the fires be well and steadily maintained and the construction of the furnace is good, there is no need of the addition of any combustible substance; but otherwise it is advantageous. A small proportion of quartz sand, whether present as the result of imperfect concentration or purposely introduced to prevent the agglutination of the particles of pyrites, tends to ensure a more easy, rapid and perfect oxidization; but a highly experienced Mining Manager in Australia, Mr. H. Rosales, is of opinion that, though the quartz sand in calcining prevents caking in the subsequent process of amalgamation (in a Chilian mill for example), it causes a great loss of quicksilver. The quartz sand undoubtedly has the effect described just as the iron sand often associated with auriferous quartz cuts up the mercury and amalgam and makes it impossible when experimenting to save them in the ordinary way.

It is not at present possible to say what quantity of such fuel as is found in the Wynaad would be required to calcine one ton of pyrites: it is known, however, from what is stated in this report, that many trees growing near Devála yield timber which is excellent as fuel, and it is not probable that the quantity ordinarily used in Australia, *viz.*, one ton of wood for every ton of pyrites, would be exceeded. With a good furnace, and careful feeding of the fires, the amount of fuel might be probably even less than is here named.

For the purpose of amalgamation, the next process to which the roasted pyrites are subjected, Wheeler's pans are commonly used; but many managers prefer the Chilian mill; and the arrastra (inferior as it is) is still found in several well-conducted works. In amalgamating with the Wheeler's pans a charge weighing about 5 cwt. is put into each pan and quicksilver is added according to the judgment of the operator. The quantity of quicksilver varies greatly; one will use as much as 12 lbs. of the metal to 1 cwt. pyrites, and another less than 4 lbs.

The great importance of breaking up the quicksilver, of mixing it thoroughly with the pyrites, and thus bringing it into contact with the fine gold is well understood; but when this is done effectually there is the greater difficulty in recovering the quicksilver and amalgam. A very small quantity of sodium amalgam added to the material prevents "flouring," but the utmost care is needed in using this aid to amalgamation. A solution of soda or any alkaline solution is beneficial. It is at this stage by mechanical action that the flouring is caused, as any one can easily prove by attempting amalgamation in the presence of substances that cut up the quicksilver.

The Chilian mill is greatly in favor in many large and long-established works; and a summary of the evidence of Mr. H. Rosales respecting it cannot but be of interest to gold miners.* He says—

"In amalgamating, charges the mill (a small one 12-inch faced roller) at starting with 110 lbs. of mercury, then adds 66 lbs. of damp calcined ore, works dry for ten minutes, breaking up the mercury; works ten minutes more in a thick pasty state; adds clay-pipe full of mercury containing 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam, and works again ten minutes; then flushes off for ten minutes, runs off water and fine sand, leaving the mercury and heavy sand in bottom of pan; adds 66 lbs. more of roasted pyrites, and repeats the process; every week cleans out pan, and squeezes the quicksilver through chamois leather. To secure thorough amalgamation, the mercury must be floured through the mass, and a loss to a certain extent put up with. If the mercury be left in mass at the bottom of the pan, and the roasted material in the form of slime very little loss of mercury occurs, but a very great loss in gold. Adopts the following method to collect the amalgam (broken up mercury):—(1) a large force dolly to dilute the slime; (2) two of Rittenger's Small-basin Tyrolese mills; (3) two small force dollies; (4) copper plates, with blanket strips; after every flushing off the floured mercury collected on the plates is rubbed off with a few drops of quicksilver containing 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam; (5) blankets and large dolly. Tyrolese mills can be advantageously applied to save amalgam and broken up mercury. The loss of mercury has averaged about 1¾ lbs. to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore."

A loss of mercury equal to 2 lbs. per ton of calcined ore may or may not in all cases represent a large loss of gold. Assuming that the average yield of

* Report of the Board appointed to investigate the methods of treating Pyrites, 1874.

pyrites is 2 oz. 13 dwt. per ton, the loss of gold would be equal to 10 grains for every ton of pyrites treated, or, adding the value of the mercury, a sum of nearly 10 shillings per ton which represents a loss of about 5 per cent. This cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory; but as there are improvements effected nearly every day in the methods of treating pyrites, it may be assumed that the loss in this operation will soon almost disappear. When we compare the above results with those which were regarded as excellent some 15 years ago, we may surely gather hope and confidence as to the future. The loss of 10 shillings per ton of pyrites treated may be regarded as the greatest that can arise from the waste of quicksilver. The average loss is probably less than 5 shillings per ton.

The Board appointed in Victoria to report on the several methods of treating pyrites give the following table showing the number of tons of quartz crushed by certain Companies in 1873, the number of tons of pyrites saved, the yield of gold from the quartz and the pyrites respectively, and the cost of treating the pyrites:—

Name of Company.	Locality.	Number of Tons of Quartz crushed.	Number of Tons of Pyrites saved from the Quartz.	Yield of Gold from the Quartz alone.	Yield of Gold from the Pyrites alone.	Cost per Ton of treating the Pyrites, including Concentration.	Information supplied by
				oz. dwt. grs.	oz. dwt. grs.	£ s. d.	
Llanberris Quartz Mining Company, Registered. (a)	Ballarat ..	23,020 for the Company, 5,959 for the public.	143	2,003 13 14	151 3 0	3 0 0	J. Thomas, General Manager.
The Hope Mining Company, Registered. (b)	Morning Star Hill, Wood's Point.	3,025	About 56	2,104 1 18	35 8 0 from 21 tons 5 cwt. (c)	3 10 0(d)	J. Bailey, Superintendent.
Adventure Company.	Taradale ...	...	...	1 to 2 oz. per ton.	6 to 8¾ oz. per ton.	...	E. L. Kitchingman.
Walhalla Gold Mining Company, Registered.	Stringer's Creek.	8,102	7,242 tons of quartz yielded 2½ per cent. of pyrites	11,504 12 0	341 12 0 from the 2½ per cent. of pyrites saved from the 7,242 tons of quartz.	£4 to £5	H. Rosales Manager.
Port Philip and Colonial Gold Mining Company.	Clunes ...	820,859(e)	3,609	338,871 19 4	13,623 11 12	3 6 2	R. H. Bland, Manager.
Caledonian Quartz Company's Machine.	Maldon ...	2,597	214	1,367 19 0	821 5 0	1 6 0	R. D. Oswald.

(a) Cannot give the return of gold from the public crushing. The method of treatment adopted was by the use of the buddle, Wheeler's pans and reverberatory furnace.

(b) Parcels of pyrites treated for the public from the Morning Star and other reefs in the district have yielded from 2½ oz. to 7¼ oz. to the ton.

(c) A poor sample; the balance saved the remains in stack awaiting treatment. A lot of 89 tons 7¼ cwt. previously treated yielded 259 oz. 3 dwts. of gold or an average of about 3 oz. 6 dwts. per ton.

(d) The cost could be reduced at least £1 per ton by lengthening our furnace and adding a second Chilian mill to our plant, which would enable us to reduce double the quantity at a very slight increase to the cost now incurred for labor, &c.

(e) Crushed between June 1857 and October 1864.

The table shows that the quantity of pyrites saved was generally in a small proportion to the number of tons of quartz crushed; but at the Caledonian Quartz Company's Works the proportion of pyrites recovered was 8·2 per cent.

It has been stated already that to crush raw pyritous quartz with quicksilver in the coffers is certain to result in loss, both of quicksilver and gold, and if mercury is not used in the coffers the ordinary copper plates may be dispensed with. Copper plates are considered almost as necessary as ripple boxes by many managers of mills, but experiments have shown that in most cases they cause a loss of amalgam.

In the Wynaad, in the many futile attempts made to treat the auriferous stone, it was the practice to roast the quartz before sending it to the mill. Where the proportion of gold in the stone is large, and if sulphides are absent, it is not injudicious to calcine the quartz previous to crushing; the quartz is made friable, and a greater quantity can be crushed per day—but if sulphides are present calcining is injurious. The effect of calcining when pyrites are

present is to cause a glazing of the particles of gold in such a way as to make amalgamation with mercury impossible. The pyritous material can never be thoroughly oxidized in a kiln; a lower sulphide is formed which coats the particles of gold. The "slags" seen at the works in the Wynaad when examined under a lens show why the yields were so far below what might have been anticipated from the appearance of the free gold in the quartz before it was sent to the stampers.

The price of unskilled labor in Southern India is low, and it might be advisable in working some reefs, to have the heaps of stone when broken picked and all the non-pyritous material sent to a kiln to be roasted if by assay such material showed a yield sufficient to make the treatment of it profitable.

It is now known that gold in the Wynaad is usually most plentiful in the parts of the reefs which contain pyrites, and therefore the methods of extracting gold, commonly adopted in Australia, are most likely to give good results.

It has not been thought desirable at this stage to give minute descriptions of all the various chemical processes for treating pyrites which have from time to time attracted attention. Professor E. J. Chapman, of University College, Toronto, has great confidence in the method employed by him. The buddled ore is mixed with a tenth of its weight of nitrate of soda, and the mixture passed through an iron cylinder or gas retort fixed at a slight inclination and heated towards its centre to moderate redness, when the sulphur and arsenic become in part rapidly eliminated and in part absorbed chemically by the alkali of the nitrate. The ore is then leached in water; the soluble compounds rapidly dissolve out leaving the bulk of the ore in the form of a dull earthy residuum. This is passed a second time, somewhat more slowly, through the heated cylinder, when practically all the gold contained in it is set free. The gold may be extracted by amalgamation or by chlorine.

At my request Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery reported on this method and the following is an extract from his report:—

"The treatment with nitrate of soda is one which I do not think applicable in this country (Victoria); it will probably give an increased yield of gold, but the cost of this extra yield will be more than its value. By the present method of treatment careful concentration of the sand, roasting, and amalgamation, about eighty per cent. of the gold in the pyrites is obtained. If we say the pyrites contains two ounces of gold per ton this would give a loss at present of eight pennyweights of gold, worth 32 shillings (taking gold at £4 per ounce). Now the amount of nitrate recommended is one-tenth of the weight of the ore to be roasted (2 cwt. per ton), worth in this country 24 shillings per cwt., so that without including extra labor, fuel, &c., the 32 shillings' worth of gold would require 48 shillings' worth of nitrate of soda. This is supposing the whole of the 20 per cent. now lost were to be recovered by the use of this salt, a result hardly to be looked for. This loss of 16 shillings per ton would have to be recovered from the arsenical pigments, which are at present of little or no value here. Tons of arsenic are taken from the flues of our pyrites furnaces and buried or thrown away as there is no market for it."

When at Blackwood, in Victoria, I had an opportunity of seeing the apparatus invented by Mr. A. Robertson as adapted to the chlorination process and of listening to his explanations. Whether or not his system has been brought successfully into practice I cannot say, but the matter is in the hands of an energetic and able man, and if any one will make the process applicable to the extraction of gold from pyrites, Mr. Robertson is in a fair way to do it.

All these processes have a certain amount of interest for persons intending to embark their capital in gold mining in the Wynaad. At the same time it is clear that under existing circumstances the simple and easily managed methods, now in favor in the largest reduction establishments in Australia and California, are most likely to prove remunerative.

Appendix C shows the results of the process of treating pyrites at the establishment founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool. Their method deserves consideration, if only because of the prospect afforded of some of the sulphides here becoming articles of export.

The prime-mover best adapted to give motion to the stampers and stone-breakers is undoubtedly a steam engine. It is easily managed, and is constant in its duty, but to work it, as compared with some other prime-movers, is costly. In the Wynaad there are numerous perennial streams (varying, it is true, during the seasons in their volume of water), which in many places might be used

either for overshot-wheels, breast-wheels or turbines. And water in this district can be easily and cheaply conserved.

On the edges of the ghâts a sufficient fall can be found everywhere; and whatever the form of water-engine power to move even one hundred head of stamps can be obtained at no great cost.

The situation of the reef and the surrounding circumstances would serve to determine whether or not it would be more economical to employ steam or water, but it may safely be asserted that a complete plant, consisting of ten stamp-heads with engine, stone-breaking machine, buddle, saw, and frame, necessary buildings, reverberatory furnace, and all other works could be erected for £5,000.

Allowing, then, 10 per cent. on the capital, and providing also for a competent mining manager and two European miners (sufficient, if success should result, for the efficient management of one hundred stamps and the mining operations which would then be necessary), and providing also for stores, &c., and contingencies at the rate of 25 per cent. on the whole, the annual returns would be, if the quartz yielded gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton, nearly equal to the expenditure; if at the rate of 3 dwts., £690 per annum, and if at the rate of 5 dwts., £3,570 per annum.

This estimate may be put in another way: some eleven years ago it was ascertained that in one mine in Victoria, Australia, the costs of raising and treating quartz were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Getting quartz, at 3s. 10½d. per ton, say	0	4	0
Cartage per ton	0	1	6
Crushing, including wear and tear, &c.	0	3	9
Contingencies	0	0	3
	0	9	6
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, say, at 3s. 6d. per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	8	0

The prices actually paid for similar work by the Alpha Gold Mining Company, as stated in a return furnished by the Managing Director, were as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
Raising quartz, Rs. 2 per ton	0	4	0
Carriage, Rs. 1-8-0 per ton	0	3	0
Crushing, Rs. 1-13-0 per ton	0	3	7
	0	10	7
Add contingencies as above	0	0	3
	0	10	10
A yield of 5 dwts. per ton, at 3s. 6d. per dwt.	0	17	6
Leaving a clear profit per ton of	0	6	8

Why the Alpha Company failed to derive fair profits from their operations is told in another place in this report.

It is scarcely necessary to state that if, instead of ten stamp-heads, fifty or one hundred were erected, the profits would be in a largely increased proportion.

The question of the introduction of Chinese labor for the purpose of working the gold mines of the Wynaad is one which I am not competent to discuss, as I have not a sufficient knowledge of India or of the several peoples inhabiting it.

In Australia the Chinese miners are exceedingly industrious and skilful; and they are successful in working the shallow auriferous deposits, following the European miners and getting gold under conditions which would not be accepted by even the poorest "hatter."

The Chinamen are employed in the alluvial mines in Victoria in all the mining districts, and their wages vary from fifteen shillings to thirty-six shillings per week. They labor often as long as nine or ten hours per diem, and neither cold nor heat nor wet seems to affect them injuriously.

They are easily managed by Europeans, but they might not behave well in the midst of a mixed population like that of the Wynaad.

Results of the treatment of auriferous quartz in Victoria, Australia.

In considering in what manner the quartz veins of the Wynaad and those in Southern India generally may be mined most advantageously, and in what manner the auriferous quartz should be treated, one turns naturally for information to the records relating to the large operations in Australia where experience gained during the past twenty years, appliances perfected by engineers ever on the watch for improvements, and methods of treatment suggested by the experiments of chemists in the laboratory, leave but little to be desired as regards the economical extraction on a large scale of gold from its matrix.

From what has been already stated, it is clear that in various parts of Southern India,—and certainly in the Wynaad,—there are reefs which ought to give profitable returns to the capitalist, if the same skill in mining and the same appliances for extracting gold were brought to bear on the operations as are at this moment indispensable to success in the largest gold-producing countries in the world.

Now that the old theories respecting the modes of occurrence of gold are no longer accepted even by the ignorant,—now that it has been proved that quartz reefs are productive at greater depths than any to which the miner can penetrate by vertical shafts, and that in the latter rich veins have been cut more than 2,000 feet from the surface and quite 1,300 feet below the level of the sea,—the miner is encouraged to undertake works which a few years ago would have been regarded as reckless enterprises. In one mine in Victoria 11,500 tons of quartz, obtained at depths varying from 430 to 1,060 feet from the surface, yielded from 1 oz. 3 dwts. to 5 oz. 14 dwts. per ton; and elsewhere in the same colony the yields of stone got at levels as low as 500 and 1,000 feet from the surface have given at the rate of 1 oz. 14 dwts. to 2 oz. per ton.*

The mining records relating to this part of Australia afford instructive lessons to all who are interested in gold-mining in any country. They show that the average yield of 13,402,915 tons of quartz crushed and treated in Victorian mills has been 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton; and that during the year 1876, 1,011,808 tons 4 cwt. gave an average of 10 dwts. 13·48 grs. per ton. It is a noteworthy fact, in connection with these returns, that the greatest quantity of gold is not obtained from the veins which yield the largest amount of gold per ton. For instance, in the last case cited the quantities crushed in the three most important quartz-mining areas were 315,407 tons 6 cwt. yielding an average of 6 dwts. 14·46 grs., 356,927 tons 10 cwt. giving at the rate of 11 dwts. 22·86, and 111,716 tons 10 cwt. with an average of 7 dwts. 14·45; on the other hand, where the yields per ton were 16 dwts. 22·47 grs. and 1 oz. 3 dwts. 12·58, respectively, the quantities of stone crushed were 88,729 tons and 40,784 tons. In some districts of Victoria parcels of quartz treated in 1874, 1875, and 1876, yielded as follows :—

Tons crushed.	Average yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1874.			
104,256	0	5	14·31
14,810	0	3	4·47
91,427	0	6	7·86
8,980	0	3	21·82
44,921	0	6	20·67
1875.			
97,830	0	5	18·27
18,667	0	2	22·93
9,805	0	3	19·89
9,814	0	6	22·99
26,521	0	5	11·81
39,553	0	5	13·63
16,112	0	6	22·47
1876.			
116,770	0	5	2·54
112,282	0	6	8·78
10,000	0	3	16·68
14,206	0	3	10·97
23,507	0	4	19·89
46,350	0	5	3·96

* *Mineral Statistics of Victoria.*

During the three years 1874-1876, 880,611 tons of quartz were crushed which yielded an average of only 5 dwts. 12·78 grs. per ton.

Where the reefs are thick or where the "leaders" are numerous and the facilities for mining are great, the returns, even when the yield per ton is very small, are far more profitable than those from veins in hard rock, however rich they may be. The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons of quartz which gave an average of only 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton; yet the dividends paid amounted to £23,900; the machinery cost £10,030; and the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i.e.*, lands on which to mine.)

Numerous similar cases could be mentioned where the operations have been profitable, and yet the average yields per ton very small, namely, 2 dwts. 13·4 grs., 3 dwts. 6·01 grs., 3 dwts. 7·89 grs., and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs.

One remarkable case, which however cannot but be regarded as exceptional, is that of the Independent Company, Black Hill, Ballarat. They obtained the quartz they crushed with great facility, working in an open cutting, and the yields, though very small, were remunerative. "During the early part of 1863 the average yield was 3 dwts. 12 grs. per ton; from October 1863 to May 1864, 7,453 tons gave 910 oz. 0 dwt. 12 grs. of gold equal to 2 dwts. 10·6 grs. per ton; and 24,447 tons taken at different dates between May 1864 and December 1865 from the cutting gave 2,043 oz. 10 dwts. 2 grs. equal to 1 dwt. 16·12 grs. per ton."*

During a period of eight years the records show also that in the part of Australia above referred to 40,002 tons of pyrites and pyritous quartz were operated on by certain mining companies, and that the average yield per ton was 2 oz. 13 dwts. 7·81 grs.

In these operations all the bye-products were lost,—the sulphur and all the other constituents of the pyrites,—but with such aids as the chemist has given many of these might be saved and turned to profit.

From 1864 to 1875, inclusive, 1,728,959 tons 7 cwt. of "quartz, tailings, &c.," were crushed in Victoria and yielded 306,831 oz. 10 dwts. 23 grs. of gold, being an average of 3 dwts. 13·18 grs. per ton.

In other parts of this report the yields of gold per ton of quartz taken from several reefs in South-East Wynaad are given, some the results of experiments made by Mr. W. King, the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and others by Mr. Lindon and the writer; and the proportion of gold per ton is such as to justify the commencement of mining operations on a scale which would fairly test the character of the veins. If well conducted and successful, such operations would lead ultimately to the thorough development of the gold mines of Southern India. It is satisfactory to be able to add that specimens of the quartz sent to Victoria by the writer have been analysed by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B. Sc., the Superintendent of the Laboratory in Melbourne, and the results, as recorded in Appendix E, more than confirm the conclusions arrived at by those who have investigated the reefs near Devála.

It is obvious that in this part of the world no such "prospecting" as that which has resulted in the discovery of rich reefs in Australia and California can be expected, even if the gold mines were proved to be richer than those of the countries named. The people generally have occupations which they would be loath to leave for what might be an uncertainty; and it is more than doubtful if their means,—their ability to maintain themselves for such periods as they would have to do unproductive work,—would permit of their following gold mining as a pursuit in the same manner as it was followed a quarter of a century ago in Australia and America. Hence, it will happen that discoveries of rich veins here will probably be relatively few as compared with the number of the reefs and made only at long intervals. The excavations and pits of the native miners,—works prosecuted in times past and now nearly everywhere abandoned,—are, however, often sure guides to the reefs in which gold occurs. It may be truly said that the veins now known to be highly auriferous have been discovered by tracing the old workings on or to the outcrops.

The facilities for mining these auriferous reefs, as already stated, are very great; the reefs in most places appear at the surface either on the summits or

on the slopes of the ranges; and the contours of the hills are such as to admit of horizontal shafts being driven so as to intersect the reefs. All the costs of winding, pumping water, and the maintenance of machinery with the expenses of fuel and management attendant thereon are thus avoided. The difference in the price per ton of getting quartz under such favorable circumstances as those described and in other places where vertical shafts are required to work the veins is very great. In the Beechworth District (Victoria) there is one gold field where the formation of the country admits of the quartz being mined by horizontal shafts, and the average cost there of raising quartz and delivering it at the machine is 2*s*. 2*d*. per ton, whereas in other places, where vertical shafts are sunk, the cost per ton varies from 12*s*. 10*d*. to 27*s*. 4*d*. The cost of breaking out quartz in mines worked from vertical shafts, and under the most skilful management, may be set down at from 4*s*. to 9*s*. per ton; and including the cost of machinery, dead-work, and delivery at the reduction works a total cost of at least 12*s*. per ton. The prices charged for crushing and treating quartz, too, are different in different districts. In some they are as low as 2*s*. 2*d*. per ton, and in others as high as 14*s*. and 20*s*. per ton. Where water-power can be employed for giving motion to the crushing machinery, the cost of reduction is usually very low as compared with that where steam is used, the proportion being for Victoria according to circumstances and position as 1 to 4 and in California as 1 to 2 nearly.

The wages paid to miners and others in Victoria, even where profitable results are obtained from quartz giving only a very small proportion of gold per ton, are high. Miners are paid from 38*s*. to 48*s*. per week, laborers working on the surface from 30*s*. to 45*s*., and engine-drivers and others, from 42*s*. to 70*s*. All the materials used are also costly; for instance, props are £12 per 1,000, laths 24*s*. per 100, logs 1*s*. 10*d*. per cubic foot, sawn timber 6*s*. per 100 feet, and firewood 25*s*. per cord. The prices paid for timber continue to increase, as the forests in the vicinity of the mines are now in most cases denuded, and fuel, &c., have to be brought from great distances; but in spite of all these difficulties, a severe but a wise economy in all departments connected with the mines and the reduction works enables the Companies to pay good dividends to the shareholders.

What may properly be described as economical quartz-mining has been known and practised but for a very few years. When attention was first given to the auriferous reefs in Australia, the method of treatment was similar to that now, and in times long past, pursued by the natives of Southern India. The stone was broken out of the reef, and the "specimens" with gold visible to the eye were pounded by hand and the gold washed out.* Subsequently, the "Dolly," a log of wood shod with iron and suspended from a sapling over a stump, was in use as a crusher, and finally stampers moved by water or steam were introduced, and quicksilver for amalgamation employed. Very slowly improved processes were adopted, and important discoveries were made, but it was not until the miners had been at work for some sixteen years that a proper system of treatment was generally adopted. In the early days of quartz-mining in Australia, as much as £8 and £10 per ton were paid for crushing, and the tailings consisting of auriferous pyrites, quartz, sand, &c., were thrown aside and formed large heaps near each crushing plant. Years afterwards, when the value of the pyrites came to be known, the heaps of "tailings" were sold to and re-washed by Chinamen again and again. The pyrites were slowly decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere and the gold set free, and some profit accrued at each washing. When, however, the tailings were collected in settling boxes and sent to the buddles, the pyrites concentrated, roasted in a suitable furnace, and subsequently ground with mercury, a large amount of gold was obtained. So excellent is the process now commonly adopted, that at least 86 per cent. of the gold contained in the material (as determined by assay) is extracted.

* At Ballarat, even as late as the year 1872, many small co-operative parties of miners were making a living on some of the reefs by picking out the best stone and crushing it with hammers and getting the gold by "washing off" with a cradle and tin dish. So inefficient was this method of treatment, that a parcel of 100 tons of tailings cast aside and subsequently sold for £5 yielded, when treated in the battery, a profit of over £100.—*Victorian Exhibition* 1872 (*Mining and Mineral Statistics*).

The Wynaad Prospecting Company state that they were able to break out quartz and deliver it at the kiln for Rs. 1-3-2 per ton, and now that nitro-glycerine compounds for blasting have been greatly improved and made as safe as it is perhaps possible to make them, there is no reason why, in quarrying the large bodies of quartz that appear at the surface in so many places in the Wynaad, the cost per ton should much exceed that paid by the Public Works Department for quarrying hard country rock. From information afforded by the Executive Engineer, Nílgiris, it appears that a native laborer, working eight hours per diem, can, in ordinary cases, quarry about 1½ cubic yard of solid rock per diem, and his pay is six annas per diem, that is to say, the cost of quarrying is four annas per cubic yard. The same authority gives the price of excavating earth by native labor at two annas per cubic yard. By making adits or sinking shafts and using dynamite, rock can be quarried, it is said, in reports lately received, at the rate of nearly 140 tons for every pound weight of lithofracteur exploded.

The consideration of these facts leads to the conclusion that, while it is possible quartz-mining, with such rude machinery and crude treatment as were common some twelve or fifteen years ago, might have yielded profits in some places in Southern India, the reefs generally could not have been worked remuneratively.

But the conditions are now changed, and it is beyond doubt that the old gold mines of Western and Southern Asia, and Eastern and Southern Europe, will sooner or later be re-opened by Europeans, who will provide themselves with all those appliances which have been brought almost to perfection by mining managers in Australia and California.

Assays of gold.

The gold obtained in the Wynaad is unequal in fineness, that from the soils being of the best quality. It has been observed in other countries that the finer the particles of the gold procured from alluvial deposits, the higher is the quality.

The following figures are taken from a report furnished to the Government on the 13th January 1832 by the Mint Committee, of assays of gold made by the Mint Master's Assayer:—

Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Silver	·78
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43	4	8

Nilambur Rajah's Mines	Gold	94·53
	Silver	5·47
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.	41	4	0

Devala Mines	Gold	90·88
	Silver	8·86
	Copper	·26
		100·

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	39	10	6

The Assay Master made a further report on seven samples of gold on the 10th February 1832, showing the following results:—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	94·53
	Alloy	5·47
		100·

Rs. A. P.

Exactly similar results were obtained from another sample of the gold of the Nilambur Mines :—

Nilambur Mines	Gold	96·09
	Alloy	3·91
		100·
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.	41 13 8	
Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 2 10	
Coopal Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 4 2	
Coopal Mines	Gold	98·96
	Alloy	1·04
		100·
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 2 10	
Carcatode Mines	Gold	99·22
	Alloy	·78
		100·
	Rs. A. P.	
Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness	43 4 7	

Mr. King, under date 11th March 1875, reported that two samples of gold obtained from ordinary washings of surface soil were assayed at Calcutta with the following results :—

Number 1	Gold	93·00
	Silver	7·00
		100·
Number 2	Gold	90·90
	Silver	8·67
		99·57

Three samples of reef gold collected by Mr. King were examined in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, and the proportions of gold and silver were for each as follow :—

No. 1	Gold	67·07
	Silver	32·93
		100·
No. 2	Gold	82·69
	Silver	11·32
		94·01
No. 3	Gold	86·86
	Silver	10·96
		97·82

Nos. 1 and 3 of the above were assays of reef gold got from different parts of reefs; No. 2 was from one part of a reef close to the outcrop.

In another report it is stated that the percentage of pure gold in a sample of metal obtained by washing the earth was 97·5, and from a sample of matrix gold 92·875.

Mr. J. W. Minchin sent some gold to Mr. H. B. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in 1875, which was supposed to be stream gold (it was really reef gold), and it was found to consist of gold 84·7 and silver 15·3.

The same gentleman also sent a sample of auriferous quartz got near Devála to Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint; and they gave a certificate to the following effect:—

		Grains Troy.
Assay of 5 lbs. of auriferous quartz	Fine gold	19½
	Silver	5⅚
The proportions of the above being	Gold	79·13
	Silver	20·87
		100·00

Mr. King, having had assays made of gold from six reefs, gives the average for Wynaad gold as follows:—

Gold	86·86
Silver	10·96
Dross	2·18
	100·00

Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Technological Museums and Laboratory in Melbourne, has examined some samples of quartz forwarded by me from the Wynaad, and from auriferous pyrites and quartz taken out of the Skull Reef he found the yield per ton as follows:—

		oz.	dwts.
Gold		49	10
Silver		37	6
The proportions being	Gold	57·02	
	Silver	42·97	
		99·99	

In Victoria the fineness of the gold obtained from the alluvial workings varies considerably in the different districts, but "the fineness is pretty constant for each field and will seldom deviate from the average mark more than a few eighths of a carat grain."

At the Wool-shed near Beechworth and at Ballarat, Maryborough, and McIvor, Victoria, the fineness recorded is as high as 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains, and in Gippsland as low as 20 carats 3⅜ carat grains.

Amalgam gold from the Mariner's Reef, Maryborough, Victoria, marks 23 carats 2⅞ carat grains and 23 carats 3⅜ carat grains. It is the highest known matrix gold.

Gold got from the reefs on the Goulburn river, Victoria, varies in fineness from 17 carats 0⅛ carat grains, and 17 carats 2⅛ carat grains to 23 carats 1⅝ carat grains.

The gold obtained from the quartz veins by crushing and amalgamation is higher or lower in quality according as the quartz is treated, and the differences in samples from the same reef are frequently very great though the gold in its native state may be pretty uniform in character.

The proportion of pure gold in samples of native gold found in various parts of the world is given here for comparison with the above results. The figures are extracted from a table in *Dana's System of Mineralogy* :—

	Gold.	Silver.
Wicklow Company, Ireland.	92·32	6·17
Transylvania, Vöröspatak	60·49	38·74
Katharinenburg	95·81	3·58
Do.	70·86	28·30
Czar Nikolajeosk (Miask)	92·47	7·27
Boruschka (N. Tagilsk)	94·41	5·23
Beresof	91·88	8·03
Petropavlooski	86·81	13·19
Siränooski, Altai	60·98	38·38
Schlangenberg, Altai	64·00	36·00
Malacca	90·89	8·98
Siam, Pachim	88·57	6·45
Africa, Senegal	94·00	5·85
Do. do.	84·50	15·30
Brazil	94·00	5·85
Bolivia, Ancota	94·73	5·23
Do. Tipuani	91·96	7·47
North Grenada, Bogota	92·00	8·00
Do. Marmato	73·45	26·48
Do. Santa Rosa.	64·93	35·07
Peru, Carabaya	97·46	2·54
Do. Yungas	78·69	21·31
Nova Scotia, Tangier	98·13	1·76
California	96·42	3·58
Do.	75·86	20·67
Canada, Chaudiere	89·24	10·76
Australia	99·28	0·44
Do. Omeo	85·23	14·77
Tasmania	92·77	7·23
Do. Fingal.	90·89	8·02

"The average proportion of gold," says Dana, "in the native gold of California, as derived from assays of several hundred millions of dollars' worth is 880 thousandths, while the range is mostly between 870 and 890. The range in the metal of Australia is mostly between 900 and 960 with an average of 925."

Gold is found associated with rhodium and with palladium and silver. There is an argentiferous telluret of gold, a plumbo argentiferous telluret of gold and a sulpho-plumbiferous telluret of gold, "the color of which is a deep lead grey, very brilliant, crystallizing in slightly elongated hexahedral tables. Its fracture is lamellar; it is soft and stains slightly. Its composition is as follows :—

Gold	9·0
Silver	0·5
Lead	54·0
Copper	1·3
Tellurium	32·2
Sulphur	3·0
	100·0"*

Gold is found in association with ores and metals in various proportions; and such ores and metals, many of them now rare, may perhaps hereafter be found in quantities in some places, and become remunerative to the miner.

Methods of testing auriferous quartz and auriferous pyrites.

Only by a careful chemical analysis can the proportion of gold in any given quantity of quartz, pyrites, or other mineral be ascertained; but for all practical purposes assays by amalgamation are sufficient. The methods pursued in treating quartz taken from the reefs in the Wynaad have been as follow :—

When a reef was tested in sections, the stone from each section was taken out in far larger quantities than were required for testing; each heap of quartz was broken into small pieces, and the whole was well mixed, and from the heap so mixed the portion to be treated was taken. The stone was broken still smaller

* *Manual of Practical Assaying* by John Mitchell, F.C.S.

and weighed; and it was then ground very fine on a suitable stone, another stone being used as a muller. The finely pulverised stone was put into a clean iron pan and roasted until fumes were no longer given off, until it was certain that it was in a fit state for amalgamation. If after roasting the pulverised material seemed to require it, it was again ground on the stone. The heat at all times was so regulated as to prevent the possibility of "glazing."

The roasted stone was put into an enamelled dish, and a proper proportion of quicksilver was added.

The whole was then thoroughly rubbed by hand, at first dry; subsequently a little cold or hot water was poured in until a paste was formed; more water was added, the stuff being thoroughly rubbed all the time, and finally the amalgam or (if there was no gold) the quicksilver was washed off, the utmost care being taken to prevent the loss of any quicksilver. The water and sludge from the enamelled dish were poured into other vessels, and these were most carefully examined subsequently, and if there was doubt,—and sometimes when there was no doubt as to the results, the sludge-sand, &c., in these were treated again,—the amalgam or quicksilver was most often placed under the flame of the blowpipe, but at other times nitric acid was used and the gold (if any and of sufficient quantity) was weighed.

The results were calculated in the ordinary way.

It happened occasionally that the roasting was not sufficiently protracted or that all the material subjected to the roasting was not ground as fine as it ought to have been, and then it became necessary to subject it to further roasting or to use acids to decompose the sulphides. In all cases the utmost care was taken to preserve the conditions necessary for effective amalgamation.

The quartz collected in various localities was treated in the same manner as that taken from sections of the reefs.

In order the better to illustrate the value of this system of testing quartz, I took a quantity of sludge and sand from which the gold had been extracted, and which had been saved in pans, and into this I put half a grain of very fine gold. The gold was well mixed with the sludge, &c.,—quicksilver was then added and the operation of amalgamating performed in the ordinary manner. The amalgam was treated also in the ordinary manner, and the gold recovered weighed ·4786 grains nearly, showing that the loss was 4·28 per cent. The loss may be partly accounted for by the mere handling of the fine gold in a very damp atmosphere, *i. e.*, weighing it, transferring it to the dish of sludge, &c., and reweighing it. This system however is, when very carefully managed, so certain that if the actual assay produce of a parcel of quartz was at the rate of one ounce per ton, the gold got by amalgamation would weigh 19 dwts. 3·5 grains. It will be observed that the result in every case must necessarily be slightly in defect, never in excess. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, the well-known Analytical Chemists, in a report to the Directors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, make the following statement:—

"We finally had recourse to amalgamation and were surprised at the ready results so obtained (having been led to suppose that the mineral—pyrites—was unworkable under that process) * * * * * * The results recorded by the Analysts are highly interesting:—

	oz.
The pyrites (raw) gave by 'assay'	11·425
Obtained by amalgamation	10·400

"The pyrites exposed to the decomposing influence of the atmosphere from 15 to 20 days being laid out in a thin layer and occasionally stirred:—

	oz.
Assay	11·425
Obtained by amalgamation	10·850

"The pyrites calcined in an ordinary calcining furnace slowly and at a low temperature:—

	oz.
Assay	11·400
Obtained by amalgamation	11·275"

The loss by the amalgamating process was in the first experiment 8·97 per cent., in the second 5·04 per cent., and in the third 1·1 per cent.

Timber and timber trees in the Wynaad.

It is all-important to the gold miner that he should be able to procure a supply of good timber in the near neighbourhood of his operations. Even where the yield of gold is high, whether from alluvial deposits or quartz veins, this matter is of so much consequence

that, if there should be difficulty and great expense in obtaining firewood and supports for the mine, the profits may be so greatly reduced as to lead to the abandonment of the works.

In the Colony of Victoria the statistics of gold-mining show that the cost for firewood, &c., props, and cap-pieces, laths and slabs and sawn timber used in the mines have been for three years as follow :—

	£
1874	441,731
1875	365,176
1876	328,401

These figures show that the timber used for every ounce of gold raised costs 7*s.* nearly, or, assuming this as the average, that every ton of quartz raised and treated costs for timber alone 3*s.* 6*d.* nearly. In cases where the quartz yields gold of average value per ton of 10*s.* only or less, such a charge would be severely felt; but in many mines, owing to the modes of working the reefs and to the economy practised, the costs for timber are very much less than the average.

When in Victoria, Colonel Sankey* ascertained that at one mine at Sandhurst the consumption of firewood was fifty cubic feet per stamp-head per week and the cost 6*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Bland of Clunes stated that firewood was about 27*s.* per cord of 128 cubic feet, equal in weight to 2½ tons, and for steam purposes equal to one ton of coal. Others considered that four tons of wood were equal to one ton of coal.

The cost therefore of firewood in Victoria for crushing one ton of quartz is from 5*d.* to 8*d.*, and firewood at the time Colonel Sankey made these inquiries was about the same price as it is now at Devála.

The miners in the colony mentioned have again and again drawn attention to the want of a sufficient supply of timber in their several districts. In some places it has to be drawn from forests far distant from the mines; and it is well known that this alone has seriously affected mining operations and prevented the opening of promising *leads* and reefs.

Inquiries have been made respecting the timber-trees in the forests adjacent to the mines at Devála, and it appears from the information furnished by Colonel Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, and Mr. J. W. Minchin, who from long residence is well acquainted with the district, as well as from observations made when this area was being prospected, that "an almost inexhaustible supply of large trees is available."

Colonel Beddome has supplied a list of the principal trees growing in the Wynaad in the neighbourhood of the gold mines and on the Carcoor Ghât and on the slopes below Devála, and he has indicated those best adapted for conversion into logs, props, slabs, planking, &c.

The names of the latter, together with some information taken from the *Flora Sylvatica for Southern India* by Colonel Beddome, are as follows :—†

Mesua ferrea.—Two varieties; iron wood, valuable for engineering purposes. In the Wynaad abundant; not utilized and seems hardly to be known; called in the Wynaad *Naaga* or Nàghá or *Nàghà champa.*

Mesua, Sp.—From the Nilambúr jungles; common; much used by the natives for building purposes: durable and not liable to the attacked by insects.

Hopea Malabarica.—A very large tree with a most valuable hard timber, Carcoor Ghât, Wynaad; called *kallu* in Malabar.

Cedrela toona.—White cedar of Europeans. A large tree with an erect trunk; known as *kal kilingi* on the slopes of the Nílgiris; much used for furniture and cabinet purposes and also for building.

Chickrassia tabularis.—A tree of large size, often 8 to 10 feet in girth, with a thick, straight trunk 60 or 80 feet to first bough. Much used for furniture; said to be used at Madras for all purposes for which ordinary mahogany would be used in Britain.

Schleichera trijuga.—One of the most valuable unreserved timbers; wood much prized in some districts; makes excellent crushers for sugar and oil-mills;

* *Report on the Coliban and Geelong Schemes of Water-supply, 1871.*

† Some notes have also been extracted from a work entited *The Timber Trees, Timber and Fancy Woods, as also the Forests of India and Eastern and Southern Asia*, by Edward Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.

is in use for building and a variety of purposes. In Canarese it is called *chakota* and *Akotà*.

Dalbergia latifolia.—Blackwood or rosewood trees. Grows to a very large size on the mountains. Some trees considerably over 20 feet in girth. The timber is one of the most valuable in India and generally fetches a higher price than teak; it is heavy, strong, fibrous, close-grained and durable; extensively used for gun-carriage purposes. The tree is abundant in Wynaad and Coorg. Planks four feet broad are often procurable after all the external white wood has been removed. The Canarese names are *Bitti* and *Thòdagatti*.

Pterocarpus marsupium.—A most valuable timber tree next to teak and blackwood; a large and very beautiful tree attaining a fine size in the western forests and in favorable ravines and sub-alpine jungles elsewhere. Size and manner of growth differ under different circumstances; often very poor and scrubby. Common all round the foot of the Nílgiri Ghâts. Two thousand trees were seen by Dr. Cleghorn along the roads through the Wynaad notched with a V-shaped incision for the extraction of kino; called in Canarese *Whonay*, *Hove*, and *Wulla Honay*.

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.—One of the largest and loftiest trees in the Madras Presidency, generally of very straight growth with large buttresses at the base. It is sometimes 27 feet in girth above the buttresses: timber light and much resembles that of the *Cedrela toona*; much used by planters at Coonoor and in the Wynaad for building purposes, furniture, &c.: and in Coorg it is largely used for shingles; called *Kilingi* by the Burghers on the Nílgiris.

Xylia dolabriformis.—A large tree. It is excellent for post, railway-sleepers, naves of wheels, and all purposes demanding great strength, and it is in use for building purposes; called *Pirwa* in Canarese (South Canara).

Terminalia tomentosa.—One of the most useful of the timber trees; grows to a very large size and very straight; used for house-building; it bears a good transverse strain and is a wood much esteemed for all railway purposes. Used also for boats and canoes, solid wheels of carts, &c. The Canarese names are *Matti Mairthee*, *Madi Muttee*, and *Kurrai Matti*.

Terminalia paniculata.—A fine large and valuable timber tree; timber not equal to that of *Terminalia tomentosa*. Said to be improved by being kept under water; often called *Matti* or *Mardah*; known by the name of *Keerigul* in South Canara.

Eugenia Jambolana.—A very large and beautiful tree; wood much used in native house-building, for cart-framing, agricultural implements, and for a variety of other purposes. Resists the action of water, some say almost for ages, and is used for well work. Not very strong or durable except in water. Called *Narala* in Canarese.

Lagerstræmia Reginæ.—A good sized tree; tough and very durable under water, though it soon decays under ground; much used by the natives for building purposes and in boat-making. In the Madras Gun Carriage Manufactory it is used for light and heavy field cheeks, felloes, and cart naves, framing and boards of wagons, limbers and platform carts and ammunition box-boards. It is called *Challa* in Canarese.

Lagerstræmia microcarpa.—A large tree. The wood is straight, fibred and elastic; much used for building purposes, flooring rafters, &c., and also in dockyards. If left exposed in the forests it very soon rots and is rapidly attacked by white-ants. It is universally known by its Tamil name of *Venteh* and is called *Balandur* and *Billi nàndi* in Canarese. Some think that the value of this wood has been underrated. It is said to have great "stiffness," and wooden bridges have been built of it.

Vitex Altissima.—A very large tree; trunk erect and of great girth; one of the most valuable of the timber trees. The wood is hard, durable and fissile, with a coarse grain; does not split or warp; it is much in use for building, construction of carts, and many other purposes. It is called *Sampagapala* in Canarese.

Tectona Grandis.—Teak tree. One of the most valuable timber trees in the world. In some favorable situations it has a girth of 22 feet, and a straight trunk of some 80 or 90 feet to the first bough, elsewhere is less than 9 feet in

girth, but is usually beautifully straight. The timber it yields is so well known as to need no description here.

Phyllanthus emblica.—A good-sized tree. The wood is hard, fibrous, and flexible; tolerably close and straight grained. It is remarkably durable under water, on which account it is much in use for well rings; it is also used for building purposes, furniture, gun-stocks, &c.

Bischoffia Javanica.—A very large tree with a tall, erect trunk, often of great girth. The timber is very hard and durable and is used for building, planking, &c.; very little known or utilized in general.

Briedelia retusa.—A large tree; trunk pretty erect; a very valuable timber tree, wood very stiff, strong, close-grained and durable, but not easily worked. It is used for house-building, construction of carts, agricultural implements; railway sleepers and for a number of other purposes.

Girouniera reticulata.—A large and valuable timber tree; wood very hard and heavy; a valuable engineering timber.

Artocarpus hirsuta.—A very lofty tree attaining upwards of 200 feet in height and of great girth. Timber strong, tolerably close and even-grained; much in use for ship-building, house-building, furniture and other purposes. In Canarese (Mysore) it is called *Hebalsu.* It is said to be valuable for canoes and for planks.

The total number of the principal trees mentioned in the manuscript list furnished by Colonel Beddome is fifty-six, and all might be used as firewood.

Mr. Minchin has forwarded a paper containing the native names of trees growing in the Wynaad, the timber of which is suitable for mines.

The names are as follow:—

Poon murrum	or Poon spar	. . . . .	Splits well.
Parley ,,	or Spurious Guttapercha or Milk tree		Do.
Muttee ,,	or Ven Teak	. . . . .	Do.
Veetee ,,	or Blackwood	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.
Cheera ,,	or Buttress tree	. . . . .	Splits well.
Iney ,,	or Jungle Jack	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.
Ugalee ,,	or Cedar tree	. . . . .	Splits well.
Naaga ,,	or Iron wood tree	. . . . .	Good for posts and sets.

Mr. Minchin adds:—"The commonest trees in the forests are the Parley murrum and the Naaga murrum and are the easiest got at for firewood. On the Coomary land, where the forest has been cleared for cultivation and allowed to grow up again, the commonest tree is the Venda murrum (*Sponia Orientalis*) or charcoal tree, which is the quickest-growing tree in the Wynaad, but it does not last many years and is of no value for timber. It yields a very good charcoal, which is used by the natives for making gunpowder."

That charcoal can be procured easily and at no great cost is of some importance. It is essential that the miner should have a proper supply in all large operations. It is used in sharpening tools, &c.

Mr. Minchin says that the price of sawn timber, cut in various dimensions, is at the present time at Devála one rupee per cubic foot, and that logs and firewood cost for cutting and carting about two rupees per ton.

Major Morant, R.E., Executive Engineer, estimates the cost of jungle-wood sawn to scantlings at one rupee per cubic foot.

The late Manager of the Prince of Wales' Tribute Company, Devála, states that the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; but when the Alpha Mine was at work, the cost, it is said, was Rs. 5 per ton.

In a report by Colonel Beddome published in the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd April 1879 it is mentioned that the average price of wood (for fuel for railway purposes) for the last five years has been Rs. 5-15-11 per ton delivered on the engine.

Occupation of lands in the Wynaad.

Up to the present time I have not been able to procure any map showing the areas which are claimed or occupied by the Zemindars or others (except coffee-planters) in the Wynaad; as already stated, it has been found impossible even to ascertain the boundaries of the lands which have been granted for mining purposes. Mr. W. Logan, in a letter dated 16th June 1875, in referring to the surveys of the Wynaad, states that "little or nothing apparently has been done in the direction of demarcating *private forests and waste lands belonging*

to natives." Whether the boundaries of these lands have been surveyed or not it is impossible for me to say; but, in view of the probability of lands being applied for by persons desirous of mining for gold, it seems desirable that no time should be lost in publishing maps showing—

(*a*) The lands held in fee-simple by Europeans and Natives.
(*b*) Lands leased for cultivation or other purposes.
(*c*) Lands held on tenures other than leases.
(*d*) Waste lands of the Crown.

This is not the place to discuss the manner in which lands should be leased for mining purposes, nor would it be right to offer opinions which might be opposed to the policy of the Government, but it is perhaps proper to suggest that regulations should be framed and published under which persons could make applications—

1st.—For licenses giving the right to "prospect" for gold.
2nd.—For leases of lands containing auriferous rocks.
3rd.—For licenses to take and divert water for mining purposes.

The manner in which lands held under the various tenures should be dealt with, the taxes (if any) to be paid by landholders who grant leases for gold-mining purposes, and the method of assessing mining properties are questions solely for the consideration and final decision of the Government. It is, however, now well ascertained in countries where gold-mining is an established industry that the fewer impediments placed in the way of mining enterprise and the lighter the exactions, the more certain are the profits to the revenue. The State gains largely indirectly, and, in sacrificing the revenue which might be obtained directly by laying imposts on the miner, it encourages him in his labors and leads him to undertake explorations which, if he were heavily taxed, he would never contemplate.

I hope I have expressed with sufficient distinctness the opinion I entertain respecting the gold fields of South-East Wynaad.

The facts will speak more strongly than words to those acquainted with gold mines. Gold has been found on the south near Eddacurra and on the north near Nellacottah, on the west near Vyteri, and on the east as far as Bolingbroke, that is to say, over an area of more than 500 square miles.

The reefs are very numerous and they are more than of the average thickness of those found in other countries; they are of great longitudinal extent, some being traceable by their outcrops for several miles; they are strong and persistent and highly auriferous at an elevation of less than 500 feet above the sea, and they can be traced thence upwards to a height of nearly 8,000 feet; near them gold can be washed out of almost every dish of earth that is dug; the proportion of gold in some of the soils and reefs in the neighbourhood of Devála is large; and, the country presenting the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, it must be apparent to all who have given attention to this question that sooner or later gold-mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India.

The retardation of this event will be caused, not by the meagreness of the resources—they are large,—but probably by the mistaken notion that wherever there is gold all the care, all the forethought that would be deemed requisite in other pursuits may be disregarded in conducting mining operations.

In concluding this report I would wish to bring to the knowledge of His Grace the Governor that throughout the period I have been engaged on the duties assigned to me I have received the most generous assistance from all the officers of the Government with whom I have been brought in contact or to whom I have had to apply for information.

To the planters in the Wynaad I have been also greatly indebted; and, if I had to mention the names of all the gentlemen who from time to time took the trouble to accompany me in my explorations and to point out the sites of old workings and the outcrops of reefs, the list would be a long one.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the value of the assistance they, one and all, so cheerfully rendered.

Mr. Thomas Laing has at all times performed his duties to my entire satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the injury to his health caused by hard labor and exposure may ultimately be repaired.

Mr. G. E. Withers, whose local knowledge is great, gave me, during the period he was employed in the Wynaad, all the assistance in his power, and to his explorations, undertaken some years ago, the country is indebted for a knowledge of the occurrence of rich reefs of quartz near Devâla.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Mining Engineer.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Devâla, 18th February 1879.

From—R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Mining Engineer,

To—The Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

Referring to the paper dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, wherein I am instructed by the Government to ascertain how it is that, notwithstanding the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the reefs at the Alpha Mine and to the extent reported by me, the operations have not proved successful, and especially whether this want of success has arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix at this particular spot, or from the cost of labor or fuel or from other reasons within or beyond the control of the mine proprietors, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

Preliminary.

Immediately on receipt of the instructions above referred to, and as directed by the Government, I communicated with the Directors of the Alpha Company and sought permission to make a careful examination of the mine, and at the same time I asked a number of questions respecting the operations of the Company.

Subsequentiy I wrote to the Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras requesting them to furnish such information respecting the work done in the past as they could supply.

The Directors very promptly furnished papers relating to the expenditure of moneys, the quantities of quartz raised and the results, and they replied to some of the questions asked by me; and I would wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by them, by Messrs. Parry and Company and by Mr. G. E. Withers who at one time had the management of the works under what is known as "The Prince of Wales' Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company," a Company which held and worked the Alpha Mine on tribute for a brief period.

Though necessarily from the nature of the duties which I have had to discharge since I came to this district, I was well acquainted with the mine and the machinery of the Alpha Company, I have since the receipt of instructions made a further careful examination of the land held by them, the reefs, and the works erected for the purpose of reducing the auriferous quartz.

The Area granted to the Alpha Company.

I have not been able to obtain a plan or a sufficient description of the boundaries of the area granted to the Alpha Company. The extent is said to be fifteen acres, but on the map of the Ouchterlony Valley and three Amshoms of South-East Wynaad the area marked "Alpha Company" exceeds one hundred acres.

The lines of demarcation as pointed out to me on the ground seem to embrace a larger area than fifteen acres.

The boundaries are thus described in the prospectus of the Company:—A block of fifteen acres bounded on the west and south by two large streams, and on the east and north by four demarcation stones.

As my report deals principally with only so much of the main reef as is known to be within the area granted to the Company, the question of boundaries need not be further referred to.

The Quartz Veins.

The principal quartz vein intersecting the land is that known as the "Skull Reef." It appears at the surface at various points between "Wright's Level", and the northern boundary of the Company's area, and is traceable further northward for a great distance. Wright's Level is on the eastern slope of the range that forms the Western rim of the basin drained by the Carcoor Poya, and is distant thirty chains from the Alpha mill.

The country is intersected by streams trending to the Carcoor Poya, and there are low and high hills, some very steep, but nearly all with smooth contours.

At Wright's Level the vein is from four to five feet in thickness near the surface, and seven feet six inches at a depth of thirty feet. Its strike for a distance of more than one chain is nearly north and south and the dip is east at an angle of 30° to 40°.

The quartz in some parts of the vein is laminated, the laminæ being from two to four inches and more in thickness, and they are nearly parallel to the line of strike. These are crossed by other lines transverse to the dip and strike, and there are in places thin veins of talcose clay cutting the reef transversely. There is also solid iron-free nearly white quartz. Near the surface the stone, when broken out, is seen to be highly ferruginous and is colored yellow, bright red, and bluish purple. Much of the quartz is cavernous, honey-combed, or

mice eaten, and the associated minerals near the upper part of the vein are limonite and other oxyds of iron due to the decomposition of iron-pyrites which are found in considerable quantities in the deeper levels. Sulphur is also seen occasionlly in cavities. I have not seen any sulphide of antimony or any of the ores of lead.

Northward, twelve chains from Wright's Level, an adit made by native miners has been re-opened by me, and the thickness of the reef at this point is four feet; the strike is nearly north and south, and the dip is nearly due east at an angle at the outcrop of 45° and at a depth of twenty-four feet 60° nearly.

A section taken from the middle of this reef shows massive white nearly iron-free quartz. It is ferruginous and cavernous near the hanging wall and foot wall

At the large excavation from which the reef derives its name about twenty-two chains north of Wright's Level, the vein is thick: at the face it is not less than fourteen feet from the hanging wall to what appears to be a "horse," the extent of which has not been ascertained. The total thickness of the reef at this point is not known. The general character of the stone is similar to that at Wright's Level, but there is much more sulphur. It is not difficult to find rather large quantities of clean sulphur in the cavities. Here also there is an absence of those minerals that are most detrimental to amalgamation. The strike of the reef is N. 20° W. and the dip N. 70° E. at an angle of 18° to 30°, but the dip nowhere is uniform.

About four chains and fifty-six links north-westerly from the excavation the reef is again seen on the bandy-road where it intersects a low hill. Here the dip is N. 80° E. at an angle of 40°, and the thickness as well as can be observed is six feet. On the north-western side of the hill, the outcrop is again found, and it is seen also on the further side of a stream which runs at the foot of the hill. On a bandy-road south-easterly of the Skull Reef there are thin ferruginous veins containing numerous cubes of iron-pyrites decomposing into limonite which are said to be highly auriferous. The "casing" of the reef throughout is generally a talcose schist.

There is another reef within the boundaries pointed out to me, west of Wright's Level and one near the Alpha Bungalow. Neither of these has been opened by the Company.

The Mines.

Now that the thick and high grass is burnt on many of the ridges it is comparatively easy to follow the outcrops of the reefs and to discover old native workings. Since this report was commenced I have examined very extensive native workings south and west of Wright's Level quite on the edge of the ghât. The ridge southward of the Alpha workings has been sluiced on both sides, and a channel has been cut in the valley about five feet in width and eight feet in depth for a length of more than three hundred yards. There are also numerous subsidiary small channels and deep and large excavations. On following the main channel downwards (it commences at the outcrop of the reef at Wright's Level) in a direction 8° south of west a strong vein of quartz is found nearly three hundred and fifty yards from the Alpha workings. One shaft has been sunk here, but the reef has not been excavated. It appears to have a strike of N. 30° W., and is probably a continuation of that which crops out in the jungle on the further side of a stream trending towards the ghat. The existence of these native workings and the reef referred to is, I am informed, unknown to the proprietors of the Alpha Mine. Surrounding the recent excavation at Wright's Level there are other native workings, evidently very ancient. There are several shallow pits and small excavations, and heaps of broken quartz are to be seen all along the strike of the reef. At one place, between Wright's Level and the Skull, there is a shallow pit communicating with an aperture like a chimney in which it is probable the quartz was roasted.

Near the Skull and for some distance northwards the workings are numerous, and at the Skull itself there is an excavation, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained as the roof has fallen: as far as it can be examined it shows a width at the entrance of twenty-nine links, a breadth at the broadest part of fifty-three links; and it measures seventy-five links to the mouth of a drive which cannot be followed until some expenditure is incurred in clearing it and securing it. The height of the excavation from flow to roof is twenty-five links. There are vertical shafts communicating with this excavation, which no doubt were sunk long before the adit was commenced. The amount of work done on the reef is conclusive proof that the native miners found gold in quantities sufficient to remunerate them. They appear to have dug into the soft casing and taken stone from the foot-wall, but they did not confine their operations to this part of the reef. They followed the run of gold wherever they were able to do so.

According to the information I have been able to obtain it appears that the Alpha Company commenced their mining operations by quarrying stone in the old native workings at the Skull, where they took out about one hundred tons of quartz. Subsequently they quarried stone near Wright's Level, and then the adit named Wright's Level was driven for a length of about twenty feet.

At a point a little more than ninety feet eastward of Wright's Level and twenty-five feet below it an adit forty-two feet in length, five feet in width, and six feet in height was driven to cut the reef; and the reef is now seen in the "face" where a hole has been sunk in quartz to the depth of five feet. The Company or the Tributers also put down a shaft east of, but quite near, Wright's Level. It was sunk to the depth of forty feet where the reef was struck, and it is said good stone was got from the bottom. Further northward, but still within a few yards of Wright's Level, a shaft was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet and an adit was driven cutting the shaft about five feet from the bottom. This is known as "Harris' Tunnel." On

the slope of the range towards the ghât and about three hundred and thirty feet east of "Harris' Tunnel" another adit was driven evidently for the purpose of cutting the reef. It has been continued for a distance of over fifty feet. It is not timbered, and near the mouth there is a fall of earth. It has intersected a small vein of quartz. It is nearly on the same level as the other adit below Wright's Level. A shallow pit was sunk south of the large excavation at Wright's Level, with, I am informed, good results.

Another shaft now filled in and completely covered with broken quartz was sunk on the dip a few feet south of Wright's Level. It was fourteen feet in depth and a drive was put away for a distance of fourteen feet. It is stated that rich stone was got in the shaft and drive. Subsequently rich stone was broken out, it is said, at the north-western corner of the excavation.

The excavation at Wright's Level as it appears at present is eighty feet in length, twenty-two feet in breadth, and from ten to fifteen feet in depth.

Near the excavation at the Skull and about fourteen feet below it some native workings were re-opened by those who had the management of the mines. What is known as "Binny's Level" is situated a little distance northward of the Skull. The reef was cut here about twenty feet from the entrance. Still further northward is "Ryan's Level" which is about twenty-five yards from the battery. A commencement only was made with this work. Indeed it may be described as a hole from which broken quartz—the results of native labor—was carried away to the battery. An adit known as "Withers' Level" not far from the works was driven about fifty feet and then abandoned. It did not cut the reef. It was undertaken prior to the formation of the Alpha Company.

It would seem then that quartz in some quantities was taken and crushed by the Alpha Company and Tributers from the Skull, from the excavation at Wright's Level, and from shallow pits and short adits near Wright's Level; and that seven adits were driven at various points and two shafts sunk which, even where the reef was struck, were, for reasons probably known to the Managers, discontinued. These works, the seven adits, and the two shafts were unproductive, and it would be difficult to discover why they were undertaken at all. Having regard to the position of the battery nothing was to be gained by making adits east of Wright's Level.

It is probable that the Company expended some moneys in other similar works not known to me. I have, however, made every effort to ascertain the facts.

Yield of Gold from Quartz.

It will be apparent from the statements already made that little has been done to develop the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area or to determine its value. The apparently purposeless scratchings on the surface and the useless expenditure of moneys in driving short adits and sinking shallow pits have not even had the result of proving the character of the reef except at one or two points. It is however evident from the character and extent of the native workings and from experiments made in the laboratory that the stone in some places is highly auriferous.

The yields obtained by myself have been as follow:—

Wright's Level.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.	
1. No gold visible in the stone at the rate of .	0	11	6·0	per ton of 2,240 lbs.
2. No gold visible in the stone	2	16	1·6	„ „ „
3. A little gold to be seen	56	13	19·5	„ „ „
4. Gold visible in the stone	204	11	16·7	„ „ „

Large blocks of quartz were broken out at the spot where the stone giving these results was obtained, and in several of these gold was visible. In one or two instances loose gold was found in cavities; and indeed some of the quartz was so rich that if portions of it had been tested the yields would have occasioned excitement amongst persons not acquainted with quartz-mining and unheedful of the cautions and statements which would necessarily have accompanied the report of any such yields. According to the judgment of those well able to form an opinion some of the quartz from the reef near Wright's Level would have yielded at the rate of 1,000 oz. or more per ton. The value of the reef, however, cannot be measured by such results. Where this quartz was obtained the vein is about four feet in thickness, and the heaviest gold is found mostly in the upper part of the vein, as it is now exposed, and near the foot-wall, throughout a thickness of two feet only. It is to be followed downwards across the line of dip for a distance of sixty feet where there is good stone showing gold near the foot-wall. Quartz with pyrites obtained from the adit below Wright's Level, and not on this run of gold, gave at the rate of only 3 dwts. 23·04 grs. per ton.

At the face of the large excavation at the Skull a vertical section of the reef was taken, and the results for the several parts were as follow:—

	Rate per Ton. oz.	dwts.	grs.
1. One foot in thickness (hanging wall)	0	0	16·19
2. Three feet in thickness	0	0	9·92
3. Four feet in thickness	0	1	2·20
4. Five feet in thickness	0	2	2·21
5. Six inches in thickness	0	0	4·25

Northward of the excavation and within a few yards of it the run of gold is found, and quartz from that portion yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

Mr. W. King, B.A., the Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, estimated from preliminary crushings made by him that the yield per ton of the reefs in this district would be 7 dwts.; and he refers to the results obtained by the Tributers who worked at Wright's Level, *viz.*, 11 dwts. and 17 dwts. per ton.

In the table attached to Mr. King's report in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* (No. 3—1878, Vol. XI) it is stated that 769½ tons crushed by the Alpha Company gave an average yield of 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. One large parcel included in this return yielded only 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton, but another parcel—6½ tons—treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's works yielded 19 dwts. 22 grs. per ton.

In a report, dated 2nd April 1875, Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Among the lodes detailed above [referring to a table] the Skull reef about to be mined by the Alpha Company was tried most carefully by seven parcels of quartz obtained from one cross-cut through the reef where it is 15 feet wide. There was no gold visible in the sample which gave the proportion of 25·92 dwts. to the ton. This rich proportion of gold is from a band of laminated quartz about 2 feet thick within a couple of feet of the foot-wall or underside of the reef. The average proportion from this two feet band would be 22·68 dwts., or taking the 10th, 12th and 13th feet of the 15 feet cross-cut, from each of which I have samples, we get a proportion of 16 dwts. for what appears to be the richest part of this reef. The work was done by hand and dry crushing."

In a pamphlet entitled "Gold Prospecting in the Wynaad" a table is given which purports to be an extract from a report made by Mr. King. The experiments were made on quartz taken from the Skull reef, and they are as follows:—

"Appearance, Color, &c.	Results.	Depth in cross-cut from back of reef.
Compact, coarse texture, laminated, white color	2 dwts. to ton.	1st foot.
Still-white in color but stained with ferruginous matter	2·5 dwts. to ton.	3rd foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron	None.	5th foot.
Whitish, discolored with iron, good color in dish-host in amalgamation	...	7th foot.
Still-white but ferruginous matter	5·18 dwts. to ton.	10th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, ferruginous, cellular with white iron pyrites; gold visible	19·44 dwts. to ton.	12th foot.
Highly colored, red and brown, washed and amalgamated in my presence by Mr. Withers; gold not visible	25·92 dwts. to ton.	13th foot."

In a printed report made by Mr. R. Lindon to the Directors of the Alpha Company there are results of trials as follow:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked specimens	25	13	0
Quartz from Wright's Level, picked pieces without gold visible	11	13	0
Quartz from Skull working	0	6	16

It would be altogether injudicious to attempt to give an average from the above results; but they are sufficient to prove that the reef within the boundaries of the Alpha Company's area is in some parts highly auriferous, and, having regard also to the large extent of native workings, that its character is such as to justify a Mining Company in opening it thoroughly with a view to the erection of works for treating the quartz.

The Machinery and Works.

The machinery consists of a battery of fifteen stamps in three groups of five and a fourteen horse-power steam-engine having a tubular boiler and a fire-box constructed to burn coal. It was intended that this engine should drive also a pulverizer and a circular saw, both of which can be connected with the engine and are under the same roof as that which covers the stamps and the engine. The stamps, including the shanks and discs, are said to weigh about 3½ cwt. each, but they appear to be very much heavier. Motion is given to the stamps by cams attached to a shaft. The coffers in which the stampers work have in front of them only (and not at the back) perforated iron plates with 125 holes to the square inch. There are three copper plates four feet six inches in width—one is seventeen inches in length, one three feet eleven inches and the lowest twenty inches. These are divided by ripples. The angle of inclination of the plates is from 3° to 3¼°, but they are not even. They bulge a little in some places. The tables are from ten feet eight inches to twenty-six feet in length, each group of stamps having tables of different lengths; each table is in three partitions, seventeen inches in width; the angle of inclination of the tables is 6°. The blankets were nine feet in length, and only nine feet in length of the tables were covered with blankets. The tailings ran through launders to catchpits.

A small furnace for roasting the tailings, a retorting furnace and kilns for roasting the quartz previous to crushing, complete the list of appliances at the mill.

The information I have received, furnishes a melancholy history of the various attempts to work the machinery. When it was erected, it is said, it worked very well, that is to say,

the machinery moved smoothly, but it never crushed any such quantities of stone as ought to have been crushed. One day about eight tons of stone were crushed; but the Alpha Company crushed, at the best of times, only seven tons in twenty-four hours, and even this rate would not be maintained. It was found impossible to move the stamps, the pulverizer, and the circular saw at the same time. The engine, it is stated, was worked at a pressure of 60 lbs., but it was never possible to keep up steam. It usually took three hours to get up steam. No firewood was stored. It was cut green, and even old wood that was gathered was often quite wet.

The present condition of the battery and tables is, of course, worse than it was when they were erected. The weather and use have injured them; and one of the Managers, in order to re-arrange the tables of the middle battery according to his ideas, cut away one of the main bed-logs, and since that was done the vibration has been so great with the machinery in motion as to shake the tables to pieces. The wood of the tables is shrunken and warped; there are numerous apertures through which water, quicksilver, and amalgam could escape; and I am told that 35 lbs. of quicksilver were found under one table. The fall from the coffers is not on to the plates; there is a space of over an inch between the plates and the edge of the coffers, and even now the course which the water and tailings took as they escaped through this aperture is plainly to be seen under the tables. The fastenings too are bad; the nuts and washers below the coffers do not cover the holes in the plates for the bolts, and the mercury and amalgam fell through the spaces thus exposed. Some of the arms of the drum for the belt connecting the engine with the pulverizer are broken, owing, it is supposed, to their having been screwed up too tightly.

The pulverizer is said to have reduced the tailings to a fine powder, but the quicksilver "floured" owing to the iron pyrites not being properly roasted.

About 10 cwt. of "tailings" could be ground by this machine in a day. Owing to the condition of the machinery I would not deem it prudent to put the pulverizer in motion. It is to be noted that the taps through which the quicksilver or amalgam flows from the pulverizer are made of brass. They are now nearly entirely eaten away.

The Treatment of the Quartz and the Results.

From information furnished by the Directors it appears that mining operations were commenced by the Alpha Company in February 1875 and ceased in March 1876, and that the total quantity of quartz treated from first to last was 779½ tons. The time occupied in crushing and treating this quantity was seven months, including stoppages. The gold obtained weighed 91 oz. 12 dwt. 23 grs., being at the rate of 2 dwt. 8·43 grs. nearly per ton. This is inclusive of six tons and-a-half which were treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works for the Alpha Company, and which, as already stated, yielded at the rate of 19 dwt. 22 grs. per ton. The average cost of raising quartz was Rs. 2 per ton; the average cost of conveying the stone to the mill was Re. 1-8 per ton, and the average cost of crushing Re. 1-13 per ton. The total cost of raising and crushing quartz is stated to have been Rs. 2,971-6.

To these must be added the following items as given in the statements furnished by the Directors:—Firewood (estimated) Rs. 50 (per week); timbering in the mine, Rs. 150; blasting-powder, Rs. 700; and quicksilver (quantity used not known), Rs. 3,000. The cost of supervision is set down at Rs. 2,384 for seven months only. The machinery is stated to have cost Rs. 25,000, and the erecting of it about Rs. 1,800. The construction of roads cost Rs. 795-7-7.

The aggregate of these sums, including interest on the capital invested, shows that the quartz, for raising, treating, supervision, stores, &c., must have cost more than Rs. 15 per ton, or, to put the matter in another way, that the gold was obtained at an expense of Rs. 127 per ounce.

The balance sheet of the Alpha Company, prepared by the Secretaries and Treasurers (copy hereto marked A), shows that the sums expended in preliminary expenses were Rs. 8,708-4-5, and in supervision, management, &c., Rs. 14,675-11-9; and the only point in the statement that is really important is the relatively small sum expended in actual mining operations, which under the head of "Mining, Felling, and Storage" is set down as Rs. 11,327-0-10. The value of the gold got, the result of these operations, is stated at Rs. 3,037-6-3.

The stone treated at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works, six tons and a-half, was got from the reef at Wright's Level, and it cost for sinking the shaft and raising Rs. 70-10, for breaking Rs. 3-10, for conveyance to the Works Rs. 21, and for crushing Rs. 65; total Rs. 160-4.

The gold got sold for Rs. 297-6-3. The stone treated by the Alpha Company at their works was not roasted before being sent to the mill; but the "tailings" collected in the settling pits were roasted in a furnace and ground in the pulverizer. I have not been informed as to the results of the treatment of the tailings.

The stone crushed for the Alpha Company at the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works was roasted before being crushed.

"The Prince of Wales' Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" took possession of the Alpha Works on the 1st June 1877, under an agreement with the Alpha Company. They commenced mining operations on the 17th August 1877, and continued to mine with some interruptions until the end of February 1878. The pecuniary results of this adventure are

shown in the balance sheet hereto marked B. The value of the gold got, including specimens, is stated at Rs. 8,132-10-8.

Copies of the reports furnished by the Manager, as well as several papers relating to this Company's proceedings, have been placed in my hands for perusal by one of the proprietors, and I gather the following facts from them :—

Quartz crushed and treated.

	Tons.	Average yield per Ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.
Wright's Level	41⅔			
Skull Reef	63			
	104⅔	0	2	18·5
Skull Reef	12	0	2	5
Wright's Level	50	0	11	19
Do.	50	0	16	12·5
Do.	104	0	14	21·34
Do.	2	0	8	0

The average yield per ton from these parcels was 10 dwts. 12 grs. nearly. Pieces of quartz containing gold were sold for Rs. 1,251-4. The "specimens" containing gold got from the parcel of 104 tons are said to have been sold for Rs. 920, and it may be assumed, therefore that the stone was very rich.

There is not much information to be obtained as to the mode of treatment pursued by the Alpha Company, but it is stated that the stamper-boxes were charged with quicksilver, not largely, and that they relied mainly on their copperplates and ripples for saving the gold They used sodium amalgam very freely.

The Manager of the Prince of Wales Tribute Company has furnished many details respecting the mode of treating the quartz when the results of the operations were apparently to some extent satisfactory to the shareholders.

Kilns were built, and the stone before being sent to the mill was roasted. Wood was placed in the kilns and the stone piled thereon and the roasting was continued for forty-eight hours.

He informs me that a small quantity of quicksilver was put in the coffers two or three times a day according to the estimated richness of the stone. On the copper plates 2½ per cent. of sodium amalgam was used with the quicksilver, and in the pulverizer as much as 3 per cent. Still the quicksilver "floured."

Blankets of the ordinary kind were used, and the length covered by the blankets was nine feet. They were washed every half-hour. It seems that all the tables were for this length covered with blankets and the water was allowed to spread itself over the whole.

Water was conveyed to the mill through troughs which discharged into a tank, and an iron pipe, fed from the tank, was fixed in front of the battery. To this were attached smaller pipes provided with taps, two to each battery, and when the supply was sufficient the water must have entered the coffers with great force. The flow, however, was not even, the smaller pipes were often choked with grass, and owing to the troughs or boxes being badly made and improperly placed the water escaped and sometimes there was not sufficient for the tables.

The stone was broken by hand, before being sent to the mill, at a cost of nine annas per ton.

The feeding was very irregular. It happened not seldom that so much quartz was put into a coffer as to stop the action of the stamper, and at other times the coffer was not fed and the dise struck upon and injured the cam.

Oil from the machinery often dropped on the plates and it found its way also into the coffers.

Tailings escaped from the catchpits.

The stone treated, as already mentioned, must have been rich. In one "cleaning up" of a stamp-box coarse pieces of gold were found weighing from 6 grs. to 3 dwts., and of these about thirty were obtained ; one piece weighed about 7½ dwts.

Causes of Failure.

The first important step taken by the Alpha Company was to erect machinery, and subsequently they made attempts under the advice of various Managers to open their main reef. As stated in another part of this report, they first quarried stone at the native workings on the northern extension of the reef and subsequently at the southern portion of it, but no successful effort was made to mine systematically. There was consequently unnecessary cost incurred in getting stone, and great cost in conveying it to the mill.

There was no stone-breaking machine at the mill ; the stone was broken by hand. There was no self-feeding apparatus ; the feeding was irregular, and the platform on which the quartz was delivered was not partitioned off from the stampers and engine. The dust rose sometimes in clouds and fell on the bearers, injuring them and rendering necessary a large supply of oil, &c., for lubricating the various parts of the machinery, some of which often dropped on the plates, thus making effective amalgamation impossible, even if there had not been other detri-

the percentage of iron pyrites in several sections probably varies from 0·1 or less to 5 per cent, and when this is placed in a kiln in the manner described elsewhere in this report, it is impossible to oxydize the sulphur. The fusible lower sulphides coat the gold and prevent its amalgamation with mercury. The roasted stone I have seen in Devála is often a slag, and any gold in it must be "glazed."

Sodium amalgam appears to have been used in excessive quantities. This amalgam has all the valuable properties ascribed to it by the patentee, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S.; but the utmost care and caution are necessary in using it in the extraction of gold and silver. A very minute quantity of sodium amalgam added to quicksilver has the effect of rendering the metal more mobile and more "eager" for gold, and therefore it is the more likely to escape from the mill and carry the fine gold with it unless the ripples are properly arranged and other precautions taken.

It was a mistake to put quicksilver in the coffers. The undecomposed pyrites, reduced to powder, would accumulate in the coffers and cause the "sickening" and "flouring" of the mercury. The metal breaking up into minute globules or adhering to the powdered pyrites would be carried away.

If no quicksilver had been put in the coffers, the copper plates might have been dispensed with.

The inclination of the tables was excessive. Instead of 1 in 10 they should have been not more than 1 in 14 or 1 in 16.

The water from the battery (often insufficient) was allowed to spread itself over the whole extent of the tables; whereas, as there was not sufficient water, but under any circumstances, it should have been so regulated as to carry the tailings evenly over the blankets. And the length of the blanketing, nine feet, was not enough. I have been informed that iron pyrites from the Alpha Mill was taken out of the bed of the stream quite 200 yards away, and that it was found to yield 1 oz. to the ton.

Buddles were not used for concentrating the tailings, and a large proportion of the stuff sent to the furnace must have consisted of quartz.

The furnace which was built by the Tributers is unsuitable for treating pyrites.

The steam-engine was never equal to the duty required of it. One of forty-horse power would be needed to drive the stampers and keep in motion the pulverizer, fully charged, and the saw. The Alpha Company and the Tributers are said to have crushed 1,102 tons of quartz in fifteen months: if the machinery had been effective, and if the works had been skilfully managed, at least 11,000 tons should have been reduced in fifteen months.

During the whole period that the works were in operation, when only an average of 2·8 tons were crushed per diem, the expenses of management, dead-work, &c., were running on as well as interest on the capital invested, and it is not a matter for wonder that doing only one-tenth of the work that ought to have been done the two adventures were not remunerative.

The greatest credit, it appears to me, is due however to the projectors for their spirit and enterprise. They failed because they did not first of all commence to mine, and because they had not appliances for saving gold.

How the operations should be conducted.

A run of gold in the main reef is found at Wright's Level, and this has been followed for a distance of sixty feet. I would advise that in the first instance this run should be followed still further on the under-lie—say—if the good stone continues—for 100 feet or 150 feet; that the shaft should be well and safely timbered, and that skids should be put in so that the quartz might be brought to grass with facility. It may be assumed, judging from the stone already taken out, that the quartz from this shaft would yield a fair proportion of gold.

This preliminary work, but productive, would indicate the best site for a main adit, and that will be found at a point on the slope of the ghát eastward of Wright's Level.

This main adit running west should be driven at a low level so as to intersect the reef at a considerable depth below the outcrop or the ridge.

From this adit and other cross-cuts the reef could be mined economically. It could be stopped from different levels quite up to the surface. A site for the battery could be found near the mouth of the main adit. All these undertakings and all arrangements connected with them should be well considered, and the objects in view should be to open the mine on a good plan and to raise a large quantity of stone which, from careful assays, should show such a yield per ton as would justify the erection of machinery.

I recommend that water-power be employed for driving the machinery, either an over-shot wheel or a turbine.

I regret to say that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws or regulations in force in India under which water may be diverted, but it would be no doubt practicable to arrange for the diversion of water from the stream near the Wynaad Prospecting Company's Works.

Perhaps reservoirs would have to be constructed for storing water.

The relative cost of using steam and water in this district cannot be fairly estimated by me, as I am ignorant at what cost fuel could be got if proper arrangements were made for procuring it in large quantities, but in mills elsewhere the proportions are—for water about 1·2, and for steam 2·1.

There is not much at the Alpha Mill that could be used in any new adventure. The stamps could be made available, and the coffers seem to be uninjured and might again be set up; but in my humble opinion it would be more economical to procure a new plant furnished with all the best appliances than to pitch up the machinery at the Alpha.

All patent contrivances that have not been proved to be of value by a lengthened experience should be rejected, and only those adopted that are known to have yielded good results and now find a place in the best-conducted mines.

As well as a battery there would be required—

(*a*) A stone-breaking machine. The smaller pieces of quartz would be separated from the larger and sent direct to the stamps and the latter to the stone-breaking machine.

(*b*) A self-feeding hopper.

(*c*) A buddle for concentrating the "tailings" which are saved in the settling boxes.

(*d*) An inclined reverberatory furnace for roasting the "tailings." This would consist of a fire-box, hearth, &c., and should be on the plan of some of those that have given the best results in Victoria.

The quartz should be crushed raw. Quicksilver should not be used in the coffers, and copper platforms are likely to cause a loss of amalgam, and I do not recommend that they should be employed. Ripples and blanket-strakes will do the work more effectually. The tables should be twenty feet or more in length and about fourteen inches in breadth for each stamp-head; the fall should be about one in sixteen (if a good supply of water is maintained), and they should be covered with closely-woven green baize.

Experience would, of course, lead to some modifications in the arrangements, but it would not be difficult to adjust the length and fall of the tables so as to meet any conditions that might arise.

Summary.

I have endeavoured to indicate as briefly as possible the causes which prevented the Alpha Company from obtaining profitable results from their adventure. I am satisfied that their machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold even if the best scientific and technical knowledge was brought to bear on the operations. The one fact that oil and grease were allowed to fall on the copper plates and to get into the coffers is sufficient to show what the state of affairs was when the best results were obtained.

The main reef within the area held by the Alpha Company is nearly 2,000 feet in length; it is from 4 to 11 feet (at least) in thickness; in one part the quartz is of extraordinary richness, and other parts have yielded well.

Native miners have picked what must have been auriferous quartz all along the outcrop, and at the "Skull" their excavations are extensive. The position of the reef and the formation of the ground both offer facilities for economical mining.

It appears that the yields of gold have been for 779½ tons of quartz 2 dwts. 9 grs., and for 322·66 tons, 10 dwts. 12 grs.; and the gold was got, as I have shown, under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

These results may be compared with some operations in Australia.

The compilation of mineral statistics was commenced in Victoria in 1860, and from 1660 to 1876 (inclusive) information has been obtained respecting the results of the treatment of 13,402,915 tons of quartz, and the returns show an average yield of 11 dwts. 6·30 grs. per ton. The average yield of gold from 1,011,808 tons crushed in Victoria during the year 1876 was 10 dwt. 13·45 grs. per ton.

The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons, which yielded an average of 2 dwts. 23 grs. per ton and the dividends paid amounted to £23,900. It is stated that the machinery cost £10,030, and that the Company paid £24,235 for "claims" (*i.e.*, land on which to mine).

Other Companies have treated large quantities of quartz yielding averages per ton of 2 dwts. 13·4 grs.; 3 dwts. 6·01 grs.; 3 dwts. 7·89 grs; and 3 dwts. 18·53 grs., and have paid dividends.

The prices paid by the Alpha Company and Tributers for labor, for timber, and for firewood are no criteria to guide me in estimating the costs of mining a Devála. Under skilful management arrangements would be made for procuring all necessary supplies at the minimum cost, but in desultory operations the maximum cost as a matter of course has to be paid.

In reply to the questions in the paper, dated 10th January 1879, No. 42, I can safely say that the want of success of the Alpha Company has not arisen from any peculiar difficulties in separating the gold from the matrix, and I cannot believe the cost of labor or fuel would be so great here as injuriously to affect mining pursuits.

In this report I have omitted all details that appeared to me not necessary to the full elucidation of the questions with which I was instructed to deal.

Note.—The late Manager of the Prince of Wales' Tribute Company states that the wages paid for native labor were from four to five annas per diem; the cost of fuel was Rs. 3 per ton; the cost of drilling in hard rock was four annas per foot, and in soft rock two annas per foot; and the cost of driving such adits as are seen here varied from six annas to Rs. 3 per foot.

The cost of carrying stone from the "Skull" to the battery was six annas per ton, and the cost of carting stone from Wright's Level to the battery was thirteen annas per ton.

APPENDIX B.

Reports of Lieutenant Nicolson and other Papers relating to Gold in Malabar.

Dated Calicut, 10th January 1831.

From—W. Sheffield, Esq., Principal Collector of Malabar,

To—The Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter of the 4th instant, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I have already charged in my accounts the value of the gold dust procured in this district on account of Government, amounting, as per annexed memorandum, to Rs. 5,287-11-5. Of this quantity, by far the greatest portion has been forwarded to the Presidency, the remainder being 2,908½. New gold fanam's weight, valued at Rs. 1,326-6-2, will be delivered over by me to Mr. Hudleston, who has been instructed to collect as much more gold dust for the use of Government as can be obtained.

Places where the gold dust was found and the quantity procured at each place.	Weight in new Gold Fanams.	Rate at which the gold dust was purchased per 10 new Gold Fanams' weight.	Amount value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carcatode in the Ernád Taluk . .	3,501½	5 0 0	1,750 12 0
In the Nilambur valley	2,738½	4 12 0	1,300 14 3
Caraloondy on the sea beach in the Shernaad Taluq	1,561⅛	4 7 3⅛	695 7 3
Moonanaad, Moopeyanaad, and Nambollacotta in Wynaad	3,657½	4 3 3⅛	1,537 12 2
Gold fanams transmitted to weigh the gold dust with	10	...	2 13 9
Total .	11,459	...	5,287 11 5

I beg, however, to state that, in consequence of an increased demand for this valuable commodity, owing to a greater number of persons resorting to this province from the eastern districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly to purchase it, the price has risen in the average 5⅛ per cent., or from Rs. 4-2-40 to 4-3-35 for ten new gold fanams' weight.

Though gold is found in all the rivers of this district, from the stream which falls into the sea at Elatoor, about eight miles north of Calicut, and as far south as the numerous streams flowing through the Pálghat valley, which at their junction, about 15 miles below Palghatcherry, form the great Ponáni river, some of which reach the southern boundary between Cochin and Malabar, about 110 miles to the southward of Calicut, the places and streams which afford the largest supply of gold dust are the following:—

The Toodakull river, which rises in the Koondah mountains, and after dividing the Walawanád Taluk from the taluk of Neringanaad falls into the great Ponáni river at Moochickul, about two miles north-east of Turtullah.

The Arliparambur, a rivulet which flows through Walawanád and part of Neringanaad and joins the Toodakull river about two miles east of Cherpalcheri.

The Arnakyem river, which has its source in the Moorkoorty and Koondah mountains, and forming the boundary between the Ernád and Walawanád taluks, and, passing the towns of Malapuram and Tirurangádi, it meets the sea at Caraloondy.

The Carcatode stream, which rises in the Moorkoorty valley and joins the Arnakyem river near Pynaad in the Ernád Taluk.

The gold found at the places above mentioned is the purest that is procurable in the district, its touch being equal to 9½.

The sea-beach from the town of Parparangady to Caraloondy, and thence to Beypore, extending about eight miles in length, the latter place being seven miles south of Calicut. Here the gold is equal to 8¾, and it is evidently washed down from the mountains during the great freshes in the south-west monsoon, and after being carried out by the flood beyond the mouths of the Beypore and Caraloondy rivers, it is thrown back by the action of the surf, when the sea runs high and is much agitated by tempestuous weather, and deposited on the sands much higher up than the sea usually reaches when the weather is moderate.

Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya river, which comes from the Moorkoorty valley and unites with the Beypoor river, about two miles below Nilambúr. The touch of the gold found here and in the bed of the Coodarapoya river is nearly 9¼.

The Karumpoya and Poonapoya, or golden river, both which streams take their rise in a high range of mountains called the "Paral Mallah" situated north-east of Moorkoorty and forming part of the main chain of the Nílgiris, and, when collected in one body near Poolliemparra in Wynaad, the stream receives the name of the "Paundypoya;" but this, on its approach near the ghâts, is again divided into two streams, and the main branch, called in the

Nilambúr valley the Carumbye, rushes down the Alliampully Cherrum. The Poonapoya descends the mountains between Alliampully and the Caracoor Cherrum; and long before its junction with the Carumbye it receives both the Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.

The Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya above mentioned; the former river rushes down from Wynaad into the Nilambúr valley through the Cundaloor Cherrum, and the latter descends from Devála to the right of the road through the Caracoor Pass.

Gold dust is also found on the plains in the Nilambúr valley and frequently on elevated spots, particularly at Teeroowally, a hill near Mambaatangady, about 150 feet above the level of the Beypore river, during the highest freshes; and on the slope of this eminence gold is procured some feet below the surface of the ground in pits dug by those who come in search of it.

North of the Beypore river it is found in the Teeroowambaddy Division of Polyee in a mountain stream, which, descending the ghats to the left of the road through the Tambercherry Pass runs through the Tambercherry and Polyee districts and forms a junction with the great Beypore river between Pawoor and Shirwaddee and opposite to Mapooram in the Ernád Taluk. The touch of the gold found here and of that which is generally procured in the Nilambúr valley is about 8½.

Above the ghâts, in Wynaad, gold is found in Parkureetil, a higher table-land between Manantoddy and Nambellacotta, at a place called Choolloyde in Moonanaad, and at Nellyalom and Ponáni in Moopeynaad. It is likewise found at Devála and its immediate vicinity in Nambollacotta, but the gold of Wynaad is much inferior to that which is washed down from the lofty mountains actually appertaining to the Nilgiris and Khondahs, its touch being only 7¾.

The manner in which gold dust is found and separated from the soil is as follows:—The earth or sand in the mountains, hills, paddy fields, and beds of rivers and rivulets known to be impregnated with this valuable ore is dug up, but it is only in or near water, and consequently in running streams, ruts, ravines, and breaks in the mountains and ground into which the course of the water is most likely to drive the ore during the rainy season, that gold is dug for; and being put into a pautty, a kind of wooden tray hollowed in the centre and not unlike a turtle's shell, the soil is immediately submerged in water just enough to overflow it and no more, and kept in an undulating motion by the washer with one hand, while the earth is stirred up with the other until all the earthy particles are washed entirely out of it and a sediment is left in the hollow, consisting chiefly of a mixture of black sand and particles of iron and gold. The pautty is then taken out of the water, and one end of it being somewhat elevated, water is gently poured upon its contents until the gold distinctly appears on the border quite divided from the principal mass. The golden particles are separated with a grain or two of quicksilver which is rubbed into them and then put in a piece of tobacco leaf, which, being placed in a crucible or more generally between two pieces of lighted charcoal, the heat causes the quicksilver to evaporate, and the gold is then taken out in a pure state.

When gold dust is found in streams, a wooden trough about 4 to 4½ feet long and 15 inches wide is frequently used, and into this the sand or soil from the bed of the river or rivulet is thrown as fast as it is taken out and then washed by the person in charge of the trough, who is constantly stirring the sand with his right hand and pouring a gentle stream of water upon it with his left, until nothing remains but heavy black sand and particles of iron and gold; and when the dust appears on its borders, it is collected with a proportion of quicksilver and then separated in the manner before mentioned.

When gold is found in small pieces, which is often the case in the beds of the several branches of the Beypore river flowing through the Nilambur valley before they all unite above Mambaatangady, there is no occasion for quicksilver or heat.

In the rainy season the pautties are worked upon the mountains, hills and other elevated spots; but these places, owing to the want of water to assist the operation, are abandoned at the end of the rains and the pautties are employed during the dry months in the beds of rivers and smaller streams.

The sands on the sea-beach between Parparangady, Caraloondy, and Beypore are most productive during the months of June, July, August and September, when the rivers which fall into the sea at Beypore and Caraloondy are filled by the south-west monsoon; but gold is found here, though in smaller quantities, throughout the year.

There appears no reason whatever to doubt that golden ore is homogeneous to the soil in the mountains and hills of Malabar, and even many elevated spots in the valleys of Nilambur and Moorkoorty and the immediate vicinity of Devála and the Koondah and Nilgiri mountains; whilst that which is found in the beds of rivers and other mountain streams is fortuitously brought down by the monsoon rains.

Though a very extensive search has been made among the records of my office since I had the honor of receiving the commands of the Right Honorable the Governor, under date the 18th November 1828, to afford information on this subject, I regret to state that I have not succeeded in finding that any endeavour whatsoever was made by the several Collectors since this province accrued to the possession of the Honorable Company, to discover the mines or places whence the gold issues. These, however, appear to have been noticed by the Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, who enjoined the authorities then in the province, in the year 1793, to collect and submit to him every information that could be obtained on the subject; but it does not appear upon record that any scientific person was deputed to explore

the places where the dust is found in order to trace the sources from whence the supplies are derived, or that any particular inquiry on the subject was set on foot, though it has been well known from the earliest period that gold is produced in the province, and the collecting of it has been farmed out in Wynaad and the Nilambur valley for the last forty or fifty years.

Agreement between Harry Louisa Hugnenin, Native of Switzerland, and the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras and its Dependencies.

I, Henry Louis Hugnenin, do hereby engage to search for gold mines in the mountains on the Malabar Coast on the following conditions:—

1st.—That the search be conducted at the expense of Government and that I receive all reasonable assistance and countenance from the local authorities.

2nd.—That my proceedings shall be under the superintendence of such controlling authority as the Government may be pleased to appoint.

3rd.—That I shall receive one-half of the gold I may assist in finding and raising during the next twelve months and the same proportion of all gold I may collect from the mountain streams, &c., by washing. It shall, however, be optional with the Government to take my share of the produce at the market-price of gold and to renew this privilege in my favor for another year if they shall think fit.

H. L. HUGNENIN,
Horloger.

Dated 16th February 1831.

By order of the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of Madras.

H. CHAMIER,
Secretary to Government.

Witnessed.

J. LUSHINGTON,
Private Secretary.

Dated Devalacottah, 18th April 1831.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment N. I.,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In obedience to the orders contained in your letter of the 12th instant at Ootacamund, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that I met Mr. Hugnenin at this place on the 16th instant, and that, after all due consultation with him and minute inquiries from the natives into the causes, times, and places of fever about this part of the country, I am of opinion that nothing whatever is to be apprehended on that score until the setting in of the heavy rains in June, and scarcely even then if proper precautions are taken to prevent it.

The country in our immediate vicinity is entirely free from jungle with the exception of a few hills presenting nearly the same features as some parts of the Nilgiris. The thermometer ranges between 71° and 82° in the 24 hours. There does not appear at present to be any unhealthy symptoms among the natives, nor are there any to be feared by their accounts during the *heaviest rains*, but merely at their commencement and ceasing, that is, during the months of June and September. The monsoon, however, is the most favorable time for the collection of gold dust in consequence of its being then brought down in large quantities by the mountain torrents; for during the rainy season the quantity washed by one person daily varies from the value of 3 to 6 rupees, and during the dry season scarcely from 1 to 2 rupees, so that justice can scarcely be done to the undertaking if the possibility of the rains affecting the health of those employed be considered an objection to it.

I now beg to inform you that there are three mountains near this in which Mr. Hugnenin is confident of finding quantities of gold. The one which he intends commencing is called Chulimally by some, and Vellimally by others, of the natives; it contains the sources of several streams flowing into a branch of the Beypoor river near Carcare in which streams a great quantity of the gold dust of this district is collected. In Arrowsmith's Map this place is marked Dienoote, about 12 miles from Goodaloor, a little to the southward of the main road to Manantoddy, and the mountain in question is about three miles further south. There is nothing however in the shape of a road, nor even a path to be found towards it, and from the abruptness of the intermediate hills and rocks the way is in some parts utterly impassable for cattle, so that in the first instance a practicable path must be cut for the supplies of a bazaar, as there are no provisions to be found even in this village, which scarcely contains a dozen huts.

I have the honor to enclose a list of workmen which will be required to place all things in readiness for commencing operations immediately. In the first instance I have the honor to submit that I conceive thirty men at least requisite to carry on the work with certainty and expedition, the whole to be employed at first in hutting themselves and making a practicable pathway to the mountain, and afterwards 15 as miners and 15 in washing the sand and searching for gold dust in the rivers. I also beg to to add that, if an intelligent native officer was detached with the party, he would be of the greatest assistance to me in overlooking one

party while I am with the other, &c. These circumstances, however, will of course remain for your consideration and decision.

List of Workmen required.

One bricklayer for the construction and repairs of smelting furnaces and reverberatories.

One carpenter for the construction and repairs of wooden washing bowls and all wood work required for the mining implements, &c.

One smith and one bellowsman.

Two wood-cutters for the supply of the reverberatories and smelting furnaces.

DEVALACOTTAH,
18th April 1831.

W. NICOLSON, *Lieut.*,
49th Regiment, N.I.

Dated Devalacottah, 22nd April 1831.

From—LIEUT. W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th instant, and, in reply, beg to state that the tools required for the men will depend entirely on the number of men sent. I consider that the chests of mining tools should be allowed at least six men each, and that a spade, a momety, and a pickaxe will be required for every man beyond that number with a supply of baskets for carrying earth, observing at the same time that the more hands available, the more expeditious will be our operations.

I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that Mr. Hugnenin and myself proceeded yesterday for the third time to the Chulimally mountain for the purpose of searching for an old mine which, it seems, was worked long before the Honorable Company obtained possession of this part of the country, the fearful probability of which event, it is said, induced the Rajah of that day to abandon the mine for the time being from a dread of losing it altogether, and, making the business a State secret, he issued orders that no one on pain of death was to approach the mountain, on which, I am here told, he let loose as many wild beasts as he could procure. How far this account may be true is difficult to say. We have not as yet, however, succeeded in persuading a single villager to accompany us to the mountain in consequence of the above belief.

I now proceed to acquaint you that yesterday, after cutting our way for several hours in the thickest part of the jungle on the mountain, we came upon the mine in question, consisting of three shafts about five feet each in diameter and 10 from each other, forming an equilateral triangle, the deepest of them extending to about 70 feet, since a stone dropped in took about 4½ seconds to reach the bottom; the depth, however, has no doubt greatly decreased by the effects of rotten vegetation, &c. On further search we soon found that this mine was not the only one, for, having penetrated as far as we possibly could through the jungle towards the *summit* of the mountain, we discovered no less than 27 shafts, all sunk in the same manner and forming a chain of triangles as before described, the disposition of which with regard to each other leads me to suppose that they have all subterraneous countershafts communicating with each other and probably extending to a large main shaft which, I trust, may be discovered on the arrival of the pioneers. How these mines could have remained so long a secret appears surprising; however it is certain that had not a descendant of the above said Rajah mentioned all these circumstances to Mr. Hugnenin and made the contract herein enclosed, which he was unable to fulfil for want of sufficient capital, the mountain would of course have still remained unknown. I have the honor to forward a few specimens of minerals which I found on the surface near the shafts, as also a small quantity of gold dust, the result of Mr. Hugnenin washing the earth for a few hours on the same spot.

I now beg to conclude by stating that I am perfectly satisfied in my mind that any *labor* or *expense* whatever that may be incurred in this undertaking will be most amply repaid hereafter.

This morning I came across the new road to the Nilgiris.

The Moorkooty hills bear from hence east-north-east about 12 miles; Paratmala hills north-east 30 miles; Munoor ghat east-south-east, 40 miles. The Cherrunhoya is *navia ble even now* 10 miles beyond Oorumpooum, from which place I have just now come dow dhony.

Karcatode is about six miles south-east of Manjury on the bank of the river.

Mr. Hugnenin joined me on the 10th all right.

Dated Madras, the 27th September 1831.

EXTRACT.

These minerals are of a class so generally known and understood that I have only to give them their proper designations, and you will find them described at length in any mineralogical work you may happen to have in your possession.

The mineral marked "copper mica" is what mineralogists usually call "mica." It is found very abundantly in India. It separates into many thin laminæ, and in that state is

transparent and is the article with which the natives form those lanthorns that are exhibited in their festivals. It forms one of the component parts of the stones called granite and gneiss and constitutes a considerable portion of the bulk of the globe.

The component parts of this mineral have been so frequently ascertained by the first chemist in Europe that I conclude the Right Honorable the Governor would be disposed to rely more on their analysis than mine.

One by Dr. Ure is as follows :—

Silix	47
Alumina	22
Oxide of iron	15·50
Oxide of Manganise	1·75
Potash	14·50
	100·75

The two other specimens are likewise sub-species of the same mineral and are both called chlorite by mineralogists. Although of different colors, they are of the same sub-species. I have examined both these minerals and have found them so nearly the same that I am rather inclined to ascribe the difference to some slight inaccuracy in the process (arising chiefly from a want of a proper apparatus for this purpose, and perhaps also in some degree to a want of tact on my own part in conducting the process) than to any considerable difference between them.

My analysis is as follows :—

Silix	36
Alumina	38
Oxide of iron	6
Maker	12·5
Potash, Oxide of Manganise, Magnesia, Loss	7·5
	100

The last three substances I have not the means of collecting and ascertaining with precision, but I have no doubt that their proportions are in the order in which they stand. Potash most, manganise less, and magnesia least of all; indeed of the last there was only a trace.

Thus briefly to recapitulate :—

1. The mineral marked "copper mica" is the ordinary mineral called "mica" and does not contain any copper.
2. The earth marked "mineral gum paint" is chlorite, a sub-species of mica. This and the following earth you will find described in books under the name of chlorite; "mineral gum paint" or the paint called "mineral gum" is a pigment derived from copper and is an artificial, and not a natural, production.
3. The earth marked "metallic clay" derives that shining and metallic appearance from the undecomposed mica it contains. It is another variety of the same sub-species as the last mineral chlorite. It contains neither verdigris nor arsenic. The smell arising from these earths is common to all earths of this kind.

I should have acknowledged the receipt of your letter and of the minerals immediately after they came to hand, but in consequence of indisposition I had gone as far as Porto Novo for change of air, and, hearing then that the Governor had left the Hills, I did not know where to address a letter that was likely to reach you before you arrived at Madras. I hope you will consider this a sufficient apology for the delay.

Dated Nadghainey, Carcoor Pass, 16th November 1831.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report that the Havildar's party of pioneers under my orders arrived here on the 7th instant and are as yet employed in hutting themselves, with the exception of two or three, who take their daily routine of duty on learning the method of washing for gold in this district, as I have obtained for that purpose from a ryot in the neighbourhood the services of the head Kuroombar in his employ during the absence of Mr. Hugnenin, from whom I have not yet heard.

I trust ere long to have the honor of seeing you here, as it is almost impossible to give you any adequate idea on paper of the nature of the work requisite and of the small number of men I have to perform it with. Gold there is in all directions—*every nullah in the neighbourhood contains it*—and I have no doubt we shall collect a good quantity as soon as the washing trays, &c., arrive from Calicut, as I have only been able to procure one tray from the natives to teach the pioneers with.

I have to add that a direct road to Chulimally from hence cannot be made without an excessive loss of time at present, particularly as I find there is little or no water on the mountain just now, without which the work cannot proceed, and during the dry season should at any rate be confined to the big rivers and nullahs.

No sickness has as yet made its appearance in the detachment.

Dated Caapul Gold Mines Nerr Momboatangady, 3rd January 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that, having arrived at Carcatode on the 10th ultimo, we continued our researches for the most lucrative places for gold in that neighbourhood until the 24th, when it became evident from the daily average of work that it was not worth while remaining there, at any rate at this season. The place seems famed for gold in consequence of the *superior touch* of the small quantity found there, a circumstance which greatly affects the nominal value of the metal to be found elsewhere, a great deal of which is sold by the natives as Carcatode gold. The nature of the work in that direction will be found in the detailed reports I shall duly have the honor of forwarding.

I have now to add that, with the view of pursuing the search throughout the Nilambúr Valley, we arrived at this place on the 26th ultimo and were not a little surprised at finding a regular set of mines worked by five or six hundred Moplahs, who (if their headmen could be believed) are obliged to give one barleycorn-weight of gold *per man* to the Zemindar per day, by which a direct daily tax of about twenty rupees is levied by him without his paying anything to Government. On our arrival the whole of the Moplahs made off; but, in consequence of my issuing proclamations that in continuing their work they should meet no molestation, a great number have returned to the mines. These works are very extensive; the shafts are generally from ten to fifty feet, and the deeper they are the greater is the quantity of gold to be found, the only impediment to the work being the continual accumulation of water which they have no idea whatever of raising, but by assembling in great numbers with chatties. We could easily employ bamboo syphons for this purpose; but, as our work would be overlooked by the Moplahs, they would not fail instantly to apply the syphon to all the other mines in the neighbourhood to our great disadvantage hereafter. Therefore, until we have a sufficient number of workmen and are sufficiently strong in pioneers or others to place guards over the mines, we cannot work them to any great advantage.

It will at once appear evident that when five or six hundred men find it worth their while to work with the miserable and slovenly apparatus they possess, and with which the very least each man can possibly find is the weight of the third of a gold fanam per day, which trifling day's work *very seldom* happens (as the quantity found by one man daily varies from that just mentioned to the weight of ten gold fanams, on which occasion the mud is always taken from the deepest shafts); it will then, as above mentioned, appear evident that, were these mines systematically worked on the European principle, the quantity of gold to be had would be very considerable. But situated as I am without the above means and with so small a party, we can do little more than as many of the natives, and can only for the present continue the search for the most lucrative mines in the district and for those places where it may be worth while for Government to keep up regular mining establishments, amongst which number these mines may most undoubtedly be classed. The pioneers have collected nearly an ounce of gold during the week they have been here, and, had I the regular European apparatus, this *ounce* would, I have no doubt, have been a *pound*. This will be duly forwarded to yourself or the Collector as you may desire.

Dated Carembat Jungle near Carcoor, 25th January 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold Mines,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

In continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have now the honor to acquaint you that the Moplahs at the Coopal mines having commenced a system of devastation in filling up the shafts, &c. I have been under the necessity of applying to the Collector for a Havildar guard, on the arrival of which at Coopal (having heard that the same system of depredation was going on in the mines in this direction for the purpose of giving us every possible difficulty and impediment in our search), I immediately left half my party at Coopal under the command of the Pioneer's Havildar with the necessary orders for protecting the works, &c., while I am continuing the search and endeavouring to prevent injury being done to the mines in this neighbourhood, which are said to be very numerous and much richer than those at Coopal. As yet, however, we have only come upon one which is in a mountain called "Combalamally," one of the Chulimally range close under Nelliallum.

The average quantity of gold to be found in this mine may be taken at about a gold fanam weight per man daily, but in consequence of the constant search we are making in the jungles for the best mines we have no time for gold-washing.

I take this opportunity of a party returning to Ootacamund, who have brought pay for the detachment, to forward to you by them the gold which has been found by the Pioneers up to this date in searching the Nilambúr valley. The situations of the richest mines I shall duly have the honor to forward in a rough map.

In now again submitting for consideration the necessity of my party being increased, I trust I may not be accused of presumption in suggesting the expediency of teaching the whole corps of Pioneers the methods of washing for gold and furnishing them with trays accordingly, a system which, if well followed up, would no doubt lead to the discovery of many valuable mines, particularly in the Koondar and Moorkooty hills, *to which we have fairly traced the strata which contain gold in that direction*. It may be as well to remark *en passant* that the

abovementioned trays are very light, and with a little ingenuity would form a much more comfortable and useful covering for the head for men who are exposed to the sun the whole day than the cap they now possess. The quantity of gold sent herewith is as follows :—

From the Coopal mines three ingots weighing thirty-nine new gold fanams and seven barleycorns (touch 9).

From Killarkumpoya and Poonapoya rivers, Nilambúr valley, three ingots weighing thirty new gold fanams, five barley corns (touch 8½).

From the Kakatode and Cherrumpoya rivers under the Moorkooty hills one ingot weighing thirteen new gold fanams (touch 9½).

Total sent eighty-three new gold fanam weight; a small quantity of gold dust remains, but as it is not melted and therefore very liable to be lost I have not sent it.

No. 37, dated Fort St. George, 3rd February 1832.

From—The Hon'ble H. Chamier, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nílgiris.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and to transmit to you the report of the Mint Master's assayer on the three specimens of gold received from Lieutenant Nicolson.

The specimens were sent to the Mint without any communication of the cost of the several pieces as noted in the card attached to each, but with orders to report both as to the touch and real value of each. You will perceive from the memorandum given below that the value of each is greater than the cost, and if you are satisfied that the cost is correctly reported, it is obvious that the purchase at the prices specified will be advantageous to Government, especially of the gold from the Coopal mines :—

Specimens.	Weight.	Fineness.	Touch.	Value as stated by the Assayer.	Cost as stated by Lieutenant Nicolson.	Gain in value.	Value of an ounce of gold of this fineness.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Dwts. Grs.	C. Grs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Coopal Mines ...	2 14	B 1 3½	Gold .. 99·22 Silver ... 0·78 100·0	5 9 5	4 4 0	1 5 5	43 4 8
No. 2, Nilambúr Mines...	3 4	B 0 2¾	Gold ... 94·53 Silver ... 5·47 100·0	6 8 6	5 12 0	0 12 6	41 4 0
No. 3, Devála Mines ...	3 2	W 3¼	Gold ... 90·88 Silver ... 8·86 Copper ... 0·26 100·0	6 1 10	5 0 0	1 1 10	39 10 6

You will be pleased to preserve carefully the assayed specimens herewith transmitted and communicate with the Principal Collector of Malabar on the subject of the best mode of obtaining the gold on account of Government, which he will be fully qualified to state when he shall have ascertained in whom the ownership of the several mines is vested, and what claims require to be satisfied before undisputed possession of the mines or their produce can be obtained. A copy of the letter addressed to him under this date is herewith transmitted for your information.

Dated Arecote, 24th February 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nílgiris.

For the further information of Government I have now the honor to report our return to the Coopal mines after having duly searched as much of the Nilambúr valley as the jungle has permitted us to penetrate, and I am happy to add that we have been as successful as could be wished. The mines in that direction are innumerable; the principal ones are, however, in the thickest part of the jungle immediately under the Wynaad hills and near the following villages belonging to the Teroopad of Nilambúr, *viz.*, Carembat, Katchapara, Moondairy, and Maneecoote. The Carembat jungle is mined throughout wherever the ground will admit of water being supplied from the neighbouring rivers, this being the only thing requisite, as the whole of the soil under the hills contains gold, the quality of which is much the same as the specimen I have had the honor to forward labelled "from the Nilambúr Rajah's mines." This you will perceive by a small specimen herein enclosed (weight six new gold fanams), cost 2 rupees 4 annas.

I now beg to state that in consequence of an intimation from the Collector of Malabar, requesting to see me respecting further operations, I am proceeding to Calicut, where I shall have the honor to await your further orders.

Dated Calicut, the 3rd March 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In reply to yours of the 1st instant, and with reference to the communications therein contained from Government, I have the honor to state that my having obtained at such low prices the specimens of gold lately forwarded to Government arises from my having purchased them from the *gold-washers themselves* previous to their getting into the hands of the Swookars, whose customary profits would have otherwise made them much dearer; but it appears that a slight inadvertency has occurred in consequence of my not having had the means of determining the exact proportion of each specimen to an ounce, which circumstance has caused a slight overcharge of the specimens from Nilambúr and Wynaad, and an undercharge of the specimen from Coopal. This, however, does not affect the cost of the whole, *viz.*, Rs. 15, nor its value according to the Mint Master's report, *viz.*, Rs. 18-3-9; and if people were stationed at the several mines to purchase the gold on account of Government, they could obtain it at the following rates:—

	Per Ounce.	Value according to the Mint Master's Report.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
In Wynaad	32	39	10	6
In the Nilambúr Valley	34	41	4	0
At Coopal and Kakatode	36	43	0	0

If required to be melted into ingots four annas per ounce must be added for goldsmith's hire and borax, so that the purchase of Wynaad gold will yield a profit of upwards of 23 per cent., Nilambúr gold 20 per cent., and Coopal gold 19 per cent.

Dated Cannanore, the 28th March 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry,

To—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris.

In further continuation of my reports for the information of Government, I have the honor to acquaint you that another severe attack of jungle fever, shortly after my arrival at Calicut, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the medical officer, that I shall be removed to this station in order to be in readiness to meet the probable necessity of my being obliged to embark on a long sea voyage or for England for the recovery of my health.

With regard to the gold mines which we have already discovered, and the best means of obtaining the greatest possible quantity of gold on account of Government, I beg to observe that it appears to me—

1st.—That the only people who can be employed with advantage on account of the insalubrity of the climate are those who are resident at the several spots where the mines are situated and who have been accustomed to the work.

2nd.—That these people may be overlooked and controlled by trusty natives and peons stationed at the different mines and placed under the general superintendence of a European officer, who might visit them occasionally.

3rd.—That from the application of machinery to the mines, such as pumps, stamping mills, washing troughs, &c., Government might reap the greatest possible advantages, as these would enable the mines to procure a much greater quantity of gold than they now do, when Government might not only lay a heavy tax on the workmen without distressing them, but also have an opportunity of purchasing a larger proportion of gold at the rates which I have already had the honor to submit.

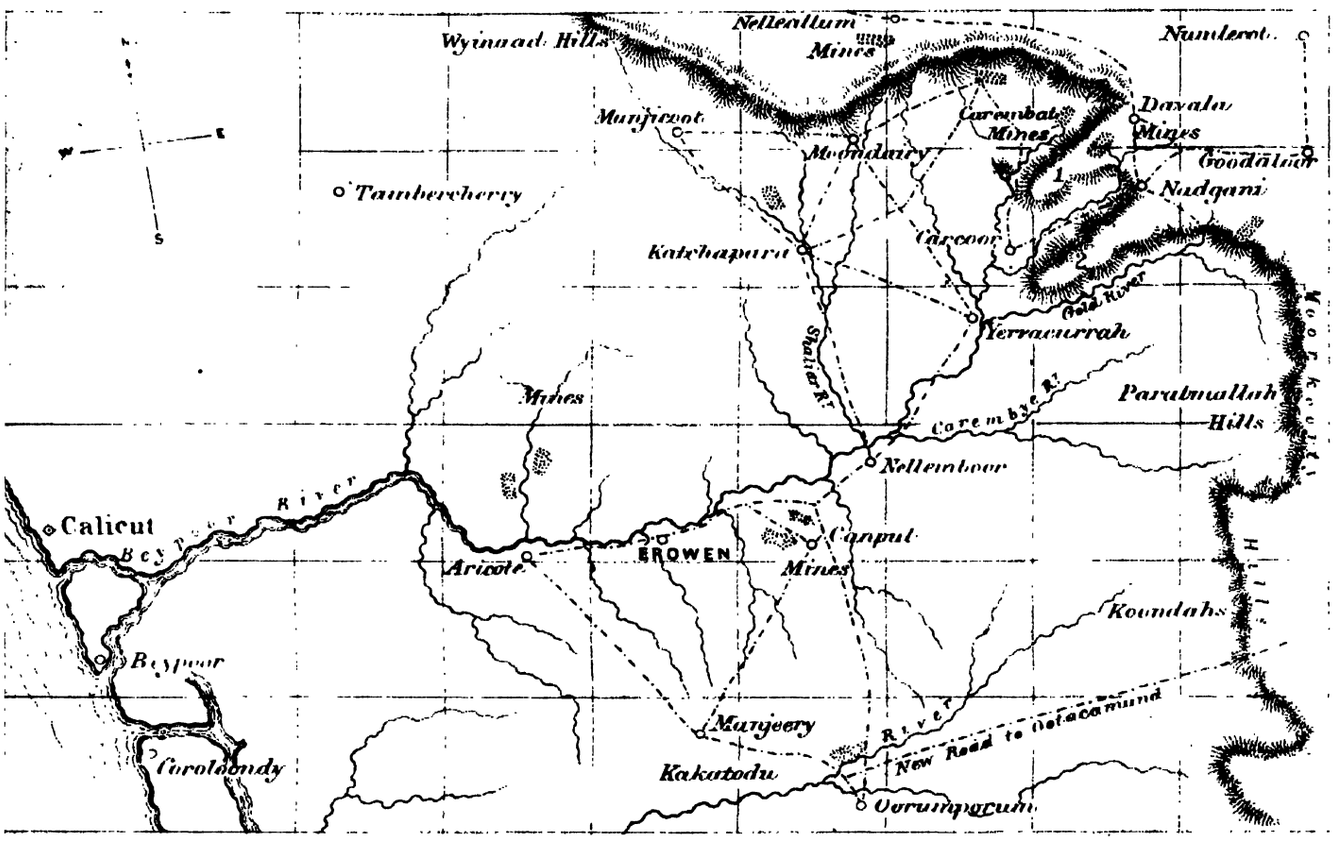
Whether the machinery required could be made up in this country so lasting or so cheap as in England may be considered doubtful. I would therefore beg to suggest that, under existing circumstances, I may be permitted to proceed at once to England for the purpose of procuring such machinery as may be requisite,—a measure which would not only facilitate the end in view, but would also tend so much to the restoration of my health as to enable me to continue the researches so successfully commenced.

My present state of health not admitting of my drawing out a plan of the situation of the different mines already discovered, I have marked them out in map belonging to the Principal Collector in Malabar and Canara, which is all I am at present able to do, being confined to my bed and not able to put pen to paper further than to sign my name, and I am indebted to a friend with whom I am living for drawing up what I have now the honor to forward.

In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the allowances which I have hitherto drawn as a Pioneer Officer have been far below the outlays I have been put to in order to obtain the information I have already had the honor to forward to Government, having not only had to contend with every imaginable difficulty that could be thrown in my way by the natives (and which could scarcely ever be overcome without heavy bribes, presents, &c.), but also having been put to considerable expense for guides, coolies, stationery, servants,

The largest mines are at Coopal and Carembat. All the rivers produce gold, and wherever the *gold ink* has been used mines have been discovered.

(Signed) W. NICOLSON, *Lieutenant.*



Paths through the jungle

1. *Chulimally.*
2. *Carcoor Cherrum.*

The gold fields shewn in gold ink by Lieut. Nicolson, are marked in this tracing by black dots.

horses, &c., for which I trust that Government, with their usual liberality, will deem it expedient to grant me an increase of allowances from the date of my appointment, or such other remuneration as they may think fit.

Dated Ootacamund, the 17th July 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintendent, Search for Gold,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Government that, having sufficiently recovered my health during my voyage round from Cannanore to Madras, I have returned to the prosecution of my duties in the search for gold, on which subject I now beg to forward the following communications.

During my progress to the hills by the Salem road, the first place that I could get any tidings of gold being found at was Dharmapuri at the foot of the Shevaroy Hills, afterwards Satyamangalam, Denkanikóta, Addivaram, or Stremogay, and Mettapoliem, in the neighbourhood of which there are, I am informed, *now* about *thirty people* employed in gold-washing. It is therefore to be hoped we shall meet with the same success as heretofore on situations and at such elevations amongst the hills as will preclude our being again laid up with fever.

I have now to observe that in all large bazaars where there is a great demand for gold its *commercial value* far exceeds its real value as reported by the Mint Master; for instance, gold of 9 touch is generally sold in the Madras bazaar at 15 rupees for the weight of one rupee, which is at the rate of 50 rupees per ounce (troy), since that quantity weighs 3⅓ rupees, while its value as reported by the Mint Master is only Rs. 41-1-0. Now the original cost at the mines being 34 rupees (for 9 touch) per ounce, it follows that the profit to be obtained in a *commercial point of view* is nearly 50 per cent., while the real value of the metal at the Mint only gives a profit of about 23 per cent. on the prime cost, thus showing the infallible advantages that must accrue to Government from their monopolizing the sale of gold, wherever it is to be found, by purchasing it *direct from the miners* before it can possibly get into other hands.

The method of carrying such a monopoly into effect *you* will, of course, be the best judge of. From the experience *I* have now had, however, I am of opinion that it will be impossible for Government to procure the whole or even half of the gold that is actually found unless the utmost vigilance is kept up by small detachments at the different mines to prevent the gold being smuggled or purchased by the native merchants, who are always on attendance for the produce of every day's work, and for which they *never pay the workmen in coin*, but in articles of food, raiment, &c., on which *again* they charge a very great percentage, so that their profits must be enormous; and as they are in the habit of using false weights, such as introducing lead into the grains of paddy with which the gold is weighed, and various other modes of extortion, the gold brought by these Swookars does not probably cost them more than half what *I* paid for it. The whole of the miners appeared to be entirely at the mercy of these merchants, and were obliged to give them over every rupee they received from me. It is therefore to be supposed that if these merchants had nothing to say to the miners the gold would be sold at a much cheaper rate than that at which *I* purchased it.

What may be the actual quantity to be daily procured it is impossible to say until Government take means for preventing the metal from having *any* other outlet from the miners than Government servants stationed there to purchase it. It must be nevertheless evident that a little machinery would greatly increase the quantity to be procured; for instance, their present mode of crushing the ore is by breaking one piece against another until there is a sufficient quantity of dust to fill a tray, which slow mode of working does not allow them to wash more than three or four trays full per man in the course of the day, whereas with pumps and stamping mills they might probably wash ten times that number. No fear can reasonably be entertained of the mines *failing* or becoming *exhausted*, since the whole country for a circle of nearly fifty miles *immediately under the ghâts* contains gold.

In addition to the profits I have above enumerated there is also that of the tax which appears to have been hitherto raised by the zemindars of districts unknown to Government authorities. This tax varies from one paddyweight of gold per man to one paddyweight of gold for three men, according to the produce of the mine. At Coopal it is a paddycorn weight per man daily. I have had the honor to forward a small map of the situations of the mines as yet discovered, which I can make out on a larger scale if required; and in conclusion I beg to forward a memorandum of the extra expenses and losses I have sustained during the search, and to solicit the consideration of Government for my future allowances and instructions for my future proceedings.

Dated Ootacamund, 1st October 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines in Malabar,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

With reference to the Minute of Council of the 31st August last respecting the gold mines in Malabar, I have the honor to request you will be pleased to signify my most grateful acknowledgments for the readiness and liberality with which Government have repaid my humble endeavours, and I now beg to forward a few suggestions for the future management of the mines. With regard to the choice of mines, those at Coopal would seem, all things considered, to be as good as any for commencing operations on; but although the party and

tools which were furnished me last year *were sufficient for searching the country*, I have already had the honor to state that nothing can possibly be accomplished *on a grand scale* without the common machinery requisite for working any mine in the world, *viz., pumps* for raising the water out of the shafts, *cranes* for craning up the ore and earth, *stamping mills* for crushing it, troughs for washing it, and (if the metal is required in bars) apparatus for melting it. All the other implements requisite are contained in the mining chests of tools forwarded by Government, of which, however, a much greater number will be now necessary in order to furnish the miners with them; and I should think that in addition to the two chests already sent from Madras if *ten more* be now despatched to Coopal they will not be found too many. Carpenters and smiths (for the repairs of these articles and the construction of scaffolding, &c.) will of course be necessary. Three-inch cylinder pumps may be procured at Mr. Law's depôt on the Mount Road at 250 rupees each (the price in London is, I believe, £10).

Cranes, I understand, may be made up at Pálghat, to which place Mr. Hugnenin and myself are now proceeding, but the greatest requisites are *stamping mills* and *steam engines*, neither of which, I fear, can be made up in India unless at enormous expenses, and they could never of course be compared to those of English manufacture.

Without the articles above mentioned all that can be done in the present state of the mines is to see that the whole of the gold that is found be purchased on account of Government instead of its going to the Nairs, &c., as hitherto; and this circumstance will greatly depend on the strict *honesty* and *trustworthiness* of the native civil authorities attached to the party in counteracting the tricks, obstacles, and difficulties continually thrown in our way by those who have hitherto shared in the profits of the mines, and who will now find themselves obliged to give up these profits to Government. I have now to add that it is of the utmost importance that quarters rendered secure from the night air and dews should be erected for those employed at the mines, without which it is next to an impossibility that the climate can be withstood *for any length* of time by any but the natives of the district in that neighbourhood; it is, I presume, needless to say that the Revenue Officer who attends on the party should always be provided with a sufficient sum for purchasing daily the quantity of gold found in the mines by the Moplahs.

In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to submit that a sight of these mines would do more than all I can write on the subject, and I therefore humbly beg to suggest that a committee of such competent persons as Government may deem fit may assemble at Coopal with a view to the full consideration of the circumstances I have above mentioned and of the plans which I have now the honor to submit for the future management of the mines.

Dated Ootacamund, 6th October 1832.

From—Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nilgiris,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

As relates to the Minutes of Consultation, under date 31st August last, the purport of which was duly communicated to Lieutenant Nicolson, I now beg to enclose a communication from that officer connected with the labors of the approaching season at the Coopal mines, and I take the liberty of respectfully submitting for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

That from past experience and from all information to be arrived at without pumps for the removal of the water out of the shafts, it would seem impracticable adequately to prosecute the work; in the outset two might be sufficient, but after a short time, as the shafts become deeper, two additional ones would be requisite, making a total of four, and which, if Lieutenant Nicolson's information is correct, are procurable from Mr. Law's depôt of building materials at the Presidency.

2. Cranes and troughs I calculate on being able to have prepared at Palghatcherry, and I shall take measures to this effect.

Stamping mills are much to be desired. In the last report a model of one was stated to be in preparation at Calicut under Mr. Hugnenin's superintendence; everything shall be done in order to having one prepared, but if unsuccessful some preparation of granite in the shape of pestle and mortar, or even sledge hammers, may serve as substitutes, and under any circumstances the work can progress without the two former, though not to an equal extent.

The melting the ore I do not immediately see the necessity of, but this equally with the purchase of gold at the mines. The selection of trustworthy persons for such purposes, as also for the supply of coolies and superintendence of all local matters, are duties devolving, I conceive, on the Principal Collector in Malabar, who alone possesses means adequately to provide for their performance.

3. A further supply of chests of mining tools I would also recommend, and should they and the pumps be sanctioned, I beg to suggest their early despatch to Calicut by sea, as well from motives of economy as to carriage, as from the important object of their reaching their destination in sufficient time to be brought into use as required during this season.

4. Smiths and carpenters for the construction of scaffolding and repairs of various tools in use will also, I conceive, be supplied on the spot under the orders of the Principal Collector.

5. As relates to the insalubrity of the climate, and fevers contracted during the two former seasons, in part from want of adequate protection against the heavy dews, I beg to

suggest the practicability of the construction of a temporary range of sheds on an appropriate site near to the mines of palmyra and cadjan leaves by the inhabitants of the country, the expense of which I presume would be most trivial

6. In furtherance of these duties Lieutenant Nicolson will leave Ootacamund for Palghatcherry on the 8th instant *en route* to Calicut, where he will commence preparations in communication with the Principal Collector in Malabar, and there await the receipt of further instructions, with which I beg to be honored the above points.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date 12th October 1832, No. 257.

Read—The following letter from Major R. Crewe, Commanding Nílgiris, dated 6th October 1832.

RESOLVED, that the Military Board be instructed to purchase two 3-inch cylinder pumps at Mr. Law's depôt and forward them with eight chests of mining tools to the Principal Collector of Malabar, at the earliest practicable moment, for delivery to Lieutenant Nicolson. If these articles cannot be sent by sea before the monsoon, they should be forwarded direct to Lieutenant Nicolson at Pálghat.

Resolved, that authority be given to Major Crewe to cause the requisite number of cranes and troughs to be made up at Pàlghat.

The Principal Collector of Malabar will cause a sufficient number of carpenters and smiths to be supplied to Lieutenant Nicolson, and a trustworthy Native Revenue Officer to be in attendance; he will also cause a range of temporary sheds to be erected for the protection of the party at night.

Dated Palghat, the 26th October 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Search for Gold,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nílgiris.

With reference to your letter and its enclosure of the 8th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 18th, and having made every inquiry as to materials and workmen for manufacturing machinery for the Coopal mines the following have been the results:—

(1) That the only substantial article to be procured is wood.

(2) The iron and all other requisites are of the coarsest possible quality, and would therefore be continually breaking and getting out of order.

(3) No workmen can be found expert enough to put them *cleverly* and *substantially* together, being all carpenters of the most ordinary description without the slightest idea of mechanical powers or proportions, *even if models were placed before them*. Troughs and rakes are therefore the only articles to be depended on here, and under these circumstances we must, I fear, be reduced to the only alternative of looking to the Presidency for assistance, although from all inquiries I made there in *May* last I could not hear of any workmen competent to the task, as they are mostly ignorant of those principles of mechanics without which no sound machinery of any sort can possibly be constructed. The opinion here is that we should be more successful at Cochin. I beg to add that as soon as the Principal Collector of Malabar has informed me of all preparations being in readiness at the mines for the construction of quarters, &c., the Pioneers will march for Coopal to assist in the work; in the meantime I beg again most respectfully to submit the expediency and necessity that exist for assembling a committee at Coopal of such persons as may be thought the most competent to form an opinion on the present state of the mines and their future management, as well as of the propriety and advantages of sending to England at once for machinery; and with this view I take the liberty of mentioning the names of the following gentlemen, *viz.*, Mr. Brown at Tellicherry, Mr. Caldecott at Alippy, Mr. Fischer at Coimbatore, Mr. Lettardy at Ootacamund, all I believe men of known genius and general information, who, with the Collector and Engineer of the district, would form a body whose opinions on this subject would, I presume, prove most satisfactory to Government.

I have now the honor to state that there is at this moment a very large quantity of gold for sale at this place and at Coimbatore at prices which, although much higher than at the mines (in consequence of having passed through several hands), are by *some strange anomaly* still actually under the intrinsic value of the metal, as reported by the Mint Master last season, and its intrinsic value at Madras may generally be reckoned at about 2½ per cent. *below* its commercial value, so that it would still yield a good profit in the Madras market if bought up on account of Government. Enclosed I beg to forward a small piece, the price of which in the bazaar is at the rate of 39 rupees and a half per ounce; its touch is about 95. I would therefore beg to request that you will be pleased to solicit permission for me to draw upon the Principal Collectors of Malabar and Coimbatore for the price of any quantity of gold I may be able to procure in this manner, the same being deposited in their respective treasuries. Under all these circumstances, I beg to request further instructions as to my immediate proceedings.

Dated Palghatcherry, the 10th November 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Search for Gold,

To—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris.

Until the receipt this day of yours of the 14th instant in answer to mine of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that as I could not know whether the pumps, &c., had been sent round by sea to Calicut, or forwarded to me at this place by land, I have been obliged to wait here for that information, and I am now proceeding without delay to Calicut *viâ* Coopal and Arecote.

I have to add that my purchasing gold would not in any way interfere with my duties at the mines, as the purchases might be effected by natives placed under my orders; and had I been authorized, I have reason to think that I could already have procured about fifty thousand rupees worth, yielding a high profit to Government.

Dated Ootacamund, the 14th November 1832.

From—MAJOR R. CREWE, Commanding Nilgiris,

To—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, 49th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Adverting to your letter of the 25th ultimo, which would have met with earlier reply had not indisposition precluded it, I can only now urge upon you the absolute necessity of giving up your attention to what I consider to be the present main object, *viz.*, that of applying all your means to the working of the Coopal mines, in order that we may this season arrive at a probable knowledge of the return to be expected from such labors, the degree of efficiency afforded by the tools, &c., already supplied, and any further implements or machinery desirable, in the event that any further prosecution of these labors should hereafter be deemed expedient.

A list of pumps, &c., despatched for this service I have the honor to give cover to, and I hope to hear that by this time you will have reached Calicut in furtherance of your arrangements there with the Principal Collector, and I shall also be glad to hear of the state of Mr. Hugnenin's health, and if any and what was his success as to the preparation of a model of a stamping mill long since commenced on under his superintendence.

The purchase of gold in the bazaar of Palghatcherry or Coimbatore would, in my mind, be a misappropriation of your time, as your superintendence and science will be so much more advantageously disposed of at the Coopal mines.

Dated Cochin, the 20th December 1832.

From—LIEUTENANT W. NICOLSON, Superintending Gold Mines.

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 12th, and having made the necessary inquiries as to materials and workmen at this place, I find that machinery for the gold mines can be made here, but I fear it would be far inferior to what might be manufactured in the Mint or brought out from England, while the expense would most probably be much greater; to avoid delay, however, I am collecting materials for a windlass crane of elephant power for the main shafts at Coopal, the expense of making and setting up which will cost (as far as I am at present able to calculate) between six and seven hundred rupees; and although several of these are required, *one alone* will, I have no doubt, suffice to prove the advantages to be derived by Government from such machines.

2. With regard to pumps, wooden ones can be made, but not iron ones; these, however, unless on the *forcing principle*, can only answer for a short time, and I am given to understand there is no such thing as a forcing pump in Madras.

3. A stamping mill for crushing the ore if made here will take up much time, and will cost (with its necessary requisites) about a thousand pagodas.

4. In addition to the above iron wire sieves for sifting the pounded ore, troughs for washing it, rakes, &c., may probably come to one thousand rupees more, so that an outlay of about five thousand rupees altogether would, I should think, suffice to prove to Government the advantages to be derived from working these mines on a very extensive scale.

5. A reservoir for water should be built at Coopal immediately of brick and chunam, as there is no water near at hand but what comes from the shaft, and which, from the want of a reservoir, runs now to waste.

6. With utmost deference I now do myself the honor to submit the following opinions; but those of a *special committee* would, I presume, be far more satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

7. How long these mines have been worked, and what their average produce has been, are questions involving the interest of the natives to answer, and it therefore becomes a very difficult matter to ascertain the truth; their appearance, however, together with the slovenly mode of work adopted by the Moplahs, lead me to suppose that they have been worked for at least a century.

8. The Honorable Mr. Duncan, late Governor of Bombay, recommended a search for gold mines (according to Mr. Sheffield's Report) as far back as 1793.

9. And the bare fact of one mine supporting five or six hundred men and their families with the *commonest native tools* may reasonably be considered a sufficient criterion of its value.

10. Although the Coopal mines are the largest we have as yet discovered, it is not to be supposed that this circumstance arises from their particular situation or quality; it is because there is a dense and comparatively enterprizing population of Moplahs in their immediate neighbourhood, and there can be little doubt that, being guided by similar mineralogical appearances on the surface (and these occur almost everywhere under the ghâts in that direction), innumerable spots exist, as we found last year, where, if shafts were sunk to the same extent as at Coopal, similar, if not much greater, benefits would result.

11. In the present promising state of the undertaking the despatch of boring apparatus along the foot of the ghâts under efficient and competent persons must assuredly be worthy the consideration of Government; to obtain such persons, however, appears to be the grand difficulty, and to strike at the root of it it would appear expedient to suggest some mode of supplying the service with persons conversant with these duties, either by establishing a school for mines or transferring one of the Honorable Company's home establishments to some mining country where their officers might obtain a thorough practical knowledge of mining and of such branches of mechanics as are therein required, with which, and being obliged to pass examinations in mineralogy and metallurgy, they would arrive in India with competent information to prosecute researches and make discoveries which certainly appear to promise, at no very distant period, the most advantageous results to the Honorable Company.

12. The East India Depôt at Chatham, for instance, would not, I humbly presume, cost more in Cornwall than in Kent; yet this simple change of bounties (with the same facilities of embarking troops, &c.,) and a good Professor of Mineralogy would, no doubt, suffice for the attainment of the object desired.

13. In the meantime, however, if the Moplahs who have hitherto worked the mines were embodied on regular pay and officered from the line, Government would no doubt immediately derive such benefits from the undertaking as would do away with all doubts as to its success. The employment also of such men from the European Regiments as have seen anything of the sort at home would probably be attended with great advantages, for the natives, *one and all*, whether in *Government employ or not*, continue by every means in their power to thwart our views and impede our progress; they will not even sell *to us* more than a very small quantity of the gold daily found, knowing if they sold us the whole of it we could very shortly come to some correct estimate of the value of the mines.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that there does not appear to be any danger of fever at Coopal or its immediate vicinity, *for the present at least*, as the pioneers have been at work there for the last two months, and no case of fever has yet occurred amongst them.

Finally, with regard to machinery there can be no doubt that it may be brought out from England, of a far superior quality, at a much cheaper rate and in less time than it can possibly be made up in this country.

Dated Cochin, the 27th December 1832.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in answer to which I beg to state I am fully aware that until the sanction of Government is obtained any disbursement of funds that I may make in order to ascertain the capabilities of the workmen of this place must be at my own risk.

2. I beg to add that I hold myself in readiness to make any further communications and answer any questions that the Committee ordered by Government may require of me.

3. In the meantime the following details may probably be of service in determining the value of the mines.

4. The only work that I have hitherto been able to rely upon (in endeavouring to ascertain what quantity of gold can be daily found by one man) is that of the party of pioneers placed under my orders, by whom the average quantity of gold daily found may be considered at about half a gold fanam's weight per man. It must be recollected, however, that these men are complete novices at the work, and that a Moplah who has been in the habit of gold-washing for years must find a much greater proportion of the metal. Allowing, however, that this may not be the case, it is evident that a Moplah must find at least as much as a pioneer, and consequently when six or seven hundred Moplahs are at work they must find from three hundred to three hundred and fifty gold fanams' weight of gold, or about four ounces (each weighing eighty new gold fanams) per day, of which quantity the Revenue Officer sent by you to Coopal can only obtain twenty or thirty gold fanams' weight from the Moplahs per day, who would thus endeavour to mislead us as to the value of mines.

Dated Cochin, the 2nd February 1833.

From—Lieutenant W. Nicolson, Superintending Gold Mines,

To—The Principal Collector of Malabar.

I was duly honored with yours of the 30th ultimo, in reply to which I beg to state, with regard to the mines hitherto discovered, that I have already made every possible inquiry in my

power on the spot and made myself as well acquainted as I possibly could with their localities &c., as will be seen in a small map which I forwarded to Major Crewe in June last.

To the several details, however, I have already had the honor to forward, I beg to add the following.

As connected with all the mines that are worked by Moplahs, I have repeatedly tried to get these men to work for me on monthly pay, having offered them five rupees per man, but they have always refused, giving as their reasons for doing so that, if they worked for me, they would be obliged to work *every* day, whereas in working on their own account they could often find enough gold in *one, two,* or *three* days to support them for *a week* without working at all.

As connected with the mines in the Nilambúr Valley, which are worked by Curoomba slaves belonging to the Tirooapad, and for which he pays a yearly nigiddy of 1,000 rupees from different circumstances which occurred last year, together with the universal opposition to our search which we invariably experienced, and several complaints in Malialam against the Tirooapad which were brought to me by a man called Beganad Nair, copies of which were forwarded to Mr. Hudleston and Major Crewe, I have every reason to think that the Tirooapad must make enormous profits on these mines, particularly since some Moplah merchants who came to me last year offered to throw a certain number of miners into the Nilambúr jungles upon each of whom they were willing to secure to the Circar a monthly nigiddy of from 10 to 12 gold fanams' weight of gold if authority had been obtained to that effect, which, they said, would be extremely difficult in consequence of the influence of the Tirooapad and of a man called Kinra Menon, a Sheristadar in the Cutcherry at Calicut, whom they accused of being in league with the former to keep Government in ignorance of the mines.

3. As connected with the mines in Wynaad, as far as I could learn, the Rajah of Nilambúr, Numbilicottah, and other parts employ Chetties to superintend their slaves in working the mines, giving them a commission on the quantity of gold found. I should add that all these slaves are most inhumanly and barbarously treated, their daily pittance being one or two seers of paddy in the husk; while the slightest deficiency in the quantity of gold they are daily expected to deliver up is visited with the most unmerciful floggings and crushing their limbs in a kind of vice to such a degree and so repeatedly that they are sometimes disabled for life and often left in this state to die of starvation.

4. In reply to that part of your letter in which you suggest that I may visit any part of the district in which, from my past experience, I may suppose that mines are to be found, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have every reason to think that there are many more mines to be discovered on the Coondah and Moorcooty Hills, as you will perceive I mentioned in my letter to Major Crewe, dated Carombat jungle, near Carcoor, 25th January 1832, and I am about to proceed in order to carry on the search in that direction.

APPENDIX C.

Extraction of Gold and Silver from Copper Pyrities.

Fred Claudet, Annales de Chimie, Quatrieme Serie, November 1872, *T. XXVII, p.* 407, *being an Appendix to the Report of the Victorian Board on the Treatment of Pyrites.*

English manufacturers draw the greatest part of the pyrites they employ in making sulphuric acid from Spain and Portugal. As they all contain more or less copper, the residues, after the extraction of the sulphur, are sold to the copper smelters, who, on account of the large quantity of oxide of iron they contain, employ them as a flux for silicious copper ore. In the operation they recover the copper from the pyrites, but all the iron passes into the slags. The extraction of copper from minerals, by the humid method first practised by Longmaid, and since applied by W. Henderson to the treatment of pyritous residues, does not give rise to this loss of the iron of the pyrites. This mode of treatment is now much used in consequence of the increasing importation of these pyrites, which has risen to 400,000 or 500,000 tons annually, and continues to increase. The pyrites are sold according to the amount of sulphur and copper they contain. The manufacturers, who only buy them for the sulphur they contain, sell the roasted mineral to works at which the copper is extracted. Such an establishment has been founded by F. Claudet and J. A. Phillips at Widness, near Liverpool.

Spanish and Portuguese pyrites vary little in their composition. The following is a fair average from the mines of San Domingo, which furnish about half the pyrites used :—

Sulphur	49·00
Arsenic	0·47
Iron	43·55
Copper	3·20
Zinc	0·35
Lead	0·93
Lime	0·10
Water	0·70
Quartz residue	0·63
Oxygen and loss	1·07
	100·00

In the last item (1·07) are comprised traces of a great number of metals.

These pyrites, after being roasted in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, form the material treated for the extraction of copper. They contain, with slight variations,—

Sulphur	3·76
Arsenic	0·25
Iron	*58·25
Copper	4·14
Zinc	0·37
Cobalt	Traces.
Silver	Traces.
Lead	1·14
Lime	0·25
Insoluable residue	1·06
Water	3·85
Oxygen and loss	26·93
	100·00

The traces of silver amount to from 20 to 28 grammes per ton according to assay, and can be extracted with profit by the process now to be described.

The pyritous residues are first pounded and sifted, and are then roasted in a reverberatory furnace, at a very low temperature, with chloride of sodium. The oxidation of the metallic sulphides and the decomposition of the chloride of sodium which follows give rise to the formation of sulphate of soda and soluble chloride of copper. When it is found by assay that the mineral has been sufficiently roasted and has become cool enough, it is placed in a large wooden tub with a double bottom forming a filter, and is several times washed with water slightly acidulated with hydrate of chloride until the copper is removed. The insoluble residue remaining in the tub consists almost entirely of oxide of iron and has about the following constituents according to analysis :—

Sesquioxide iron	96·20	= iron 67·35
Sulphate of lead	0·86	
Copper	0·18	
Cobalt	Traces.	
Alumina	0·45	
Lime	0·46	
Soda	0·10	
Phosphoric acid	0·00	
Arsenic acid	Traces.	
Sulphuric acid	0·49	
Sulphur	0·16	
Chlorine	0·03	
Silica	1·22	
	100·15	

This oxide of iron, on account of the uniformity of its composition, is sold to the iron workers, where it is used with advantage to line the puddling furnaces. The washings from which the copper has to be recovered are poured into other tubs previously supplied with pieces of iron. Chloride of iron is thus formed and metallic copper precipitated taking with it the small quantity of silver contained in the liquid. The precipitated copper is then melted and refined to bring it to the state of merchant copper. The liquid from which the copper has been separated still contains salts of iron and the alkalies which are lost, but in the subsequent operations adopted in our works we obtain on the one hand sulphate of soda nearly absolutely pure, and on the other oxide of iron in a state of very fine division suitable for polishing glass. The liquor before the precipitation of the copper by the iron contains, as stated, silver dissolved in the state of chloride. This cannot be extracted by precipitation with metallic copper, for the silver being soluble in a mixture of chloride of sodium and bichloride of copper, the precipitation cannot take place until all the bichloride is reduced to the state of protochloride by the metallic copper added. Then the most minute quantity of silver is wholly precipitated by the excess of copper, but also with some protochloride of copper which the chloride of sodium is no longer able to hold in solution. It is necessary, therefore, to have recourse to a further separation, the cost of which more than absorbs the value of the silver. This process is of no economic value. There is another method of separating the silver from the copper, which consists in converting the precipitate into sulphate of copper; but, as the market for this is limited, this method is only applicable to a limited extent.

After much research I have arrived at the following mode of separation. It is founded on the fact that iodide of silver is nearly soluble in solution of chloride of sodium at ordinary temperatures.

The mineral roasted with common salt undergoes, as has been before stated, several successive washings, but only the first three waters contain a notable quantity of silver.

* Representing 83 of Fe O.

We have found by experience that the two first waters contain about 80 per cent., and the three first 95 per cent., of the total quantity of silver dissolved. According to analysis of one of these waters marking 1·24 on the arcometre, a cubic metre of this liquor contains—

	Grammes.
Sulphate of soda	144·171
Chloride of sodium	63·914
Chlorine (in combination with other metals)	66·143
Copper	52·855
Zinc	6·857
Lead	0·571
Iron	0·457
Lime	0·743
Silver	0·0437
	335·7547

Minute quantities of arsenic, bismuth, and other minerals are omitted in this analysis. The above is only given as an example, for the silver here given as 43·7 grammes varies in our operations from 25 to 75 grammes to the cubic metre, according to the richness of the mineral and the degree of concentration of the liquors. We only employ the three first washings; these are poured into a wooden cistern and allowed to remain till the solid matters in suspension settle, and, in order to employ the quantity of iodide absolutely necessary, we commence by determining the quantity of silver contained in the liquor. To effect this, a given quantity is taken and diluted with water, a little hydrochloric acid is added to retain the copper in solution; then a weak solution of iodide of potassium is added drop by drop, which converts the soluble chloride of silver into insoluble iodide; at the same time, by the addition of a solution of acetate of lead, we throw down a heavy plumbic precipitate which entangles all the silver. This precipitate is dried and melted with a flux with addition of metallic iron. The resulting lead button is cupelled and the quantity of silver held in the liquor thus determined. The clear assayed liquor is then run into another vessel, where the quantity of iodide of potassium shown by the assay to be required is added diluted with a quantity of water equal to about one-tenth of the cupreous liquor. The whole is then agitated and afterwards allowed to settle for 48 hours. The supernatant liquor is then clear. This is drawn off, and the vessel again filled for a fresh operation, and so on (the iodide of silver not being quite insoluble, about 5 grammes to the cubic metre remain in solution and pass into the copper). After every fiftieth charge the accumulated deposit is collected. It consists principally of sulphate of lead, iodide of silver, and salts of copper. The latter are easily separated by a washing with weak hydrochloric acid. The deposit thus freed from copper is decomposed by metallic zinc, which in presence of water rapidly and completely reduces the silver with the formation of soluble iodide of zinc. The following are the products:—(1st) soluble iodide of zinc, which is filtered off, and, after "tritration," is used instead of iodide of potassium in the subsequent operations to precipitate fresh quantities of silver; (2nd) a deposit, rich in silver, composed in great part of lead in the state of metal and of sulphate of lead besides several other substances. The following assay of a dried sample will give an example:—

Silver	5·95
Gold	0·06
Lead	62·28
Copper	0·60
Oxide of zinc	15·46
Oxide of iron	1·50
Lime	1·10
Sulphuric acid	7·68
Insoluble residue	1·75
Oxygen and loss	3·62

This analysis shows that all the iodine of the iodide of silver has combined with the zinc and become soluble since the deposit does not contain any or only traces. The gold appears here for the first time. It must have existed in the mineral, and it would appear that in the operation of roasting chloride of gold is formed, which, rendered more stable by the presence of chloride of sodium, is not reduced at the low temperature of this roasting. This chloride therefore enters into solution with the silver, and is precipitated with it by the iodine. It is now easy to separate from these products the precious metals by the ordinary processes of fusion for matters containing gold and silver.

During 1871 we operated on 16,300 tons of roasted pyrites, from which we extracted gold 3,172 grammes, silver 333,242 grammes, being a little more than 20 grammes of the precious metals to the ton, which produced 80,800 francs after deducting cost of melting and refining. The special expense of separation of the precious metals is about 10,400 francs; in this is included 137 kilogrammes of iodine, representing the loss of this substance, and 1,900 kilogrammes of zinc. It is remarkable that the gold which is not present in the mineral in weighable quantity should be sufficient, nevertheless, to cover all the cost of the operation. The cost of the iodine, always high, has become much more considerable by the abnormal increase of the cost of this substance. This has called my attention to the use direct of the washings of the "varech" ash instead of iodide of potassium, and recent experiments in this direction have answered our expectations. Not only are we able by this means to utilize all the iodine contained in this varech, of which a great part, as is well known, is usually lost, but also these

trials have suggested the idea of an inverse operation, on which I am engaged, for manufacturing iodine, which consists in precipitating this metalloid from the washing of the varech ash by means of a salt of silver. This separation of 20 grammes of precious metals to the ton of burnt pyrites is doubtless small; but, when we reflect that in England alone the operation can be applied to 340,000 tons of mineral and produce thus, with a proportionally increased profit, 7,200 kilogrammes of precious metals of a value of 1,700,000 francs, we shall see that such an annual result should not be neglected. The above process can also be employed for various cupreous minerals capable of treatment by the wet method, and we are beginning to apply it to the copper ores of Cornwall, which contain generally more silver than Spanish pyrites, and and which at present are only worked by the dry method and for the extraction of their copper only.*

APPENDIX D.

List of specimens of Quartz with Gold visible for the Museums of Madras and Calcutta.

Madras Museum.

Wright's Level	99
Wither's Reef	2
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	1
Waterfall Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	1
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	1
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Reef on Bolingbroke Estate	2
Button of gold got by Korumbars	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	4
Reef, Phœnix Estate	1
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

Calcutta Museum.

Wright's Level	88
Wither's Reef	3
Rosedell Reef	4
New Reef—Prince of Wales'	2
Nedukani Reef	1
Hamlin's Reef	2
Cavern Reef	3
Bear Reef	2
Etucull Reef	2
Dawson's Reef, Elizabeth Estate	6
Bolingbroke Estate	3
Reef near Wither's Estate	1
Reef on Trevelyan Estate	1
Reef near Magazine, Alpha Works	5
Balcarres	1
Leader, Trevelyan Estate	3
Reef, Adeline Estate	2

APPENDIX E.

Yield of Gold from Quartz and Pyrites sent from Reefs near Deràla as ascertained by Analyses made by J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

On the 3rd December 1878 specimens of quartz and pyrites were forwarded to J. Cosmo Newbery, Esq., B. Sc., who has the control of the Laboratory and Technological Museums in Melbourne, and the yields as reported by him are as follow :—

		Yield of gold per ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.
1.	Pyrites, adit below Wright's Level	2	12	16
2.	Pyrites, Cavern Reef	1	16	0
3.	Pyrites, Wright's Level	1	6	10
4.	Pyrites (auriferous), Wright's Level	(Assay lost)		
5.	†Skull Reef Quartz and Pyrites (the yield of silver in addition was from this sample at the rate of 37 oz. and 6 dwts. per ton)	49	10	0
6.	Cubes of pyrites and limonite near the Alpha Mine	3	1	19
7.	Quartz near Alpha	6	4	3

* "The results obtained by this process at the Widness Metal Works show that 0·65 ounces of silver and 3 grains of gold may be extracted from each ton of ordinary Spanish pyrites at a total cost, including labor, loss of iodide, &c., of 8*d.* per ton, or 12·3*d.* per ounce of silver produced. If from this amount be deducted the value of the gold, the expense of working a ton of ore is reduced to 2*d.*, thus leaving a profit of about 3*s.* on each ton of ore treated."

Elements of Metallurgy by J. Arthur Phillips, pages 681-2.

Mr. Miller, of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, is of opinion that, should the process prove available in this colony [Victoria], it would give rise to the formation of a new industry in the manufacture of iodine from the sea weeds of the coast.

† Mr. Cosmo Newbery states that there was a little free gold in this sample, the most of it enclosed in the pyrites. His report is dated 10th June 1879.

APPENDIX F.

The more important localities where rocks have been collected during the progress of the survey of the Gold Fields in the Wynaad.

1. Wynaad Prospecting Company's area.
2. Pookote, South Wynaad.
3. Hills east of Harewood.
4. On road to reef west of Alpha Mill.
5. Adit below Wright's Level.
6. Westbury below Seegur Ghât (Mr. C. R. Dawson).
7. Carcoor Ghât.
8. Sheardale.
9. Devála.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Downham.
12. Iron ore, Harewood.
13. Nundhutty.
14. Trevelyan.
15. Sandhurst.
16. Karambaut.
17. Etucul.
18. Richmond.
19. Gadbrook.
20. Hamslade.
21. Needle Rock.
22. Near the Hospital, Devála.
23. Elizabeth.
24. Nanjanad.
25. Marlimund.
26. Avalanche.
27. Simla.
28. Sispara and Sispara Ghât.

NOTE.—In some cases a large number of specimens were collected from the abovenamed localities.

APPENDIX G.

The more important districts or localities in the Madras Presidency where auriferous quartz veins occur, or where there are abandoned gold workings, or where gold-mining operations are now carried on, are as follow:—

1. Devála.
2. Pandi River.
3. Nelliallum.
4. Choladi.
5. Charambadi.
6. Moopenaad.
7. Vytheri.
8. Karambaut.
9. Kellakumpoya and Caracoorpoya.
10. Eddacurra.
11. Nilambúr.
12. Nanjanad Valley.
13. Avalanche towards Sispara.
14. Coonoor and near Wellington.
15. Palghât Valley.
16. Toodakull River.
17. Arliparambur Rivulet.
18. Arnakyem River.
19. Carcatode Stream.
20. Sea-beach from Parparangady to Caraloondy and thence to Beypoor.
21. Kutchambara on the bank of the Coodarapoya.
22. Carumpoya and Poonapoya.
23. Mijar and Karkal in South Canara.
24. Támbraparni.
25. Godavari.

APPENDIX H.

Table showing the yield of gold per ton of samples of quartz taken from reefs in the Wynaad, Carcoor Ghât, and Nilgiris, as determined by assay.

(Compiled for convenience of reference.)

The letters show by whom the assays were made.

(*a.*) W. King, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

(*b*.) R. Lindon.
(*c*.) Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England and Her Majesty's Mint.
(*d*.) W. Maylor.
(*e*.) R. Brough Smyth.
(*f*.) J. Cosmo Newbery, B.Sc., Superintendent of the Laboratory and Technological Museums, Melbourne, Victoria (Australia).

NOTE.—The samples marked (*e*) contained no gold visible to the eye unless so stated in the column of remarks.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton. oz.	dwt.	grs.	Remarks.
1	(*a*)	Skull	0	11	0	Mr. King gives the higuest proportion as 25 dwts. and the lowest as 2 dwts.
2	(*a*)	Do. 1st Foot	0	2	0	
3	(*a*)	Do. 3rd „	0	2	12	
4	(*a*)	Do. 5th „		.....		None.
5	(*a*)	Do. 7th „		.....		Amalgam lost.
6	(*a*)	Do. 10th „	0	5	4·32	
7	(*a*)	Do. 12th „	0	19	10·56	
8	(*a*)	Do. 13th „	1	5	22·08	
9	(*b*)	Wright's Level (picked specimens).	25	13	0	
10	(*b*)	Wright's Level ...	11	13	0	No gold visible.
11	(*b*)	Skull Working ...	0	6	16	
12	(*e*)	Wright's Level ...	0	11	6	
13	(*e*)	Do. ...	2	16	1·6	
14	(*e*)	Do. ...	56	13	19·5	A little gold to be seen in the stone.
15	(*e*)	Do. ...	204	11	16·7	Gold visible in the stone.
16	(*e*)	Do. ...	0	3	23·04	
17	(*e*)	Skull Workings, No. 1 Section	0	0	16·19	
18	(*e*)	Do. „ 2 „	0	0	9·92	
19	(*e*)	Do. „ 3 „	0	1	2·20	
20	(*e*)	Do. „ 4 „	0	2	2·21	
21	(*e*)	Do. „ 5 „	0	0	4·25	
22	(*e*)	Skull Workings ...	1	4	5	
23	(*e*)	Adit, Wright's Level ...	2	11	18·5	
24	(*e*)	Do.		.....		Fine specks of gold.
25	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	0	1	11	
26	(*e*)	Skull Reef	0	16	20·9	
27	(*e*)	Do. Wright's Level Quartz.	0	12	9·4	
28	(*e*)	Wright's Level... ...	13	9	1·4	
29	(*f*)	Adit, Wright's Level Pyrites	2	12	16	
30	(*f*)	Do. do.	1	6	10	
31	(*f*)	Do. do.		.....		Auriferous assay lost.
32	(*f*)	Skull Workings ... Auriferous Quartz and Pyrites.	49	10	0	The yield of silver in this sample in addition to the gold was at the rate of 37 oz. 6 dwts. per ton. There was a little free gold in this sample; the most of it enclosed in the pyrites.
		Skull Reef—				
33	(*f*)	Wright's Level Cubic Pyrites	3	1	19	
34	(*f*)	Wright's Level Quartz ...	6	4	3	
35 & 36	(*e*)	Reef west of Wright's Level...		.....		Two samples which gave only minute specks of gold.
		Prince of Wales' Reef—				
37	(*e*)	No. 1 Section... ...		.....		Button not weighable.
38	(*e*)	No. 2 „	0	0	1·91	
39	(*e*)	No. 3 „	0	2	4·40	
40	...	Average of 3 Sections, 4th Experiment.	0	1	8·03	

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.			Remarks.
			oz.	dwt.	grs.	
41	(e)	New Reef near Prince of Wales.	0	17	11·77	
42 & 43 & 44	(e)	Do. do.		.....		Minute particles of gold.
45	(e)	Wither's Reef		.....		Specks of gold. Several specimens showing free gold were collected, but none of these were tested.
46	(e)	Cavern Quartz	0	2	21·8	
47	(e)	Pyritous Quartz, the proportion of pyrites being large.	4	19	3	
48	(e)	Pyritous Quartz	0	10	2·59	
49	(e)	Do. ...	0	11	4·90	
50	(e)	Do.	0	8	5·60	
51	(e)	Do.	0	14	11	
52	(e)	Quartz	0	11	15·5	
53	(e)	Cavern "Casing" ...	0	11	16	Small particles of gold were seen in this casing.
		Cavern Reef—				
54	(e)	No. 1 Section... ..	0	1	10·94	A portion of this amalgam was lost.
55	(e)	No. 2 ,, ...	0	0	17·47	
56	(e)	No. 2 ,, ...	1	15	17·47	
57	(e)	No. 3 ,, ...	1	0	9·88	
58	(e)	No. 4 ,, "Casing" ...	0	1	10·94	
59	(f)	Cavern Reef Pyrites ...	1	16	0	
60	(a)	Koorumber	0	4	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7½ dwts. and the lowest as ½ dwt.
61	(d)	Do.	4	13	4·8	
62	(c)	Do.	0	2	12	The silver in addition 2 dwts. per ton.
63	(b)	Do.	0	15	13	
64	(b)	Do. estimated ...	0	2	0	
65	(b)	No. 1 Leaders		.....		Traces of gold.
66	(b)	Koorumber. No. 2. Do. Leaders ...	2	6	16	
67	(b)	No. 3. Do. do. ...	1	3	8	
68	(e)	Quartz	1	0	1·15	
69	(b)	Bear	0	4	0	
70	(b)	Do.	1	11	0	
71	(b)	Do.	0	15	13	
72	(b)	Do.	0	11	16	
73	(e)	Do.		.....		A few minute specks of gold.
74	(e)	Do.		.....		No gold.
75	(e)	Do.	1	6	5·88	
76	(e)	Do.	0	5	19·76	
77	(d)	Hamlin	0	16	8	
78	(e)	Do.	1	0	9·88	
79	(e)	Etacull Pyrites	2	1	8·11	
80	(e)	Quartz	0	16	0·82	
81	(b)	Monarch	0	11	16	
82	(e)	Do.	0	2	17·55	
83	(e)	Nadukani Reef... ...	0	5	2·29	
84	(a)	Hamsluck	0	3	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 7 dwts. and the lowest as 1 dwt.
85	(a)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0	11	0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 19 dwts. and the lowest as 3 dwts.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton. oz. dwt. grs.	Remarks.
	(c)	Hamslade (Waterfall) ...	0 3 0	The yield of silver in addition was at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton.
87	(c)	Do.	.....	Minute particles of gold.
88	(a)	Hamslade (Middle) ...	0 10 0	Mr. King gives the highest proportion as 12 dwts. and the lowest as 8 dwts.
89	(c)	Do.	0 8 18	The silver in addition 8 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
90	(c)	Kings'	0 3 18	The yield of silver in addition 3 dwts. 18 grs. per ton.
91	(c)	Reef behind Harewood ...	0 1 19·68	
92	(c)	Do.	0 2 4·41	
93	(c)	Do.	0 0 17	
94	(c)	.....	.....	Good show of gold. Button not weighable.
95	(c)	Reef northern boundary of Strathern Estate Pyritous Quartz.	0 4 21·81	
96	(c)	Do do. ...	0 5 19·77	
97	(c)	Main Reef, Elizabeth Estate	0 2 21·88	
98	(c)	Dawson's Reef do. ...	0 10 13·56	
99	(c)	Do. do. ...	1 1 20·82	
100	(c)	Do. do. ...	0 4 17·56	
101	(c)	Sandhurst Reef ...	0 3 15·35	
102	(a)	Balcarres	0 3 0	Mr. King gives the lowest proportion as ½ dwt.
103	(c)	Danbar Reef	.....	A little gold. Free gold was found in this reef when Mr. King visited it.
104	(c)	Rosedell Reef	1 3 8	
105	(c)	Do.	0 4 8·82	
106	(c)	Parchemy Hill Reef	0 1 6	
107	(c)	"Casing"	0 13 20·41	
108	(c)	Do. ...	.....	Specks of gold.
109	(c)	Pyritous Quartz ...	.....	Do.
110	(c)	Phœnix Estate Quartz ...	.....	Less than 4 grains per ton.
111	(c)	Battery Road near Charrambaddi Pyrites.	.....	Minute particles of gold.
112	(c)	Reef Vythery (Mr. Yonge)...	0 1 10·99	
113	(c)	Bolingbroke Reef ...	0 3 15·1	
		Pyrites and fine soil ...	0 5 20	
114	(c)	Quartz and sand ...	1 1 3·35	
115	(c)	Do pyrites ...		
116 & 117	(c)	Breakfast Reef, Nedukal ...	.....	Do. do.
118	(c)	Do. do. ...	.....	No gold.
119	(c)	Do. "Casing"	.....	Do.
120	(c)	Karambaut. Quartz.	0 9 11·13	
121	(c)	Do. ...	.....	Specks of gold.
122	(c)	Do. ...	0 17 23·38	
123	(c)	Do. ...	1 4 1·4	
124	(c)	Murada Reefs	.....	A few minute specks of gold.
125 & 126	(c)	Stream Reef	.....	Two samples minute particles of gold.
127	(c)	Reef east of Stream ...	.....	Minute specks of gold.
128 & 129	(c)	Edacurra Reef	.....	Do. do.

No.	Letter.	Name of reef.	Proportion of gold per ton.	Remarks.
130 131 132 133 134 & 135	...	Quartz Avalanche ...	.....	Minute specks of gold.
136	(e)	Nanjanad (old workings) ...	0 6 13·47	
137	(e)	Do. do. ...	0 5 12	A portion of this amalgam was lost.

The following Assays (Wynaad Prospecting Company's Work) form an appendix to Mr. King' Report—"Record of the Geological Survey of India," No. 3. 1878:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Catch-pits, not burnt	0	6	7
Do. burnt	0	3	21
Blanket, not burnt	0	4	20
Buddle, burnt	0	4	18
Reverberatory Furnace, hand ground	0	11	16
Do. do. not ground	0	3	8
Do. do. bone ground	0	6	3
Blanket Tailings, English Assay	0	1	7
Catch-pit Tailings, do. do.	0	1	5
Average of 200 ton heap, English Assay	0	9	0
Same stuff, Witber's Assay	0	9	8
Do. do. Koerumber's Assay	0	2	3
Koerumber's Assay, Bear Reef, No. 2	1	3	0
Do. do. do. " 1	0	10	0
Do. do. Sand from trials	0	2	12
Do. do. do.	2	5	0
Do. do. do.	1	0	0

Mr. Lindon in his report to the Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company gives the following as the results of some assays of "Tailings" of various descriptions:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Burnt Tailings from works	1	3	8
Tailings packed up in river	0	17	13
Do. from outflow to "y"	1	1	0
Iron pyrites washed out from sand in outflow launder	2	6	16

Assays of Tailings and sand from the Alpha Work were made by [illegible]: sand from the Reverberatory furnace yielded at the rate of 9 dwts. 11·56 grs. per ton; and Tailings from the catch-pits gave at the rate of 3 dwts. 15·76 grains per ton.

Assays were made by me of five samples of stone forwarded from Estates near Vythery by Mr. J. L. Yonge and gold was found in all; but one only gave a w[illegible]able button.

Two samples of stone sent from the Chamberra Estate by Mr. R. Lamb; twelve collected near Clarrambaddi and Vallerymulla; one from the Grange Estate sent by Captain Ponsonby Watts; one from the Eagle Estate sent by George Salmon; two from Terrott and Glenmary Estate sent by Mr. Percy Batty; two from Cheppa Toda; and three from the Glenlee Estate, Manantoddy, sent by Mr. J. H. Anderson, were tested and gold was found in minute particles in fourteen.

The quartz crushed by the Alpha Company from 1st to last was 779½ tons; and the yield of gold per ton was 2 dwts. 8·13 grs.; the quartz crushed by the "Prince of Wales' quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company" was 322½ tons, and the average yield of gold was 10 dwts. 12 grs. per ton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. He said that the present Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces, which was contained in Act XVIII of 1873, had been in force for rather more than six years, and during that time had worked successfully. As might be expected, however, some errors and inadvertences had come to light in its operation, some doubtful questions of interpretation had been raised, and the necessity of introducing one or two new provisions into the law had been shewn. The Bill which he wished to introduce was intended to supply these deficiencies. The precise nature of the amendments which were contemplated would be fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, and it did not seem necessary to recapitulate them on the present occasion. They would be found to be mostly unimportant changes. At the same time a few of them could not be long delayed without causing inconvenience and mischief. The time, therefore, seemed to have come for undertaking the first of those revisions which a law of that description periodically required. A similar revision of the Land-revenue Act of 1873 was undertaken upon the like grounds, and had

been completed during the last year; and he trusted that, with the explanation which he had now given, the Council would consent to the introduction of a corresponding measure for the revision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

Leave was granted.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán district. He said that the tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was, in 1872, ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract had, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 11th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, 1879, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province had included it within the limits of the Multán district. Now, most of the laws in force in the Panjáb operated in all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, but some of such laws (for instance, the much amended Panjáb Laws Act, IV of 1872) operated only in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor at the dates at which they were respectively enacted. The effect of the two notifications was, therefore, to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán district into force in this tract. It was obviously desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same; and as this result could not be attained without legislation, the present Bill had been prepared at the request of the Local Government. It consisted of a single section declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán district on the day when the tract in question became portion of that district should be deemed to have come into force in this tract on that day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Sir A. Arbuthnot and the Hon'ble MR. Reynolds be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 13th February, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

Dated Elizabeth Street, No. 717, Sydney, N. S. Wales, *via* Galle, the 23rd December 1879.

From—MAJOR M. CLEMENTI, Bengal Staff Corps,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marginally noted, with copy of telegram of the 17th October.

No. 267, dated Simla, the 24th October 1879.

2. In the face of considerable difficulties, which I need not now more refer to, I have managed to display all the exhibits with the exception of one large carpet.

3. I have been careful in the matter of expenditure, which has been less than I estimated. As requested by you, I will furnish a detailed account of the expenditure at the close of the Exhibition.

4. I gather from the newspapers that the Government of India purpose participating in the forthcoming Melbourne Exhibition. Melbourne, I may say, is very far in advance of Sydney in civilization, and I would therefore suggest that the art manufactures for that Exhibition should be selected with care.

5. I would suggest for selection the following :—

Castor and other oils; Indian pottery; a small quantity of Bombay blackwood furniture and sandalwood goods; Lucknow, Sindh, and Kashmir silver-ware, *surahis*, and so on; *chaddars;* shawls; *choghas; malida* and similar cloths, silks, muslins, cottons, prints, *chikan* work, carpets; a small and light Swiss cottage tent complete, with iron pegs, and a small sleeping *pâl;* native jewellery; Benares, Moradabad, and Gujrat metal wares; Agra mosaic and inlaid stone work; Jaipur figures in marble; photographs; papier-maché; ivory work; medicinal barks and roots; dyes; tea; coffee; spices; tobacco; rice; sugar; shell-lac, rough and prepared; gunny cloth and bags and woolpacks.

6. It would be a saving of expense, labour and material being so much dearer in these colonies than in India, if the show-cases could be sent down with the exhibits; they should be of teak, or some other strong wood, and the larger ones should be packed in pieces, the glazing and polishing being left to be done at Melbourne.

7. The show-cases sent down from Madras are not suitable for the protection of the exhibits from persons or from the atmosphere and dust; and as they were sent glazed there was loss from breakage. Moreover, the style of the cases do not admit of good arrangement, or for the most advantageous display of the exhibits.

8. Some of the teas from the Bengal side were sent down in stopper bottles; but the packing was so bad that a large number of the bottles were, on arrival, found to be broken. The treatment packages receive in transit to this is so rough as to necessitate strong cases and the most careful packing. In some instances the bottles were smashed to atoms. I had better mention also that the indigo from Madras came through the wrappers, and discoloured some of the grain exhibits; and some of the coffee bags (which are not of very strong material) burst, and the contents got mixed.

9. The labels for the exhibits from either Presidency were not very securely fastened on, and many came off.

10. I think that stopper bottles are as good and inexpensive a way as there is for exhibiting teas, coffee, spices, grain, manufactured tobaccos, oils, sugar, dyes, roots, &c., &c.; for chinchona barks, tobacco leaf and other long exhibits bottles are unsuitable. The labels might be placed at the bottom part of the bottle, and be of such size as to leave the contents of the upper part open to view. In addition to other descriptive matter, the labels had better give

the prices. This is the more important as prices are not allowed in the official catalogue. This suggestion as to marking the prices applies to all exhibits, and not only to those in bottle.

11. The bottles might be packed in strongly made cases with the tops screwed, not nailed, down, each bottle being in a separate partition, and these cases should not be too large. This method of packing may be dearer than that commonly adopted, but it will, I venture to say, prove to be cheaper in the end.

12. There would seem to be no occasion to send more than fair samples, and a 40-ounce bottle will, as a rule, hold quite sufficient tea both for exhibition and for tasting. If it be considered advisable to send larger quantities then the bulk might be packed separately; but the samples in bottle should, I think, be sent; for to open tea and keep it exposed for any time is to cause it to deteriorate in flavour, and exposure to the air is not necessary until the time for judging. Large and nicely printed cards, giving names and addresses of respective exhibitors and their local agents, together with any description necessary or advisable (descriptive matter not being permitted in the official catalogue), might well accompany the different collections of exhibits.

13. I found that the catalogue sent from Madras was not in accord with the official classification and rules promulgated by the Sydney Commission. But, as I had to make a general catalogue for the entire Indian section, this did not much matter; and I distributed the Madras catalogue as an unofficial one. Copies of the Indian catalogue will reach you, I trust, by the Torres Straits mail leaving this on the 27th instant. The descriptive and unofficial part preceding the catalogue, headed "Statistics," I compiled from the Madras catalogue and other sources. Had there been time I should have referred to your department for this part; and I would suggest that the statistical and descriptive portion of the Melbourne catalogue be supplied from India.

14. The prices marked on the metal wares and on the shawls do not tally with those given in the lists I received from your department. I am disposing of those articles at the prices marked on them, although these are somewhat lower than the prices given in the list.

15. May I ask you to do me the favour to correct the statement officially made in India that I am a retired officer?

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) M. CLEMENTI, *Major*,

Bengal Staff Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the first ten months of the official year 1879-80 and of the four preceding years.

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY																	
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 . . .	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	42,40,059	4,00,912	46,40,971	2,02,665	1,08,138	3,10,803	15,23,654	9,39,363	24,63,017	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	1,40,04,343	50,44,568	1,90,48,911
1876-77 . . .	65,72,044	15,16,589	80,88,633	42,11,168	93,918	43,05,086	1,87,738	24,763	2,12,501	14,58,909	5,88,459	20,47,368	7,89,701	15,25,419	23,15,120	1,32,19,560	37,49,148	1,69,68,708
1877-78 . . .	80,68,105	16,88,539	97,56,644	48,68,483	99,336	49,67,819	2,40,668	39,746	2,80,414	12,61,903	1,84,992	14,46,895	9,32,089	12,00,811	21,32,900	1,53,71,248	32,13,424	1,85,84,672
1878-79 . . .	66,11,231	16,47,543	82,58,774	45,66,756	1,88,244	47,55,000	2,11,953	23,480	2,35,433	12,60,107	3,79,718	16,39,825	11,28,672	16,09,013	27,37,685	1,37,78,719	38,47,998	1,76,26,717
1879-80 . . .	61,22,735	11,31,616	72,54,351	41,47,378	1,84,250	43,31,628	3,25,812	25,206	3,51,018	11,98,273	6,43,377	18,41,650	11,43,389	18,96,217	30,39,606	1,29,37,587	38,80,666	1,68,18,253

N. B.—1. The figures for British Burma for 1879-80 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th February 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1879.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	6	3	9	10	9	19	22	12	34	38	24	62	
From 2 to 10 years	30	18	48	27	23	50	29	13	42	86	54	140	
„ 10 to 20 „	88	30	118	58	27	85	70	28	98	216	85	301	
„ 20 to 30 „	208	90	298	189	76	265	243	96	339	640	262	902	
„ 30 to 40 „	12	11	23	7	7	14	14	4	18	33	22	55	
„ 40 to 50 „	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	5	2	7	5	4	9	...	...	...	10	6	16
Central ditto	5	10	15	2	1	3	...	...	...	7	11	18
Eastern ditto	5	1	6	1	...	1	2	..	2	8	1	9
Behar	56	25	81	71	42	113	183	76	259	310	113	453
N.-W. Provinces	179	84	263	149	73	222	162	72	234	490	229	719
Oudh	63	23	86	56	20	76	25	4	29	144	47	191
Central India	23	5	28	4	2	6	2	...	2	29	7	36
Punjab	9	2	11	3	...	3	...	1	1	12	3	15
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	1	6	9	1	10
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	83	29	112	45	17	62	60	31	91	188	77	265
Hindus — Agriculturists	83	32	115	82	40	122	127	42	169	292	114	406
Hindus — Artizans	16	10	26	10	3	13	18	6	21	44	19	63
Hindus — Low castes	98	49	147	91	38	129	114	48	162	303	135	438
Mussulmans	65	30	95	65	41	106	61	27	88	191	98	289
Christians	2	2	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	5	8
Grand Total	347	152	499	294	142	436	380	154	534	1,021	448	1,469

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	827	345	1,172
2. Mussulmans ...	191	98	298
3. Christians ...	3	5	8
Total ...	1,021	448	1,469

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For 1st 11 days of Jan. 1879.	For 1st 10 days of Jan. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 11th Jan. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 10th Jan. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	11,75,550	12,71,289	11,75,550	12,71,289	...	66,374
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	1,62,113		1,62,113			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	78,469	1,01,948	78,469	1,01,948	23,479	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,75,734	1,11,811	1,75,734	1,11,811	...	63,923
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2,73,653	3,41,100	2,73,653	3,41,100	67,447	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,72,315	1,67,528	1,72,315	1,67,528	...	4,787
24th ditto .	South Indian ...	1,17,242	1,07,141	1,17,242	1,07,141	...	10,101
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	8,43,688	6,68,524	8,43,688	6,68,524	...	1,75,164
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,12,689	1,91,643	2,12,689	1,91,643	...	21,046
	TOTAL ...	32,11,453	29,60,984	32,11,453	29,60,984	...	2,50,469
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,915	3,482	3,915	3,482	...	433
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,555	2,404	2,555	2,404	...	151
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,08,409	1,31,687	1,08,409	1,31,687	23,278	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	24,525	27,260	24,525	27,260	2,735	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	1,230	1,115	1,230	115	...
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,784	1,730	1,784	1,730	...	54
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,886	4,192	2,886	4,192	1,306	...
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	17,796	28,157	17,796	28,157	10,361	...
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	13,109	11,976	13,109	11,976	...	1,133
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	43,659	59,358	43,659	59,358	15,699	...
Ditto ..	Sindia-Neemuch ...	9,358	8,496	9,358	8,496	...	862
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,951	21,939	20,951	21,939	988	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	22,750	38,088	22,750	38,088	15,338	...
Nil ...	Sindia ...	2,257	(*a*)	2,257	(*a*)	...	2,257
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	11,097	15,867	11,097	15,867	4,770	...
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	69,056	1,34,539	69,056	1,34,539	65,483	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	13,237	...	13,237	13,237	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	3,047	3,316	3,047	3,316	269	...
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	14,234	...	14,234	14,234	...
31st ditto ..	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	876	...	876	876	...
	TOTAL ...	3,58,269	5,22,068	3,58,269	5,22,068	1,63,799	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	35,69,722	34,83,052	35,69,722	34,83,052	...	86,670
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			17,56,660	17,06,695	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			18,13,062	17,76,357	...	36,705

(*a*).—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Co.

No. 11 of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		18th Jan. 1879.	17th Jan. 1880.	to 18th Jan. 1879.	to 17th Jan. 1880.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1880	East Indian, Main ...	7,75,890	8,57,030	19,51,440	21,28,319	...	95,784
	„ Jubbulpore	1,10,550		2,72,663			
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	63,916	66,174	1,42,385	1,68,122	25,737	...
24th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,08,323	82,761	2,84,057	1,94,572	...	89,485
31st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,95,241	2,09,600	4,68,893	5,50,700	81,807	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	99,151	1,10,470	2,71,466	2,77,998	6,532	...
24th ditto ...	South Indian ...	45,202	51,835	1,62,444	1,58,976	...	3,468
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,23,394	5,02,019	14,67,083	11,70,543	...	2,96,540
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,64,557	1,27,733	3,77,247	3,19,376	...	57,871
	Total ...	21,86,224	20,07,622	53,97,678	49,68,606	...	4,29,072
	State.						
24th Jan. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,437	2,313	6,352	5,794	...	558
Ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,777	1,582	4,332	3,986	...	346
31st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	82,261	89,126	1,90,670	2,20,813	30,143	...
24th ditto ...	Holkar ...	14,131	19,106	38,656	46,366	7,710	...
Ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	878	671	1,993	1,900	...	93
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,351	1,226	3,135	2,956	...	179
Ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,107	3,678	5,294	7,869	2,575	..
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,239	13,683	31,035	41,841	10,805	..
31st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,047	8,474	22,155	20,451		1,704
24th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	25,701	35,358	69,360	94,716	25,356	...
Ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,419	6,479	15,777	14,975	...	802
17th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,061	17,904	35,012	39,843	4,831	...
31st ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	19,386	33,311	42,136	71,399	29,263	.
Nil ...	Sindia ...	1,540	(a)	3,797	(a)	...	3,797
31st Jan. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,779	12,999	19,876	28,865	8,989	. .
24th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,571	92,251	1,15,627	2,26,790	1,11,163	...
31st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	..	9,878	...	23,115	23,115	...
Ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,672	2,012	4,718	5,329	611	..
17th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	10,516	...	24,750	24,750	...
31st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	652	...	1,528	1,528	.
	Total ...	2,51,657	3,61,219	6,09,925	8,83,285	2,73,360	.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,37,881	23,68,841	60,07,603	58,51,891	...	1,55,712
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			29,56,341	28,67,427	...	...
	Net Receipts ..			30,51,262	29,84,464	...	66,798

(a) Line worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Tollage.							Grain	...	13,797	13,797	210	26,939	27,149	3,125	3,514	266,285	363,715	78,155	1,41,212	...	...
Private boats	...	556	556	...	657	657	Cotton	...	254	254	...	103	103								
Government boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds	...	2,503	2,503	...	4,705	4,705								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	...	10	10	...	...	...								
							Metal	...	...	...	30	...	30								
Carrying operations.																					
Boating, Government ...	...	842	842	...	300	300	Miscellaneous goods ...	366	4,893	5,259	480	8,044	8,524								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials ...	43,700	450	44,150	48,184	2	48,186								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	...	19,191	19,191	...	9,100	9,100								
							Bamboos .. .	...	...	...	...	300	300								
							Timber	...	216	216	15	310	325								
							Miscellaneous materials	...	2,150	2,150	...	30	30								
Total ...	...	1,398	1,398	.	957	957	Total ...	44,066	43,464	87,530	48,919	49,533	98,452								

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1879 AND 1878.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo (in maunds).	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous half-year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Tollage.							Grain	13,544	113,632	127,176	6,858	183,864	190,722								
Private boats	170	7,602	7,772	...	9,827	9,531	Cotton	...	21,307	21,307	114	3,257	3,371								
Government boats ...	...	601	601	...	722	722	Oilseeds	1,566	107,820	109,386	3,139	60,811	63,950								
Rafts	...	1,622	1,622	...	803	803	Salt	1,010	83,185	84,195	1,785	173,966	175,751								
Carrying operations.							Metal	25,296	3,472	28,768	15,992	659	16,651								
Boating	...	3,073	3,073	...	3,626	3,626	Miscellaneous goods ...	37,408	24,531	61,939	17,933	26,445	44,378	29,680	31,023	3,802,571	4,469,408	1,920,741	2,084,719	9,827	59
Fines	...	22	22	...	7	7	Building materials ...	39,829	80,885	120,714	38,480	55,153	93,633								
Ground rent	...	87	87	...	105	105	Firewood	4,500	98,871	103,371	3,350	117,220	120,570								
							Bamboos	2,409	84,289	86,698	2,509	74,378	76,887								
							Timber	2,926	52,053	54,979	2,924	47,594	50,518								
							Miscellaneous ditto ...	1,187	1,636	2,823	523	652	1,175								
Total ...	170	13,007	13,177	..	15,090	14,794	Total ...	129,675	671,681	801,356	93,607	713,999	837,606								

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell during the week throughout Northern India, and has greatly benefited the spring crops. The rain in Behar has done some little harm. There were a few showers in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras. More rain is wanted in some districts of the last-mentioned province. Public health and agricultural prospects remain good on the whole.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 18th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 37·24; standing crops generally fair; harvest of Bengal and horse-gram; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and Bengal gram, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam (Feb. 18th)	·7 (in one station).	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna („ „)	...	*Ragi* 30·46; standing dry crops doing well; some *ragi* and black gram sown; no water over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·34; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·55; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ⅛ to full, a few dry crops ⅛ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·98; crops generally good; rain required in one taluk; harvest progressing, outturn ⅜ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·69.
Malabar ...	·97 (in one station).	*Ragi* 22·01.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged; paddy crop good; harvest over. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good; rain urgently wanted in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore for dry and tank-raised crops.
Bombay—(Feb. 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	·03 in Mirpur Batoro, ·02 in Tatta, ·05 in Bulakhan, and ·09 in Kóti.	*Rabi* crops generally looking well; some injury to crops in Dadu from frost; fever prevalent; considerable mortality amongst cattle in three talukas; 16 cases of small-pox in Dadu, 3 fatal; 9 cases, 5 deaths, in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	...	Report not received.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops promising; cold severe; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; cotton-picking continues; prices stationary.
Surat ...	...	Crops generally healthy.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease and measles in Dindori; no fresh cases of cholera at Igatpuri; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·01 on the 17th.	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 12th, 1 degree cool till 16th, and 6 degrees cool on 17th; vapour in air largely in defect of normal till 12th and on 17th, and slightly in excess on remaining days; abnormal wind northerly till 12th, then southerly till 16th, and on 17th strong from north-west.
Poona (Feb. 15th)	...	Slight cholera in Poona city.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* crop continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kánara ...	...	
Rajkot ...	A few drops of rain on the morning of 16th.	Weather windy and very cold; harvest of wheat crop in progress; healthy.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; slight rain in parts of Gujrat and Sind; one death from cholera in Poona City; no fresh cases at Igatpuri; crops healthy.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th).		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of cold-weather crops continue good; cholera almost abated.
Dacca ...	3·72	Crops good; health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·91	Prospects good; peas, gram, &c., being collected; sugarcane being pressed, and juice converted to molasses; tobacco leaves being cut; health of people good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	1·18	Prospects of crops good; fever and cholera in mitigated form in some thanas of Sudder sub-division; cholera also broken out in a village in Jungypore sub-division.
Rajshahye ...	0·37	Weather unsettled in beginning of week; wind variable; a storm with slight rain on evening of 9th; moderately heavy rain on night of 11th and morning of 12th; since then bright, clear, and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; *boro dhan* being transplanted; in some places *amun* being sown in low lands; 8 cholera cases and 4 deaths in two villages in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	4·72	General heavy rain; crops promise very well; slight injury by hail in Culna.
Cutwa ...	3·25	
Culna ...	1·50	
Raneegunge ...	6·70	
Rungpore ...	1·36	Weather cloudy; winter crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	1·86	Weather cloudy and chilly; prospects of *rabi* crops improved by rain; general health good.
Purneah ...	1·33	Standing crops benefited by rain, but mangoes damaged.
Patna ...	2·21	Rain has damaged *rabi*.
Durbhanga ...	1·65	Weather cloudy; rain generally beneficial to *rabi*; some small damage to cut tobacco; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·55	Weather cloudy and cool; rain considerably damaged gram, *kodo*, *masoor*, poppy, *mohwa*, and mango; other *rabi* crops, barley, linseed, and mustard ready for harvest; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·54	Winter crops good; small-pox still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain general over province, except in Chittagong division and in Backergunge, Tipperah, Pooree, Balasore, and Singbhoom; it has greatly benefited all standing crops, and also ploughing for *aus*, but damaged in some places crops in blossoms and those being reaped; slight injury done by hail in Culna; small-pox still prevalent in Cuttack, Pooree, Cooch Behar, and in some places in Chumparun, and cholera in Rampore Hat; cases of small-pox and cholera also reported in some other places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 17th)	·7 (average)	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·6 in east and south.	General benefit so far to crops, especially to gram; clear weather is now wanted; a little hail in parts; wheat 13⅜ seers; coarse *chawal* 20; unhusked *dhan* 34½.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	·5	Weather continues cloudy with light rain; dampness is likely to injure spring crops; public health good.
Jhánsi („ 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects fair; prices almost unaltered; health good.
Agra (Feb. 17th)	Slight rain on 17th.	*Rabi* crops good; sky cloudy and threatening; health good; cattle disease still continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 18th)	Heavy rain with thunder.	Slight damage by hail; prospects of harvest excellent.
Meerut („ „)	1·3	Prices falling slightly.
Kumaun („ 17th)	Snow and rain	Severely cold; the rain was accompanied by strong wind.
Lucknow („ 15th)	·5	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	·25 at Sadr and ·2 at Patti.	Prospects good in all the three tahsils; rain has much benefited the *rabi* crops.
Sitapur („ 18th)	·3	Weather stormy.
Fyzabad („ „)	·3	Prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district which has benefited the *rabi* crops; prices have slightly fallen; slight damage done in Allahabad and Bareilly by hail; clear weather now wanted; cattle disease continues in Agra; health continues good.
Punjab—(Feb. 17th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight rain	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	1·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·4	Health good; prices improving; crops promising.
Lahore ...	·5	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	·7 at Sadr	Prices steady.
Siálkot ...	·5	Prospects of harvest good.
Ráwalpindi ...	·5	Prospects good; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	Slight rain	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	·3	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Slight shower	Health good; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 18th)	...	Clear and cool; *rabi* cutting continues; prospects good; no epidemics; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	Few showers	Clear and cold; *rabi* promising; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; *rabi* promising; health good; prices declining.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni	...	Cloudy and cold; prospects of *rabi* fair; four cases of small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 14th)	...	Days warm; nights cool; *rabi* promising; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and warm; no crops on ground; small-pox and cattle disease in places.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy and close at the commencement of the week, clear and cold now; linseed and pulses being gathered, also wheat in some districts; prospects continue good; prices stationary.
British Burma— (Feb. 18th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; cattle disease very slight.
Rangoon	...	One fatal case of cholera; 15 fatal cases of small-pox; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Hanthawaddy District, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; reaping completed.
Bassein	...	Public health good.
Prome	...	Thirty-five deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox also prevalent in Mahathaman.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	No further report of cholera from Yay; public health good.
Toungoo	...	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; small-pox somewhat prevalent; a little cholera and cattle disease.
Assam—(Feb. 18th)		
Gauháti	·5	Weather seasonable; land being ploughed for *asu* cultivation.
Sylhet	2·83	Ploughing for *amun* and *aus* progressing; latter part of the week cloudy and rainy, also cold.
Cachar	1·73	Weather cold and rainy; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Weather cloudy and cool; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 18th)		
Bangalore ...	...	**Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; murrain amongst cattle in parts; prices generally stationary.**
Mysore ...	...	**No report received.**
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 18th)		
Amráoti	...	**Reaping of *rabi* crops continued.**
Akola	...	***Rabi* crops doing well.**
Central India States— (Feb. 18th)		
Indore	...	**Weather cold; health and agricultural prospects good.**
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	**Health good; sky cloudy; prospects good; no change in prices of food-grains.**
Sutna ...	·45 at Rewah	**Prospects improved; *jowar* 30 seers.**
Rutlam ...	...	**Weather cold and windy; health and agricultural prospects good.**
Neemuch ...	Two slight showers.	Weather cloudy and cold; health and crops good.
Goona ...	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; health and crops good; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather cloudy; health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Report not received.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 15th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health normal; crops fair; unduly cold.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee (Feb. 14th)	·02 in Deoli; ·15 in Tonk; ·04 in Shahpura.	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 18th)	...	Cold; prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Report not received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 17th)	·19 (average)	Rain much wanted; health good.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 9.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 24th February 1880.

No. 114.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder Dey are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 229.—The Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Babu Gobind C. Dutt.
H. Levinge, Esq., C.E.
Syed Mahmúd.
The Reverend H. Finter.
Babu Kristo Behary Sen.
The Reverend K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, Esq.

PATENTS.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 102.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 46 of 1879.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in presses.

No. 61 of 1879.—John Jackson, gentleman, residing at 3, Argyle Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, for a new method of presenting tea leaves (undergoing the process of manufacture) to the action of heat to be dried.

No. 72 of 1879.—John Watt Murdoch, of Rangoon, Engineer, in the construction of a furnace for burning paddy husk, saw dust, or other vegetable refuse as fuel in the generating of heat, which heat can be utilised for any purpose necessary, and more particularly for raising steam in any ordinary description of boiler.

No. 89 of 1879.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for an improvement in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same.

FORESTS.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 136 *F.*—Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr. Fordyce is attached to Assam, and his appointment will have effect from the 21st January 1880.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 25th February 1880.

No. 34 *I.-J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section XX of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Major T. H. T. Chalon, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding the Sutna Cantonment, with powers to try breeches of any rules or regulations made under Section XIX of the said Act, and applying to the said Cantonment.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd February 1880.

No. 39 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Maharajah," as a personal distinction, upon Rajah Komul Krishna Deb.

No. 40 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Rajah," as a personal distinction, upon the under-mentioned gentlemen:—

Rai Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur, of Mooktagacha.
Baboo Kristendra Roy, of Bolihar.
Baboo Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

The 25th February 1880.

No. 47 *G.-P.*—In recognition of the high rank and dignity of Rajah Nripendro Narain, of Cooch Behar, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharajah Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 24th February 1880.

No. 173 *E.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. F. Showers, Wing Officer of the 1st Regiment, Punjab Infantry, is appointed provisionally to be Commandant of the Corps of Biluch Guides, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The 23rd February 1880.

No. 438 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

No. 445 *G.-G.*—Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, having resumed medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Surgeon P. M. Grant is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from the 9th November 1879, during the absence of Surgeon R. Caldecott, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 25th February 1880.

No. 467 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, Medical Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties, *vice* Surgeon O. T. Duke.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 478 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

No. 480 *G.-G.*—The services of Captain E. Molloy, on Political duty with Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., Commanding the British Forces in Southern Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 484 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major P. W. Powlett, Additional Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Kotah, to be Political Agent for the Western States of Rajpootana and Commandant of the Erinpurah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major C. A. Bayley, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 495 *G.-G.*—The following officers have been placed on special Political duty with Mr. Lepel H. Griffin at Kabul, with effect from the dates on which they may assume charge of their respective duties:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. J. T. Christie, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Mr. G. C. Walker, Assistant Commissioner, Thull.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Sardar Raza Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Resaidar Mahomed Afzal Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Gholam Mohiuddin, Tehsildar.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

For Financial Statement published in "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of Tuesday, 24th February 1880, see Gazette Supplement of this day's date:—Report of Proceedings of Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

The 24th February 1880.

No. 66C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council has exempted the following articles from the duties of Customs to which they are liable under Schedule B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875 :—

INDIGO, all sorts.
LAC, all sorts.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 25th February 1880.

The 28th February 1880.

No. 1019.—In supersession of Notification No. 347 (Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, it is notified that the price of the bags supplied by the Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at the Sámbhar Lake, to persons indenting on him for salt and bags, will in future be four annas each. The bags contain 2½ maunds each.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 119.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., Controller General of Supply and Transport, to be an additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, for Supply and Transport duties.

No. 120.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M.D., appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Fort William on the 26th February, 1880, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Surgeon-General J. H. Ker Innes, C.B. (Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty) transferred to the Home Establishment.

No. 121.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon Charles Alexander Daubeny,—arrived at Bombay, 9th January, 1880.

No. 122.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant G. R. Moore, R.A., Subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who vacates on promotion.

No. 4 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, R.A., Officiating Subaltern, No. 2 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Moore.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 123.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence relating to operations against the Naga village of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879 :—

Konoma Despatches.

No. $\frac{298}{B}$, Fort William, the 23rd February 1880.

From—COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
To—The Adjutant General in India.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1043 of the 22nd January last, forwarding reports relating to the operations against the Naga village of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council cordially recognises the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men in the capture of this formidable stronghold, and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them.

3. His Excellency in Council shares in the appreciation expressed by Brigadier-General Nation of the services rendered by Colonel Johnstone, Political Officer of Munipore, Captain Williamson, Inspector-General of Police, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, and I am to state that the acknowledgments of the Government of India will be communicated to them through the Civil Department.

No. $\frac{1043}{\text{Camp}}$, dated 22nd January 1880.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatch* and annexures from Brigadier-General J. L. Nation, relating to the operations against the Naga village of "Konoma" on the 22nd November 1879.

* No. 16, dated 29th November 1879.

2. In submitting these reports, it is His Excellency's most pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government the gallantry and devotion displayed by the officers and men engaged under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Nation in the capture of this formidable stronghold.

3. The casualties on our side were heavy, and in addition to the loss of Lieutenant Forbes, attached to 44th Native Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, and so many brave men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, the army has to deplore the death of a most gallant and excellent officer in Major Cock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; but while lamenting this loss, the Commander-in-Chief feels that the capture of Konoma is well worthy of a prominent place in the long list of gallant deeds performed by the Native Army of India.

4. When the operations have been concluded, it will be His Excellency's duty to bring before Government the names of those whom he considers should be rewarded for their conduct on this occasion.

5. Meanwhile Sir F. Haines has in separate communications submitted the recommendation of Brigadier-General Nation that the Victoria Cross be bestowed upon Lieutenant (now Captain) Ridgeway, and that one native officer, one non-commissioned officer, and three sepoys of the 44th Native Infantry, should receive the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the attack.

No. 16, dated 29th November 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L. NATION, Commanding Naga Expeditionary Force,
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the result of my operations against the Angami Nagas of Konoma.

2. On the 22nd November, about 7 A.M., I marched from my camp with the force as per margin under my command, and after a very difficult and toilsome march, especially for the guns, I arrived within a mile of the Konoma Hill about 11 A.M. (a distance of only about 6 miles from camp), and disposed the troops as follows.

Artillery—
2 7-Pr. Mountain Guns.
1 British Officer.
3 British Bombardiers.
1 Native Officer and 30 Rank and File, 44th Native Infantry.

43rd Native Infantry—
2 British Officers.
4 Native Officers.
133 Rank and File.

44th Native Infantry—
7 British Officers.
10 Native Officers.
359 Rank and File.

Frontier Police—
3 Inspectors.
26 Constables.

3. The detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry under Major Evans, accompanied by Captain Williamson, Inspector General of Police, with 29 of the Frontier Police, was directed to take the right flank of the attack, keeping up the main valley well under cover, so as to threaten the rear and cut off the retreat. The 44th Native Infantry were ordered to form the front and left attack, and were disposed of by Colonel Nuttall, C.B., as follows:—2 companies skirmishing up the north-west face, 2 companies in support, and 1 company in reserve. Lieutenant Raban, R.E., with the rocketparty, took up a position half-way up the Mozema Hill, with instructions to fire into and set the village on fire, while I myself went with the guns to a hill to the east of Konoma.

4. The attack was commenced by the rockets, all of which entirely failed owing to some injury in transit. At the same time the guns came into action, but the distance was too great for any effective practice; still they did good service in allowing the infantry to advance under their fire. The 44th Native Infantry advanced with little molestation up the first portion of the hill, the Nagas keeping so quiet within their defences as to make one believe they were almost unoccupied; but as they drew nearer, they could only advance by a narrow and tortuous lane and had to diminish their front, and were now met by a deadly fire in their more condensed formation from a series of stockades rising one above the other along the whole of the ridge (see Assistant Field Engineer's report on position and defences and Lieutenant Henderson's sketch attached). Position after position was stormed almost at the point of the bayonet by the 44th with the greatest gallantry. At about 2-30 P.M., the 44th were in possession of about one-third of the enemy's works. The guns, however, were too far off to render efficient assistance to the storming party, and as the nature of the ground left me no alternative but to use them at very long ranges or to bring them quite close, I moved them over to the village itself and got them into such a position as to enable them to deliver a fire at about 100 yards directly into the front breastworks, but they were too light to do much harm, as we could see the enemy repair any damage almost as quickly as it was done. Under cover of the fire one or two

assaults were made gallantly, led by Colonel Nuttall, C.B., but were unsuccessful; and after a further continued artillery fire as evening was setting in and the guns were without ammunition, I determined on delivering a final assault and then closing operations for the day. This assault, again led by Colonel Nuttall, proved most fatal, and our loss in officers was the gallant Major Cock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, mortally wounded, Lieutenants Ridgeway and Forbes dangerously so, and the Subadar-Major and many of the flower of the native ranks of the 44th killed and wounded. As the losses of the storming party had now been unusually heavy,—one-fourth of the whole engaged,—as the gun ammunition was exhausted, and as night was closing in, I determined to hold on to the ground we had gained, to entrench myself there, and to renew the attack in the morning. I accordingly called in the 43rd, who had captured a *sunga* in the rear of the enemy's position, and I made arrangements for getting more gun ammunition from Suchema. About 10 P. M., howls and yells were heard in the enemy's works and bursts of flames arose in their position, and I anxiously awaited an assault, or else concluded that they were evacuating their stronghold; about 12 o'clock all was silence. At dawn I sent out a few scouts to reconnoitre, and as these men gradually advanced without molestation, others followed, and it was evident that the enemy under cover of the great conflagration had evacuated their position during the night, and effected their escape to the upper heights of the Burail mountains some 8,500 feet, where they had previously erected similar works to those at Konoma, but where I have not thought it necessary to follow them, as I feel sure that they must either perish from cold, starvation and want of water, or else submit to our terms. Dead Nagas were lying all around, and men from friendly villages informed me that the enemy acknowledged a loss of over 70 killed and wounded, but I have reason to think that their losses were much heavier.

5. Could the assault have been delivered from the south, no doubt the work would have been easier, and greater damage inflicted by the guns; but as the enemy had other forts higher up the hill, the guns would have been placed between two fires, to say nothing of the very great difficulties to be encountered in getting them there, as the coolies carrying them would have had to pass through a very heavy musketry fire for over a mile. The valley through which the only route lay is terraced for cultivation, with drops from terrace to terrace of from three to eight feet, and is not more than 1,000 yards across at its widest point, and is thoroughly commanded by the village of Konoma on the one side, and on the other by mountain sides covered in parts with dense jungle which held Naga skirmishers.

6. Where all behaved with such extreme gallantry and self-devotion, it would be almost invidious to make distinctions, but I cannot help particularly mentioning the brave Colonel Nuttall, who was always the first to lead and the last to withdraw when an assult had been made; the late gallant and much lamented Major Cock and Lieutenant Ridgeway also behaved most gallantly, and the manner in which Lieutenant Mansel, R.A., assisted by his three Bombardiers (John Watts, H. McAndrew, and Thomas Portman), served the guns brought up under the very walls of the enemy with little or no cover, elicited most deserved admiration from all.

7. To the Medical Staff, Deputy Surgeon-General DeRenzy, Surgeons O'Brien and Campbell, my best thanks are due, as they frequently had to perform their errand of mercy under heavy fire, and their arduous duties were most nobly and ably performed.

8. I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my deep gratitude and indebtedness to the following Political Officers who accompanied the force, as in addition to their own duties they have on every occasion joined the troops in active operations and proved themselves thorough soldiers at heart.

Colonel Johnstone, Political Officer of Muneepore, as His Excellency is already aware, relieved the beleagured garrison of Kohima with the Maharajah's troops. On my arrival at Suchema, he joined my camp and personally accompanied me throughout the operations against Konoma, providing and taking entire charge of the transport train for the carrying of the guns—a most arduous duty on the hills on which they had to act, and which he alone could have performed as the men were Kookies brought by him from Muneepore; the labour performed by these little hillmen was incredible and invaluable; two of them were wounded. Throughout the latter assault on the village, Colonel Johnstone was at my side and joined in the last attack, and when operations for the day were over, he volunteered to return to Suchema to bring up more gun ammunition for the next day's proceedings (our supply having been expended in the day's operations), which was a most dangerous duty, as the road might have been beset with Nagas. Colonel Johnstone's admirable arrangements for the supply of local transport have elicited the praise and thanks of every one, and I feel sure that his valuable services will not fail to receive the thanks of the Government.

Captain Williamson, Inspector General of Police, also joined my camp with Colonel Johnstone, and from his personal knowledge of the country he has been of the greatest service to me; he further joined in the attack on Konoma attaching himself to Major Evans' detachment with a small body of Frontier Police and succeeded in harassing the rear of the enemy; he was the first who proposed returning to Suchema to bring up a fresh supply of gun ammunition, and he and Colonel Johnstone both did so at dawn the following morning.

Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, has also been with my camp, but was not present at the assault on Konoma, owing to wounds he had received in the attack on Sephema, but his services have been most valuable.

9. I feel that a special tribute is due to the late gallant Major Cock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, who was one of the bravest officers in our army, and as a staff officer, unsurpassed by any; his loss to me, both publicly and privately, is irremediable, and his melancholy death has cast a gloom over the whole camp, and I am sure it will be participated in by many through India.

Casualty Return of Killed and Wounded at the capture of Konoma on 22nd November 1879.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Remarks.
General Staff	Major	C. R. Cock, D.A.A.G.	Mortally wounded; died on 23rd.
44th Native Infantry	Colonel	J. M. Nuttall, C.B.	Slightly wounded.
Ditto ditto	Lieutenant	R. K. Ridgeway	Severely wounded.
Ditto ditto	Ditto	H. H. Forbes	Ditto ditto.

Native Officers.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Remarks.
44th Native Infantry	Sub-Major	Nurbír Sai	Killed.
44th Native Infantry	Subadar	Mahaboola Khan	Slightly wounded.
44th Native Infantry	Jemadar	Rajman Rai	Slightly wounded.

Numerical Return of Rank and File.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.			Total.
		Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.	
43rd Native Infantry	2	...	...	...	2
44th ditto	14	3	15	7	39
Followers	1	...	2	...	3
TOTAL	17	3	17	7	44

J. L. NATION, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Naga Hills Field Force.

CAMP SUCHEMA,
The 29th November 1879.

Dated 26th November 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT E. RABAN, R.E., Asst. Field Engineer Naga Hills Field Force,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Naga Hills Field Force.

I have the honor to forward herewith a rough sketch plan* showing the defences of Konoma. I regret that I had neither the time nor the instruments necessary to enable me to make a regular survey of the position. Nothing but a very detailed survey would convey an adequate idea of the strength of the place.

2. The village of Konoma occupies a camel-backed hill at the end of a spur from the Burail Mountain Range. The position is extremely strong naturally, and the Nagas have shewn wonderful ingenuity in improving, to the greatest possible extent, their natural advantages; the result was a position, which in the absence of guns of position, was simply impregnable from the north (the direction from which the attack was made) except to a determined assault. In point of fact, the very determined assault made under the Brigadier-General's own command failed to drive the Nagas from the main position, even after it had been shelled for several minutes at a range of about 100 yards by the 7-pr. mountain gun; and though the position would without doubt have been captured the next day, had the Nagas not evacuated it, the fact that it would have required two days to capture the place shows how strong it was.

3. The slopes of the hill-side being exceedingly steep, the houses of the village are built on terrace sites, half excavated in the hill and half built up with the spoil. The terraces are riveted with stone walls which are often as high as 10 or 12 feet; up the crest of the hill, terraces are similarly cut wide enough to allow of one house being built on them, and the crest has thus become a series of long narrow steps bounded in some places by the terracing at the sides, and at others by the steep slope of the hill.

4. The defences occupied the highest part of the hill and extended some way down the camel-backed slope on each side. They were most carefully constructed, so that the interior of each could be commanded by the fire of the one above it.

5. The path of the assaulting column was closely confined to the crest by the very steep terracing and by most elaborately constructed entanglements and arrangements of pangies, and on the approach, thus confined, a very heavy fire was maintained from most carefully constructed loopholed defences. The loopholes were perfect examples of what they should be; it was impossible to fire in any but the right direction from many of them, and the men using them were entirely under cover.

6. The first portion of the regular defences (A) consisted of two houses on a terrace with a stone tower between them; on the stone tower had been constructed a lofty watch-tower of timber and stone; nearly all the thatch had been removed from one house, and on the other it had been carefully covered with planks to render it bullet and fire-proof. The approach to the terrace was by a very elaborate, covered, narrow spiral staircase (B) up which one man only could advance at a time. The height of the revetment of the terrace at the lowest part (near B) was about 10 feet, but a wall of stones, planks and earth about 6 feet high had been constructed round the houses on top of the revetment, so that the effective height of wall as a protection from assault was about 16 feet. The front of the position was well flanked. This position was captured by the 44th Native Infantry under Colonel Nuttall, C.B., comparatively early in the day by assault through and over the staircase I believe. No advance beyond this point was accomplished during the day, and it was occupied by the troops at night.

7. From A the position rises in a series of high terraces, the walls of which were carefully constructed and loopholed to the central post (C) at the top of the hill. Each terrace was thoroughly swept by the fire of the one above it, except just at the foot of the revetments which were sometimes

* Not published.

not under fire. It was impossible to work round to the flanks to avoid the fire, as on the east the hill-side was too steep and was moreover enclosed by a stone wall, and on the west the ground was completely enclosed by the strong walls of planks and earth shown in the plan, which were too strong to be removed under fire without proper tools; moreover, the ground below the west wall was thickly set with pangies and entanglements, so that any advance there could only have been made at slowest possible pace under heavy fire.

8. The difficulty of the attack from A up-hill is shewn by the fact that an assault delivered in the evening under the personal direction of the Brigadier-General and led by nine British officers failed even though the 7-pr. mountain gun had been shelling the first terrace (D) for several minutes from one of the houses at A. Had it succeeded, the troops would have found themselves on a terrace swept by fire from above, and it would have been necessary to push on the assault at once from terrace to terrace until the central post at C was captured; it is very doubtful whether there were enough officers and men present to allow of this being done, for three British officers fell in the unsuccessful assault.

9. From C the ground falls again to the south; here there were three defensible barricades on three terraces, and the whole ground was thickly pangied and otherwise prepared with obstacles. The crest of the hill was very narrow here, and the ground was well under fire from the position C.

10. I find it difficult to express in words the strength of the whole position from the north. Even had the village and its paths been very much better known than they were, it would have been quite impossible for an attack from the north to have been made in any other way than it was, namely, by direct assault. It was absolutely necessary to advance up the carefully-defended and enclosed crest of the hill.

An attack from the south would have been far easier, but the plans of the Brigadier-General did not, I believe, allow of this. The mountain guns could have been used with much effect from the slopes of the mountain spur overlooking Konoma, and the troops might have advanced under their fire.

I may add that the Nagas had carefully burnt many houses, and taken the roofs off others, so as to give a clear field of fire and to prevent their being burnt or smoked out.

No. 17, dated 29th November 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L NATION, Comdg. Naga Expeditionary Force.

To—The Quarter-Master General in India.

In forwarding my despatch on the operations against the Naga village of Konoma, I think it is as well to append a few explanatory notes of the state of affairs for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be placed before Government, should he approve.

The village of Konoma has always been considered the most formidable, both as regards position, number of muskets, and fighting powers, among the Angami Nagas, and this mountain fastness looked upon as impregnable. Under these conditions, they lorded it over all the surrounding smaller villages, who are all more or less bound to assist them in their forays and misdeeds.

On the murder of Mr. Damant, our Political Officer, all the smaller adjoining villages were, of course, considered bound to join the Konoma people in cutting off and murdering the fugitives, as also in assisting in beleaguring our garrison at the district head-quarters at Kohima. From the moment of the relief of this garrison by Colonel Johnstone from Munipore, if not at an earlier date, it is presumed that the already formidable works at Konoma were put into a still more defensible state, till they were looked upon by them as actually beyond our powers of capture, and so certain must they have felt on this point, that no endeavour had been made to conceal or remove this season's rice, which to some thousands of maunds we found and captured in the village.

As our troops advanced into the country, and they (rebels) were frustrated in the capture of Kohima, all the fighting men, or "young braves," as they are called, of every offending village retired to Konoma, were the great trial of our strength was to take place, and it is estimated that there were some 3,000 men, 600 or 700 of whom were armed with firearms of kinds, and the rest with spears, *dahs*, &c.

A description of the works of Konoma has been so fully given by Lieutenant Raban, R.E., attached to the force, that I consider it unnecessary to repeat it here; and as there is no other village in the Angami Naga country which can in any way approach Konoma in its defences, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider any great armed opposition to our troops as being improbable, and the moral effect of our assault and capture of Konoma is already beginning to tell on the country. Of course, as in all savage warfare, our convoys and communications are incessantly being fired on, and we occasionally lose a man or two, but this in my opinion can only be remedied by time. The trials and privations of the people must be great, as they and their families have taken to the mountains, where there is little or no food to be had, and they must every now and then fall among hostile villages, who will avenge old scores by murdering them as soon as they know it is not in their power to retaliate. On the site of Konoma I had strongly posted 200 men, who, according to the instructions of Government, are daily employed in demolishing every trace of what once formed this great stronghold and to keep in check the large body of men who escaped to the Burail Mountains (8,500 feet high) till such time as hunger and cold shall bring them to terms. On looking down on the works at Konoma from the highest point of the defences, I can only say that I consider its capture with the small force at my disposal was only the act of Providence aiding the valour of our troops, as, had the enemy been as determined and stout-hearted as our little Goorkhas, it would, as the Field Engineer expressed to me, have taken 3,000 men supplemented with heavy siege artillery to have carried the place. I regret very much the absence of a good draughtsman or photographer with the force, to give His Excellency any thing like a fair idea of the formidability of the works, but I can only say that I consider the assault and capture of Konoma as one of the most brilliant feats of arms that has taken place for many years, and is one more instance of the gallantry and devotion of our native soldiers when led by daring and determined British officers. Our losses, as will be seen by the returns, were unprecedentedly high, but the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry covered themselves with glory,

and the moral effect of the fall of the mountain fastness of Konoma is greater, and worth it, and I trust the Government may have no anxieties as to the future, or move more troops than I may solicit, as I think the pacification of the country is now only a matter of time; but the policy must be firm and entire disarmament compulsory.

Should His Excellency concur with me in the great gallantry displayed by the troops, I beg most respectfully that I may be permitted to suggest what rewards would be most valued by the troops engaged, and that the same may meet with his approval and recommendation to Government.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. L. Brown, S.C., Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd grade, (m. c.) for 2 years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. K. Ridgeway, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor R. Horniman, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, (m. c.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 125.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1879, Lieutenant W. K. Downes, probationer, S.C., has been allowed furlough (m. c.) out of India, up to the 18th March, 1880.

No. 126.—Lieutenant R. J. Bevan, R. A., Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave to sea, (p. a.) for 91 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 127.—STAFF CORPS—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Gilbert Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps 22nd February, 1880.

No. 128.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Chunda Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jhunda Sing, deceased; Havildar Nund Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chunda Sing, promoted;—21st December, 1879.

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Heera Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Mull Sing, deceased; Havildar Indur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Heera Sing, promoted;—24th December, 1879.

Jemadar Phoolah, to be Subadar, *vice* Khajan Sing, deceased; Havildar Niamut Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Phoolah, promoted;—27th December, 1879.

No. 129.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Dabee Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Ruggobir Nuggerkoti, killed in action at Kabul; Havildar Lall Chund, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dabee Goorung, promoted;—15th December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 130.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 115 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Augustus Williams, Bengal S. C.,—24th February, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Arthur Palmer Davis, Bombay S. C.,—28th February, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 131.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native officer and non-commissioned officer to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action, in the Chardeh Valley, on the 11th December, 1879:—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Gopal Sing. (*Since dead of his wounds.*)

Duffadar Kanhiya Lal.

No. 132.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowár Bhagwán Sing, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for gallant conduct on the 15th December, 1879, whilst carrying the mail from Pezwan to Jagdalak.

No. 133.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sowár Zeadeh Khan, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in attacking single-handed a party of marauders between Mandoria and Chapri in the Kuram Valley, on the 20th November, 1879, and compelling them to abandon their plunder and disperse.

SPECIAL.

No. 134.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the establishment of a Permanent Defence Committee for India, composed as follows:—

President.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Members.

Adjutant General in India.

Quartermaster General in India.

Inspector General of Artillery for India.

Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal.

Inspector General of Military Works.

Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India.

For Coast Defences.

Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India.

Officer in charge of Torpedo defence.

Secretary.

An officer of the Military Works Branch, Public Works Department.

No. 135.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department :—

Mr. Edward Anthony James Wallace.
" Arthur Hill Davis.
" James Loch Ogilvie.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th February, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received
					Rs. A P		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
J. C. Drummond (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, 25th Foot	4th November 1879	Intestate ..	1,339 1 6	...	26th April 1880.

(a)—Address—Father, Captain Drummond, late 10th Hussars, Newbury, Berks.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 26th February 1880.

No. 68.—Major-General H. W. Gulliver, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class I, during the absence on leave of Major-General A. Cadell, R.E.

During the absence of Major-General Cadell, or until further orders, the office of the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, will merge in that of Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, will officiate as Secretary, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class II.

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 69.—Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of the Locomotive Workshops, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 70.—Mr. J. W. Hartley and Mr. D. F. Powell are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, and placed, the former, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the latter, under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

This supersedes Public Works Department Notification No. 60 of 20th instant.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 494 of the 13th November 1878, Mr. W. Sandford, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Nizam's State Railway, Class IV of the Revenue Scale, is confirmed in his appointment.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. E. O. Walker, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for fourteen days, under Section 37 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th January 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1880.

No. 158.—Consequent on the return of Mr. W. H. Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, from leave on private affairs on the afternoon of the 3rd January last, Mr. J. H. O'Donnel, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from the forenoon of the 4th idem.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 19th January to 13th February 1880, inclusive.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 13th February 1880.

No. 7.—Baboo Gyanchunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted twenty-

one days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the morning of the 9th instant.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th February 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 29, dated 28th January 1880, Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of 10th January 1880.

The 16th February 1880.

No. 9.—Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 10.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 11.—Honorary Lieutenant R. G. Davies, Barrack Master, 1st Class, is granted subsidiary leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board there, with a view to obtaining furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 15th February 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the Meerut Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and reported his departure for Rawalpindi on forenoon of 9th idem.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

No. 36.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for three months in extension of the leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 160, dated the 4th April 1879:—

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 37.—The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 4 of the 14th May 1879, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, has been commuted to leave on medical certificate for the period of one year by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 38.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh is appointed Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana Railway, *vice* Mr. S. Sayer, who has been permitted to resign the service.

Mr. C. M. Davies to be Locomotive Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railways, *vice* Mr. Gutersloh.

No. 39.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification of 3rd December 1879, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his return to India from the furlough granted to him on 11th February 1880, and is reposted to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 69 of 27th February 1880, Mr. J. Rickie, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 27, dated 20th instant.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 21st February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 13th February 1880, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 19th instant, and is placed under the orders of the Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maitra, Herambachandra ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Bhupendranath ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Jagannohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto.
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hugli College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas ... Cathedral Mission College.
Chaudhuri, Mahimohan ... Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal ... Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath ... Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhor ... Teacher.
" Mukundadeb ... Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Licentiates in Civil Engineering have fulfilled the conditions required under paragraph 8 of the Regulations for admission to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering :—

Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ... Presidency College.
" Upendranath ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 23rd February 1880.*

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
148	D 17—04688	50	Kanhia Lall, Budaun.
237	D 18—47282	100	Gunga Deen, Allahabad.
	" —48386	100	
	" —48387	100	
	" —48388	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
240	D 4—22826	50	Gopal Rao, Jhansie.
	" —22827	50	
	" —53921	50	
	D 18—29192	100	
	" —32072	100	
241	D 16—03470	10	Mr. K. Wiser, Dehra Dun.
	" —11979	10	
242	D 11—98474	10	Mr. J. W. Walsh, Allahabad.
	D 14—34386	20	
	D 4—86933	50	
38	D 14—26175 *	20	Chabildoss Lalchand, Nagpur.
	" —26173 *		

* Wrongly joined.

ALLAHABAD, *The 25th February 1880.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *A. A.-G.*, for *Officer in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H35	M 34—58545	20	Shapurji Hormusji Kanga, Bombay.
	" —76477	20	
	M 41—47223	10	
H36	M 45—38044	10	Mrs. Sorabji Muncherji Salkaka, Sholapur.
	M 8—88703	5	
H37	M 34—21525	20	Bapuji Gopal, Nasik.
H38	M 37—59168	100	B. Short, Dehra Dun.
H39	M 34—29531	20	Reginaldo d'Souza, Bastora.
	" —29536	20	
H40	M 8—37038	5	R. H. Hayes, Bangalore.
H41	M 34—36575 to —36583	20 each.	Heeralall, Mhow.
M15	M 7—16824	5	Pallonji Pestonji Mistry, Bombay.
	" —16825		
M16	M 28—10714 *	10	Tudor Ice Company Bombay.
	" —10715 *		

BOMBAY, *The 24th February 1880.*

W. WELLS, *Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
410	...O 73—48411	1,000	Foolchand Makhan Lal.
	„ —30502	1,000	
	„ —27029	1,000	
	„ —08795	1,000	
	„ —31710	1,000	
	„ —32816	1,000	
	„ —40160	1,000	
	„ —20928	1,000	
	„ —10925	1,000	
	O 72—58626	1,000	
	O 70—63936	500	
	„ —67240	500	
	„ —67355	500	
	„ —63664	500	
	„ —52963	500	
	„ —47962	500	
	„ —66745	500	
	„ —64628	500	
	„ —67856	500	
	„ —58663	500	
	„ —70091 to „ —70100	500 each	
411	... O 75—30078	10	Babu Peari Mohan Banerjee.
	„ —43877	10	
	O 31—19182	50	
412	... O 67—32710	100	Atmaram Ramrick.
414	... O 31—38712	50	Babu Huris Chunder Das.
415	... O 66—40821	100	Budhu Mul.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
246	... L 11—23008 ..	5	Babu Bama Charn Sarkar.
	„ —23108 ...		
247	... O 57—95307 ...	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —95308 ...		
248	... L 55—57257 ...	5	Babu Nettia Lal Chunder.
	„ —57254 ...		
249	... L 30—99846 ...	5	Narayan Kristnajee.
	„ —99848 ...		
251	... L 56—33021 ...	5	Babu Joy Gopal Ghose.
	„ —33022 ...		
480	... L 28—52756 ...	5	Babu Hurydas Ghose.
481	... O 30—78767 ...	50	Karim Bux Mistry.
482	.. O 56—37832 ...	20	Babu Rumesar Das.
483	... O 66—62608 ...	100	Mohamed Sheriff.
	O 35—94407 ...	100	
484	... O 67—52769 ...	100	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.
485	... O 31—14747 ...	50	Jagurnath Banker.
486	... O 30—05905 ...	50	Mrs. Willoughly-Osborne.
487	... O 22—66825 ...	20	Babu Grishchunder Sarkar.
488	... L 84—10826 ...	100	Bhyropershad.
489	... O 51—04759 ...	10	Babu Thacoordas Chakravarti.
490	... L 21—38238 ...	5	Brojonath Mondle.
491	... O 24—41818 ...	20	Akbar Khan.
	„ —41830 ...	20	
492	... O 44—94412 ...	10	Koleemuddeen.
493	... O 50—88385 ...	10	Nowbutram, Brojomohanram.
494	... O 56—76703 ...	20	Khoda Buksh.
495	... O 54—72550 ...	10	Babu K. P. Chakravarti.
	„ —26019 ...	10	
	„ —49454 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—27083 ...	20	Vegasana Seetarama Raz, of Pandoovah, Bheemavaram Taluk, Godavery District.
„ —27785 ...	20	
I 12—19132 ...	50	
I 14—21861 ...	100	
„ —21862 ...	100	
„ —21863 ...	100	
I 2—06122 ...	500	

COCONADA,
The 12th February 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 7—52315 ...	5	Manager, *Amrita Bazar Patrica*, Calcutta.
„ 6—97663 ...	10	
J 9—39899 ...	10	Mr. B. John M. Shaw Amutty, South Coorg.
J 7—75067 ...	5	Mr. F. C. Michael, Bangalore.
„ —97615 ...	5	Meer Saib & Co., Madras.
J 10—46133 ...	100	Fakir Madar Ravuther, of Palghat.
J 6—57224 ...	10	Mr. J. E. D'Cruz, Calicut.
„ —45431 ...	100	Mr. B. Staresselser, Bombay.
J 8—07409 ...	5	Mr. J. Burrows, Lawrence Asylum.
J 9—93654 ...	5	T. Iyavier and Brother, Madras.
J 7—95319 ...	5	Mrs. Marth Burgues, Pondicherry.
„ —95318 ...		
J 9—29727 ...	10	T. Cunniah Chetty, Madras.
„ —29729 ...		

CALICUT,
The 14th February 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 9—29312 ...	50	Dr. Charles Monks, Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur

KURRACHEE,
The 16th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7	... E 17—01874 ...	20	Mrs. E. Smith, Sitapore.
18	... E 12—73264 ...	20	Messrs. Dinshaw & Co., Ferozepore.
9	... E 10—64545 *	10	Messrs. Simpkin & Co., Umballa.
	„ —64546 *		

* Wrongly joined.

LAHORE,
The 21st February 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
104	... B 46—99709 ...	5	C. A. Davasegamani Mudali, Madras.
105	... B 59—38781 ...	100	Viswanatha Sastri, Ramnad.
	„ —90010 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
218	... B 60—00521 ...	10	Mr. H. J. Engledow, French Rocks, Mysore.
219	... B 61—17172 ...	50	Vaddiraza Jagannadha Rao Surla.
220	... B 39—56132 ...	5	S. Sham Rao, Shimoga Mysore Province.
221	... B 56—66333 ...	10	Messrs. T. K. Narayana swami Chetti & Co. Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 16th February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No. 1879-80.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M 16 ... F 13—36785	5	5	S. George, Esq., Treasurer, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, 17, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
„ —36787			

NAGPUR,
The 19th February 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Report of a Deserter from the 34th Regiment of Foot, dated at Dum-Dum, this 20th day of February 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2 Bde.—580, Private James Deolin.
Age,—29 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark.
Date of Desertion,—Midnight, 12th February 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—9th June 18—.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Londondery, Ireland.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Unknown. Not in military uniform.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—None.
On leave at Calcutta, where military uniform was left.
Under 5 years' service.

G. W. PUGET, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 34th Regt. of Foot.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 16	Holiday.					
„ 17	...	...	...	...	61,20,460	11,62,987
„ 18	...	...	...	...	61,92,700	11,62,987
„ 19	...	...	...	...	60,57,432	11,62,987
„ 20	1,62,810	...	...	1,52,810	60,29,173	11,62,987
„ 21	...	...	...	1,52,810	59,02,985	11,62,987

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd Feb. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 26th February 1880 ... Rs. 91,92,395-6-1

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
The 27th February 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,90,090	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,61,603	6	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,16,34,636	13	8	1,81,96,240	4	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,96,25,600	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,36,126	6	3
Sundries				11,41,150	15	4
RUPEES				7,20,89,508	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				94,15,687	13	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				72,35,669	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				54,93,156	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,96,94,172	0	7
Balances with other Banks				2,73,359	15	2
Bullion				3,30,217	5	3
Dead Stock				10,07,081	11	1
Stamps				9,643	12	6
Sundries				4,56,114	7	6
				4,39,15,103	13	8
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,60,502	12	6	2,81,74,404	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,90,13,901	15	9			
RUPEES				7,20,89,508	9	11

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th Feb. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line, tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	UP RATES PER MAUND FROM CALCUTTA TO THE PLACES MENTIONED.								DOWN RATES PER MAUND TO CALCUTTA FROM THE PLACES MENTIONED.							
		5th class.		4th class.		3rd class.		2nd class.		5th class.		4th class.		3rd class.		2nd class.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs	A	Rs	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Wazirabad	1,340	7	15	6	10	5	5	4	1	7	15	6	10	5	5	4	1
(For packages to Sialkot, add 8 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate, and for packages from Sialkot, add 4 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate.)																	
Jhelum	1,381	8	2	6	13	5	8	4	3	8	2	6	13	5	8	4	3
Rawalpindi	1,419	9	12	8	7	7	2	5	13	9	3	7	11	6	9	5	4
(For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)																	
Huttee	1,492	10	13	9	8	8	3	6	14	9	11	8	9	7	4	5	15
Attock	1,505	11	2	9	13	8	8	7	3	10	2	8	13	7	8	6	3
Nowshera	1,521	11	9	10	4	8	15	7	10	10	7	9	2	7	13	6	8
Peshawar	1,550	12	3	10	14	9	9	8	4	10	13	9	8	8	3	6	14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Murree	40	1	10	0	15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

[This is a temporary military line, the rates for which are as follows.]

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to the places mentioned.		Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from the places mentioned.	
		Rs	A.	Rs.	A.
Kohat	108	4	10	2	12
Thull	172	7	10	5	12

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 27th February 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	28th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	1st Mar.	P. and O. Str. *Mirzapore.* *
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	1st ,,	*Africa.*
Foreign Mail *via* Bombay	6 ,,	3rd ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book posts and Pattern packets	6 ,,	2nd ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	4th ,,	*Pemba.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6 ,,	5th ,,	*Comilla.*
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

East Indian Railway.

Goods lost or damaged.

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BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

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Lost, Stolen, or Mislaid

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Short title.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Local extent.

and it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Power to appoint Demarcation and Boundary-officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

Functions of such officers.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or connected with the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

Publication of general notice.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Power to issue special notice to procure attendance.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Compensation for injury done by clearance.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Power to summon person to give information or produce document.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number,

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries.

and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

General notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Statements of objections.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Power to refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

C.—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

Orders appealable to Commissioner.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

Decision when final.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Second appeal when allowed.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the

limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Apportionment of expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Power to place marks under charge of owners and occupiers.

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

Duty to preserve boundary-marks.

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

Duty to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Power to re-erect and repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and thoogyee—

(*a*) to prevent the destruction, injury or alteration of any boundary-mark within the local limits of his jurisdiction;

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

Power to perform order under Act at expense of person disobeying it.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Recovery of amounts due under Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office Memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879 (Paper No. 1).
Extract from a Note by the Hon'ble Justice L. Broughton, dated 23rd August, 1879 (Paper No. 2).
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4602-13 J, dated 11th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 6).
" Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 24, dated 13th September, 1879 (Papers No. 3).
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2403, dated 17th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5675, dated 19th September, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 4).
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 785, dated 22nd September, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 5).
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4146, dated 2nd October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 9).
" Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1045C, dated 15th October, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 8).
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4352-204, dated 29th October, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1975, dated 3rd November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 878, dated 12th November, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 11).
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 4515-637, dated 26th December, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 13).
" Ditto ditto, No. 268, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

2. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it has been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted, is likely to render the Act less intelligible to many of those who will have to use it; and we have accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill now submitted all the sections of the Succession Act which it is intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

3. Apart from this, which, though it much alters the appearance of the Bill, is a change merely in form, the amendments we have made are few. The most important of these consists in the introduction in section 12 of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which bars the establishment of any right as executor or legatee until a grant of probate or letters of administration has been obtained; but in introducing this provision we have confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounts to more than one thousand rupees.

We do not think that, in this very limited class of cases, the considerations which have been urged against making the obtaining of probate or letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession have any application; while, on the

other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved in the manner prescribed are too obvious to call for comment.

4. The amendment next in order of importance to which we would direct attention will be found in section 91 of the Bill, where we have made the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation has been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it is deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present are allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, we have given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case.

5. Coming now to minor amendments, we may mention that we have omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. The imposition of such a condition would, we think, as has been urged in some of the opinions received, be inconsistent with the proprietary status accorded to married women among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill is intended, and would confer a power on the husband which would in many cases be likely to be abused.

6. We have in section 63 required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration is bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands.

This amendment is required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brings the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of one at least of the High Courts in this country (Belchambers' *Rules and Orders of the Calcutta High Court*, §700).

7. It has been suggested in the official memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2110, dated 7th August, 1879, that, as a further means of protecting the Court-fees revenue, we should introduce some penal provisions in order to secure the punctual submission by executors and administrators of the inventories and accounts which they are bound by law to furnish; but we observe that it is not the practice in England, save in very peculiar cases, to require the submission of such inventories or accounts except at the instance of some person interested (Williams' *Executors*, 7th edition, p. 975); and in paragraph 690 of his work, to which we have already referred, Mr. Belchambers states that no citation to compel the filing of inventories or accounts has been issued by the Calcutta High Court *ex officio* since the year 1848. This being so, and having regard to the useless trouble and expense involved in the filing of such documents in cases where there is no sort of dispute, we do not think that we should be warranted in recommending the alteration of the law proposed.

8. Section 305 of the Succession Act, which was incorporated in the Bill as introduced, provides that, where there is a bequest of the residue of an estate to a person for life, such residue shall be converted into money and invested. It seemed to us clearly undesirable, in dealing with the class of estates with which we are here concerned, to apply this rule in its full generality to all property alike, whether moveable or immoveable, and under all circumstances alike, without regard to any indications the will might present of an intention that the property should be enjoyed in specie. We were at first inclined to restrict the rule within somewhat the same limits as the English rule on which we suppose it to be based; but on further reflection we have determined to omit it altogether, as being one which rests on a presumption more or less artificial and which might not work satisfactorily in the cases for which this Bill provides.

9. In introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill we have, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure will apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies, instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stands in the Succession Act has been supposed by some to do.

10. We have excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provide that in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts shall be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill is intended, would, we apprehend, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, are domiciled in countries where either there is nothing that can be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, where such laws as there are, are merely personal laws; and, wherever this is so, we should, by withdrawing the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegating it to the territorial law of the domicile, be in effect removing it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, and leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience.

We think the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applies is to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased; and we have the less hesitation in doing this, as we observe that the principle which allows the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets is one which, though followed in a well-known English case, is far from being universally accepted, and has been condemned by writers of eminence as out of place in any system based on the English law.

11. The rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seems to us too low for the purposes of this Bill, and we have accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to 6 per cent., the ordinary Court rate.

12. We propose to repeal the proviso to section 13 of Act XXVII of 1860, as it will become unsuitable when the power to grant probate ceases to be limited to cases where there are assets within the local limits of the jurisdiction; and we propose to repeal sections 15 and 16 of the same Act, because we think that a grant of probate or letters of administration should, as we have provided in section 152 of the Bill, supersede a certificate previously granted.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be republished; but, as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
SAYYAD AHMAD.
B. W. COLVIN.
C. GRANT.
J. PITT KENNEDY.
G. C. PAUL.

The 13th February, 1880.

No. II.

THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1880.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Personal application.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

4. Character and property of executor or administrator as such.
5. Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.
6. Probate only to appointed executor.
7. Appointment express or implied.
8. Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.
9. Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.
10. Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.
Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.
11. Accrual of representation to surviving executor.
12. Right as executor or legatee when established.
13. Effect of probate.
14. To whom administration may not be granted.
15. Effect of letters of administration.
16. Acts not validated by administration.
17. Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.
Exception.
18. Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.
19. Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.
20. Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.
21. Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.
22. Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.
23. Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.
24. To whom administration may be granted.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(a).—Grants limited in Duration.

25. Probate of copy or draft of lost will.
26. Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.
27. Probate of copy where original exists.
28. Administration until will produced.

(b).—Grants for the Use and Benefit of Others having Right.

29. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent executor.
30. Administration, with will annexed, to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.
31. Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.
32. Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.
33. Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.
34. Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.
35. Administration *pendente lite*.

(c).—For Special Purposes.

36. Probate limited to purpose specified in will.
37. Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.
38. Administration limited to trust-property.
39. Administration limited to suit.
40. Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.
41. Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.
42. Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

(*d*).—*Grants with Exception.*

SECTIONS.

43. Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.
44. Administration with exception.

(*e*).—*Grants of the Rest.*

45. Probate or administration of rest.

(*f*).—*Grants of Effects unadministered.*

46. Grant of effects unadministered.
47. Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.
48. Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

CHAPTER IV.

ALTERATION AND REVOCATION OF GRANTS.

49. What errors may be rectified by Court.
50. Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.
51. Revocation or annulment for just cause.
"Just cause."

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

52. Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.
53. Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.
54. District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.
55. District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.
56. Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.
57. When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.
58. Disposal of application made to Judge of district in which deceased had no fixed abode.
59. Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.
60. Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.
Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.
61. Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.
62. Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.
63. Petition for probate.
64. In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.
Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.
65. Petition for letters of administration.
66. Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.
67. Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.
68. Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.
69. Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.
70. District Judge may examine petitioner in person, require further evidence, and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

SECTIONS.

71. Caveat against grant of probate or administration.
72. Form of caveat.
73. After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.
74. District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.
75. Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.
76. Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probates or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.
77. Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.
Form of such grant.
78. Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.
Form of such grant.
79. Administration-bond.
80. Assignment of administration-bond.
81. Time for grant of probate and administration.
82. Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.
83. Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.
84. Procedure in contentious cases.
85. Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.
Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.
86. Power to refuse letters of administration.
87. Appeals from orders of District Judge.
88. Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

89. In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.
90. Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.
91. Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.
92. Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.
93. Powers of several executors or administrators exerciseable by one.
94. Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.
95. Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.
96. Powers of administrator during minority.
97. Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

98. As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.
99. Inventory and account.
100. Inventory to include property in any part of British India.
101. As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.
102. Expenses to be paid before all debts.
103. Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.
104. Wages for certain services to be next paid,

SECTIONS.

105. Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.
106. Debts to be paid before legacies.
107. Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.
108. Abatement of general legacies.
Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.
109. Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.
110. Right under demonstrative legacy, when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.
111. Rateable abatement of specific legacies.
112. Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

113. Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.
114. Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.
Nature of assent.
115. Conditional assent.
116. Assent of executor to his own legacy.
Implied assent.
117. Effect of executor's assent.
118. Executor when to deliver legacies.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

119. Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.
120. When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.
121. Dates of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.
Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

122. Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.
123. Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.
Intermediate interest.
124. Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.
125. Transfer to residuary legatee of contingent bequest.
126. Investment of residue bequeathed for life, with direction to invest in specified securities.
127. Time and manner of conversion and investment.
Interest payable until investment.
128. Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

129. Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.
130. Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.
131. Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.
132. Interest when time fixed.
133. Rate of interest.
134. No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.
135. Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

136. Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.
137. No refund if paid voluntarily.
138. Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.
139. When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.
140. Distribution of assets.
Creditor may follow assets.
141. Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.
142. When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.
143. When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.
144. Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.
145. Refunding to be without interest.
146. Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

147. Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.
148. For neglect to get in any part of property.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

149. Saving-clause.
150. Probate and administration to be granted only under this Act.
151. Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.
152. Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.
153. Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.
154. Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of probate of wills and letters of administration to the estates of deceased persons in cases to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, does not apply; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Probate and Administration Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881.

Personal application.

2. Chapters II to XIII, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply in the case of every Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist and person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881.

Act X of 1865, s. 3.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Province" includes any division of British India having a Court of the last resort:

"Province:"

Act IX of 1875.

"minor" means any person subject to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, who has not attained his majority within the meaning of that Act, and any other person who has not completed his age of eighteen years; and "minority" means the status of any such person:

"minor:"

"minority:"

"will" means the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death:

"will:"

"codicil" means an instrument made in relation to a will, and explaining, altering or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the will:

"codicil:"

Act X of 1865, s. 137.

"specific legacy" means a legacy of specified property:

"specific legacy:"

"demonstrative legacy" means a legacy directed to be paid out of specified property:

"demonstrative legacy:"

"probate" means the copy of a will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator:

"probate:"

"executor" means a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided:

"executor:"

"administrator" means a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor:

"administrator:"

"High Court" shall, for the purposes of sections sixty, sixty-one and sixty-six, include the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

"High Court."

CHAPTER II.

OF GRANT OF PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Act X of 1865, s. 211.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

4. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

But nothing herein contained shall vest in an executor or administrator any property of a deceased person which would otherwise have passed by survivorship to some other person.

Act X of 1865, s. 213.

Administration with copy annexed of authenticated copy of will proved abroad.

5. When a will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Province, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Act X of 1865, s. 214.

Probate only to appointed executor.

6. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the will.

Act X of 1865, s. 215.

Appointment express or implied.

7. The appointment may be express or by necessary implication.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A wills that C be his executor if B will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b.*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c.*) A appoints several persons executors of his will and codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another codicil are these words: "I appoint my nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful demands against my will and codicils, signed of different dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

8. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

Grant of probate to several executors simultaneously or at different times.

9. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first then to A.

35, **10.** If a codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the will.

Separate probate of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

If different executors are appointed by the codicil, the probate of the will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the will and the codicil together.

Procedure when different executors appointed by codicil.

35, **11.** When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

Accrual of representation to surviving executor.

35, **12.** No right as executor can be established in any Court of justice unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed has been granted under this Act so as to have effect within the Province in which such Court is situate; and

Right as executor or legatee when established.

no right as legatee can be established as aforesaid, unless probate of the will under which such right is claimed or letters of administration with such will annexed has or have been granted as aforesaid.

Nothing in this section applies in cases where the amount or value of the property comprised in the will does not exceed one thousand rupees.

35, **13.** Probate of a will when granted establishes the will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Effect of probate.

35, 30 **14.** Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind.

To whom administration may not be granted.

55, **15.** Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

Effect of letters of administration.

55, **16.** Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

Acts not validated by administration.

55, **17.** When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship;

Grant of administration where executor has not renounced.

except that, when one or more of several executors have proved a will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

18. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the will appointing him executor. Act X of 1865, s. 194.

Form and effect of renunciation of executorship.

19. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept, the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. Act X of 1865, s. 195.

Procedure where executor renounces or fails to accept within time limited.

20. When the deceased has made a will, but has not appointed an executor, or Act X of 1865, s. 196.

Grant of administration to universal or residuary legatee.

when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the will, or

when the executor dies after having proved the will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased,

an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

21. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the will annexed as such residuary legatee. Act X of 1865, s. 197.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

22. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly. Act X of 1865, s. 198.

Grant of administration where no executor, nor residuary legatee, nor representative of such legatee.

23. Letters of administration with the will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next-of-kin to accept or refuse letters of administration. Act X of 1865, s. 199.

Citation before grant of administration to legatee other than universal or residuary.

I, **24.** When the deceased has died intestate, administration of his estate may be granted to any person who, according to the rules for the distribution of the estate of an intestate applicable in the case of such deceased, would be entitled to the whole or any part of such deceased's estate.

To whom administration may be granted.

When several such persons apply for administration, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to grant it to any one or more of them.

When no such person applies, it may be granted to a creditor of the deceased.

CHAPTER III.

OF LIMITED GRANTS.

(*a.*)—*Grants limited in Duration.*

865, **25.** When the will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy or draft of lost will.

865 **26.** When the will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

Probate of contents of lost or destroyed will.

865, **27.** When the will is in the possession of a person, residing out of the Province in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Probate of copy where original exists.

865, **28.** Where no will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

Administration until will produced.

(*b*).—*Grants for the Use and Benefit of others having Right.*

865, **29.** When any executor is absent from the Province in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Province willing to act, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent executor.

865, **30.** When any person to whom, if present, letters of administration with the will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Province, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited as above-mentioned.

Administration with will annexed to attorney of absent person, who, if present, would be entitled to administer.

31. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Province, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned. Act X of 186 s. 214.

Administration to attorney of absent person entitled to administer in case of intestacy.

32. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor, or to such other person as the Court shall think fit, until the minor has attained his majority, at which period, and not before, probate of the will shall be granted to him. Act X of 186 s. 215.

Administration during minority of sole executor or residuary legatee.

33. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them has attained his majority. Act X of 186 s. 216.

Administration during minority of several executors or residuary legatees.

34. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, applicable in the case of the deceased, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or, if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court thinks fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he becomes of sound mind. Act X of 186 s. 217.

Administration for use and benefit of lunatic.

35. Pending any suit touching the validity of the will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate; and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction. Act X of 18 s. 218.

Administration *pendente lite*.

(*c.*)—*For Special Purposes.*

36. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall accordingly be limited. Act X of 18 s. 219.

Probate limited to purpose specified in will.

37. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the will annexed shall be limited accordingly. Act X of 18 s. 220.

Administration with will annexed limited to particular purpose.

Administration limited to trust-property.

38. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

Administration limited to suit.

39. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties, or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

Administration limited to purpose of becoming party to suit to be brought against administrator.

40. If, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Province within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, such Court may grant, to any person whom it thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the executor or administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

Administration limited to collection and preservation of deceased's property.

41. In any case in which it appears necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Court within whose district any of the property is situate may grant, to any person whom such Court thinks fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and preservation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

Appointment, as administrator, of person other than one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

42. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor is, at the time of the death of such person, resident out of the Province, and it appears to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate or any part thereof other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, the Judge may, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate and probability that it will be properly administered, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be administrator;

and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge thinks fit.

(d).—Grants with Exception.

Probate or administration with will annexed subject to exception.

Act X of 186 s. 226.

43. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a will, or letters of administration with the will annexed, shall be granted subject to such exception.

Administration with exception.

Act X of 186 s. 227.

44. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted subject to such exception.

(e).—Grants of the Rest.

Probate or administration of rest.

Act X of 186 s. 228.

45. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

(f).—Grants of Effects unadministered.

Grant of effects unadministered.

Act X of 186 s. 229.

46. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

Rules as to grants of effects unadministered.

Act X of 186 s. 230.

47. In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules as apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

Administration when limited grant expired, and still some part of estate unadministered.

Act X of 1865, s. 231.

48. When a limited grant has expired by efflux of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration and Revocation of Grants.

What errors may be rectified by Court.

Act X of 1865 s. 232.

49. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

of 1865, **50.** If, after the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed, a codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Procedure where codicil discovered after grant of administration with will annexed.

of 1865, **51.** The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

Revocation or annulment for just cause.

Explanation.—Just cause is—

"Just cause."

1*st*, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance;

2*nd*, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case;

3*rd*, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently;

4*th*, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*.) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*.) The will of which probate was obtained was forged or revoked.

(*d*.) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*.) A has taken administration to the estate of B as if he had died intestate, but a will has since been discovered.

(*f*.) Since probate was granted, a later will has been discovered.

(*g*.) Since probate was granted, a codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the will.

(*h*.) The person to whom probate was, or letters of administration were, granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRACTICE IN GRANTING AND REVOKING PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

X of 1865, 35. **52.** The District Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his district.

Jurisdiction of District Judge in granting and revoking probates, &c.

w Commissioners' draft 1863, section 242. elegates ll No. I, 2. **53.** The High Court may, from time to time, appoint such judicial officers within any district as it thinks fit to act for the District Judge as Delegates to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases, within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe:

Power to appoint Delegate of District Judge to deal with non-contentious cases.

Provided that, in the case of High Courts not established by Royal Charter, such appointment be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Persons so appointed shall be called "District Delegates."

Act X of 1865, s. 236. **54.** The District Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him in relation to any civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

District Judge's powers as to grant of probate and administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 237. **55.** The District Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person;

District Judge may order person to produce testamentary papers.

and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same,

and he shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like punishment under the Indian Penal Code, in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default,

and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Act X of 1865, s. 238; omitted **56.** The proceedings of the Court of the District Judge, in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be regulated, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Proceedings of District Judge's Court in relation to probate and administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 240. **57.** Probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the District Judge under the seal of his Court, if it appears by a petition, verified as hereinafter mentioned, of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, had at the time of his decease a fixed place of abode, or any property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

When probate or administration may be granted by District Judge.

Act X of 1865, s. 241. **58.** When the application is made to the Judge of a District in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, the Judge may in his discretion refuse the application, if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or

Disposal of application made to Judge of District in which deceased had no fixed abode.

conveniently in another district, or, where the application is for letters of administration, grant them absolutely, or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

59. Probate and letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose to any District Delegate, be granted by him in any case in which there is no contention, if it appears by petition (verified as hereinafter mentioned) that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Probate and letters of administration may be granted by Delegate.

35. **60.** Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased throughout the Province in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belongs to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall have been granted :

Conclusiveness of probate or letters of administration.

Provided that probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have like effect throughout the whole of British India.

Effect of unlimited probates, &c., granted by High Court.

55. **61.** Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration is made by a High Court with such effect as last aforesaid, the Registrar, or such other officer as the High Court making the grant appoints in this behalf, shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate to the following effect :—

Transmission of certificate by High Court granting probate, &c., to other Courts.

I, *A. B.*, Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that on the day of 188 the High Court of Judicature at [*or as the case may be*] granted probate of the will [*or* letters of administration of the estate] of *C. D.*, late of deceased, to *E. F.* of and *G. H.* of , and that such probate [*or* letters] has [*or* have] effect over all the property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India ;

and such certificate shall be filed by the High Court receiving the same.

55. **62.** The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Conclusiveness of application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified.

63. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in English or in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the will annexed, and stating

Act X of 1 s. 244.

Petition for probate.

the time of the testator's death,

that the writing annexed is his last will and testament,

that it was duly executed,

that the petitioner is the executor thereinnamed, and

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars, the petition shall further state,

when the application is to the District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and,

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, s 253. Delegates No. I, s. 4

64. In cases wherein the will is written in any language other than English, or than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or, if the will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner :—

Act X of 1 s. 245.

In what cases translation of will to be annexed to petition.

Verification of translation by person other than Court translator.

"I (*A. B.*) do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

65. Application for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating

Act X of s. 246.

Petition for letters of administration.

the time and place of the deceased's death,

the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences,

the right in which the petitioner claims,

the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands.

In addition to these particulars the petition shall further state,

when the application is to a District Judge, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode or had some property situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and

when the application is to a District Delegate, that the deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of such Delegate.

Draft Succession Act, 255. Delegate No. I, s.

66. Every person applying to a High Court for probate of a will or letters of administration of an estate, intended to have effect

Act X of s. 246A.

Additional statements in petition for probate, &c.

throughout British India, shall state in his petition, in addition to the matters respectively required by sections sixty-three and sixty-five, that to the best of his belief no application has been made to any other High Court for a probate of the same will or for letters of administration of the same estate, intended to have such effect as last aforesaid,

or, where any such application has been made, the High Court to which it was made, the person or persons by whom it was made, and the proceedings (if any) had thereon.

And the High Court to which any application is made under the proviso to section sixty may, if it think fit, reject the same.

of 1865, Petition for probate or administration to be signed and verified.

67. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I (*A. B.*), the petitioner in the above petition, declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

of 1865, Verification of petition for probate by one witness to will.

68. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I (*C. D.*), one of the witnesses to the last will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, declare that I was present and saw the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*) (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last will and testament in my presence)."

of 1865, Punishment for false averment in petition or declaration.

69. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

of 1865, District Judge may examine petitioner in person,

70. In all cases it shall be lawful for the District Judge or District Delegate, if he thinks fit,

to examine the petitioner in person upon oath, and also

to require further evidence of the due execution of the will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and

require further evidence,

to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration.

and issue citations to inspect proceedings.

The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also in the office of the Collector of the District, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or Delegate issuing the same may direct.

Publication of citation.

Draft Succession Act, section 259. Delegates Bill No. 1, s.

71. Caveats against the grant of probate or letters of administration may be lodged with the District Judge or a District Delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any District Delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the District Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the District Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the District Delegate, if any, within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the deceased had his fixed place of abode at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or District Delegate to whom it may appear to the District Judge expedient to transmit the same.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration.

Act X of 1865 s. 252.

72. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—

Form of caveat.

"Let nothing be done in the matter of the estate of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to *C. D.* of ."

Act X of 1865 s. 253.

73. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or District Delegate to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other Delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

After entry of caveat, no proceeding taken on petition until after notice to caveator.

Draft Succession Act, section 263. Delegates Bill No. 1, s. 7.

74. A District Delegate shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

District Delegate when not to grant probate or administration.

Explanation.—By "contention" is understood the appearance of any one in person, or by his recognized agent or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf, to oppose the proceeding.

Draft Succession Act, section 264. Delegates Bill No. 1, s. 7

75. In every case in which there is no contention, but it appears to the District Delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the District Delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the District Judge, who may direct the District Delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the District Delegate in relation to the matter of such application,

Power to transmit statement to District Judge in doubtful cases where no contention.

leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

Draft Succession Act, section 265. Delegates Bill No. I, s. 7.

Procedure where there is contention, or District Delegate thinks probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court.

76. In every case in which there is contention, or the District Delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the District Judge; unless the District Delegate thinks it necessary, for the purposes of justice, to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the District Judge.

X of , s. 254.

Grant of probate to be under seal of Court.

77. Whenever it appears to the Judge or District Delegate that probate of a will should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of in the year the last will of , late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his will, was granted to , the executor in the said will named, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of , s. 255.

Grant of letters of administration to be under seal of Court.

78. Whenever it appears to the District Judge or District Delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the will annexed, should be granted, he shall grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

Form of such grant.

"I, , Judge of the District of , [*or* Delegate appointed for granting probate or letters of administration in (*here insert the limits of the Delegate's jurisdiction*)] hereby make known that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the will annexed, *as the case may be*) of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a true account thereof."

X of , s. 256. No. I, s. 4.

Administration-bond.

79. Every person to whom any grant of administration is committed, and, if the Judge so direct, any person to whom probate is granted, shall give a bond to the Judge of the District Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge from time to time by any general or special order directs.

Act X s. 25

Assignment of administration-bond.

80. The Court may, on application made by petition and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some proper person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Act X s. 258

Time for grant of probate and administration.

81. No probate of a will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days, from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Act X s. 259

Filing of original wills of which probate or administration with will annexed granted.

82. Until a public registry for wills is established, every District Judge and District Delegate shall file and preserve among the records of his Court all original wills of which probate or letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted by him: and the Local Government shall make regulations for the preservation and inspection of the wills so filed as aforesaid.

Act X s. 260

Grantee of probate or administration alone to sue, &c., until same revoked.

83. After any grant of probate or letters of administration, no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Province in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Act X s. 261

Procedure in contentious cases.

84. In any case before the District Judge in which there is contention, the proceeding shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

Act X s. 263

Payment to executor or administrator before probate or administration revoked.

85. Where any probate is, or letters of administration are, revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall,

notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same;

and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Right of such executor or administrator to recoup himself.

Bill No. I, s. 5. **86.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Court may in its discretion make an order refusing, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, to grant any application for letters of administration made under this Act, except when such application is an application for letters of administration with a will annexed, and the amount or value of the property comprised in such will exceeds one thousand rupees.

Power to refuse letters of administration.

Act X of 1865, s. 263. **87.** Every order made by a District Judge or District Delegate by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him shall be subject to appeal to the High Court under the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals.

Appeals from orders of District Judge.

Act X of 1865, s. 264. **88.** The High Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the District Judge.

Concurrent jurisdiction of High Court.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POWERS OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X of 1865, s. 267. **89.** An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

In respect of causes of action surviving deceased, and rents due at death.

Act X of 1865, s. 268. **90.** All demands whatsoever, and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favour of or against a person at the time of his decease survive to and against his executors or administrators, except causes of action for defamation, assault as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party, and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Demands and rights of action of or against deceased survive to and against executor or administrator.

Illustration.

(*a*). A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having instituted any suit. The cause of action does not survive.

of 1865, **91.** An executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the probate or letters of administration was or were granted, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

Provided that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent. New.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it with the consent of the Court. The sale is valid.

(*b*). The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased with the consent of the Court. The mortgage is valid.

Act X o s. 270. **92.** If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property sold.

Purchase by executor or administrator of deceased's property.

Act X o s. 271. **93.** When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the will or taken out administration.

Powers of several executors or administrators exercisable by one.

Illustrations.

(*a*). One of several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*). One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*). One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*). One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*). One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*). The will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

Act X s. 272. **94.** Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Survival of powers on death of one of several executors or administrators.

Act X s. 275. **95.** The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered.

Act X s. 274. **96.** An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of administrator during minority.

Act X s. 275. **97.** When probate or letters of administration shall have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

Powers of married executrix or administratrix.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Act X s. 276 **98.** It is the duty of an executor to provide funds for the performance of the necessary funeral ceremonies of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

As to deceased's funeral ceremonies.

Act X of 1865, s. 277.

99. An executor or administrator shall, within six months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Inventory and account.

Act X of 1865, s. 277A.

100. In all cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration intended to have effect throughout the whole of British India, the executor, or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province, shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the Provinces:

Inventory to include property in any part of British India.

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

1865.

101. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

As to property of, and debts owing to, deceased.

1865.

102. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, and board and lodging for one month previous to his death, are to be paid before all debts.

Expenses to be paid before all debts.

1865,

103. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

1865,

104. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then other debts.

1865, s. 284

105. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal, or on any other account.

Save as aforesaid, all debts to be paid equally and rateably.

But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Act X of 1865, s. 285.

106. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Debts to be paid before legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 286.

107. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay legacies without indemnity.

Act X of 1865, s. 287.

108. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions;

Abatement of general legacies.

and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

Executor not to pay one legatee in preference to another.

Act X of 1865, s. 288.

109. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Non-abatement of specific legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts.

Act X of 1865, s. 289.

110. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if, after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

Right under demonstrative legacy when assets sufficient to pay debts and necessary expenses.

Act X of 1865, s. 290.

111. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Rateable abatement of specific legacies.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond-ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666 10-8 to C.

Act X of 1865, s. 291.

112. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Legacies treated as general for purpose of abatement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXECUTOR'S ASSENT TO A LEGACY.

Act X of 1865, s. 302.

113. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Assent necessary to complete legatee's title.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A by his will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*). A by his will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 93.

114. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way.

Effect of executor's assent to specific legacy.

This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Nature of assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*). The interest of a fund is directed by the will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*). A bequest is made of a fund to A. and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*). Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*). A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

X of 1865, s. 94.

115. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Conditional assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B his lands of Sultánpur, which at the date of the will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*). The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

Act X of 1865, s. 295.

116. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person; and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

Assent of executor to his own legacy.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Implied assent.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government-securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Act X of 1865, s. 295.

117. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Effect of executor's assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*). A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

Act X of 1865, s. 298.

118. An executor is not bound to pay or deliver any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Executor when to deliver legacies.

Illustration.

A by his will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PAYMENT AND APPORTIONMENT OF ANNUITIES.

Act X of 1865, s. 299.

119. Where an annuity is given by the will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

Commencement of annuity when no time fixed by will.

Act X of 1865, s. 299.

120. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death, and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due; but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

When annuity, to be paid quarterly or monthly, first falls due.

Act X of 1865, s. 300.

121. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the will authorizes the first payment to be made;

Date of successive payments when first payment directed to be made within given time, or on day certain.

and if the annuitant dies in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Apportionment where annuitant dies between times of payment.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR LEGACIES.

1865, **122.** Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of sum bequeathed where legacy, not specific, given for life.

1865, **123.** Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last preceding section.

Investment of general legacy, to be paid at future time.

The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Intermediate interest.

1865, **124.** Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the will to answer it, a Government-annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or,

Procedure when no fund charged with, or appropriated to, annuity.

if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

1865, **125.** Where a bequest is contingent, the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Transfer to residuary legatee of contingent bequest.

1865, **126.** Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed for life with direction to invest in specified securities.

1865, **127.** Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the last preceding section shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor in his discretion thinks fit;

Time and manner of conversion and investment.

and, until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the market-value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Interest payable until investment.

128. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is a minor, and there is no direction in the will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the District Judge by whom, or by whose District Delegate, the probate was, or letters of administration with the will annexed were, granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and, if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards, the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account; Act X of 1865, s. 308.

Procedure where minor entitled to immediate payment or possession of bequest, and no direction to pay to person on his behalf.

and such payment into the Court of the District Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid;

and such money, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE PRODUCE AND INTEREST OF LEGACIES.

129. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death. Act X of 1865, s. 309.

Legatee's title to produce of specific legacy.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*). A bequeathes his Government-securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*). The testator bequeathes all his four per cent. Government promissory notes to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's completing 18, forms part of the residue.

Act X of 1865, s. 310.

Residuary legatee's title to produce of residuary fund.

130. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy.

Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall complete the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*). The testator bequeathes the residue of his property to A when he shall complete the age of 18. A, if he complete that age, is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

Act X of 1865, s. 311.

Interest when no time fixed for payment of general legacy.

131. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—(1). Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

(2). Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

(3). Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

Act X of 1865, s. 312.

Interest when time fixed.

132. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed.

The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the will for maintenance.

Act X of 1865, s. 313.

Rate of interest.

133. The rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum.

Act X of 1865, s. 314.

No interest on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

134. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Act X of 1865, s. 315.

Interest on sum to be invested to produce annuity.

135. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE REFUNDING OF LEGACIES.

Act X of 1865, s. 316.

Refund of legacy paid under Judge's orders.

136. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 317.

No refund if paid voluntarily.

137. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Act X of 1865, s. 318.

Refund when legacy becomes due on performance of condition within further time allowed.

138. When the time prescribed by the will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has, under the second clause of this section, been allowed for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

Act X of 1865, s. 124.

Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as is requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Act X of 18

When each legatee compellable to refund in proportion.

139. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Act X of 18

Distribution of assets.

140. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as the High Court may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of such distribution;

Creditor may follow assets.

but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Act X of 1

Within what period creditor may call upon legatee to refund.

141. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies, and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

Act X of 1

When legatee, not satisfied or compelled to refund under section 141, cannot oblige one paid in full to refund.

142. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under the last preceding section, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether

the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

X of 1865, s. 143. **143.** If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but, if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

When unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent.

X of 1865, s. 144. **144.** The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Limit to refunding of one legatee to another.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B, 400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

X of 1865, s. 145. **145.** The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

Refunding to be without interest.

X of 1865, s. 146. **146.** The surplus or residue of the deceased's property, after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the will.

Residue after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE LIABILITY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR FOR DEVASTATION.

1865, s. 147. **147.** When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The executor pays out of the estate an unfounded claim. He is liable to make good the loss.

(*b*.) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time. The executor is liable to make good the loss.

(*c*.) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice. He is liable to make good the loss.

1865, s. 148. **148.** When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

For neglect to get in any part of property.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*.) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the Act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I, s. **149.** Nothing herein contained shall—

Saving-clause.

(*a*) validate any testamentary disposition which would otherwise have been invalid;

(*b*) invalidate any such disposition which would otherwise have been valid;

(*c*) deprive any person of any right of maintenance to which he would otherwise have been entitled; or

(*d*) affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

Bill No. I, s. 8. **150.** No probate of a will, or letters of administration to the estate, of any Hindú, Muhammadan, Buddhist or person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, dying on or after the said first day of January, 1881, shall be granted by any Court in British India except under this Act.

Probate and administration in case of persons exempted from Succession Act, to be granted only under this Act.

151. In Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), sections 15 and 16 and the proviso to section 13 shall be repealed.

Repeal of portions of Act XXVII of 1860.

152. The grant of probate or letters of administration under this Act in respect of any property shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted in respect of the same property under the said Act No. XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827; and when, at the time of the grant of such probate or letters, any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of such certificate regarding such property is pending, the person to whom such grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of such holder in such suit or proceeding:

Grant of probate or administration to supersede certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

Provided that, when any certificate is superseded under this section, all payments made to the holder of such certificate in ignorance of such supersession shall be held good against claims under the probate or letters of administration.

Bill No. I, s. 9. **153.** The following amendments shall be made in the Hindú Wills Act, 1870 (namely):—

Amendment of Act XXI of 1870.

(*a*.) The portion of section two commencing with the words "sections one hundred and seventy-nine" and ending with the words "administrator with the will annexed," the third clause of section three and the last clause of section six shall be repealed.

(*b*.) In section six, for the words "one hundred and three and one hundred and eighty-two" the words "and one hundred and three" shall be substituted.

Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of any testator or intestate dying before the said first day of January, 1881.

Bill No. I, s. 10. **154.** All grants of probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, or any person exempted under section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which, before the passing of this Act, have been made in British Burma, shall, whenever such grant would have been lawful if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Validation of grants of probate and administration made in British Burma.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District;

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract has, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 14th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province has included it within the limits of the Multán District. The effect of the above notification is to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán District into force in this tract; but as it is obviously very desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same, and as this result cannot be attained without legislation, the present Bill has been prepared, declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán District on the day when this tract became portion of that district shall be deemed to have come into force in this tract from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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24. Municipal and cantonment funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.
25. Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.
26. Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent.

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:"

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent:"

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child: Cf. Bomb. I of 1 s. 2.

"guardian:"

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or Cf. Bomb. I of 1 s. 2.
by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

"child:"

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

"unprotected child:"

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had Bomb. Act of 1877, s. (5).
that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation:"

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by Cf. Beng. IV of 1t s. 1.
means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

"animal-lymph:"

(7) "animal lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 3 (6).

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph :

"human lymph :"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination :

"vaccination quarter :"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment ; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator :"

"vaccinator :"

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

"vaccination season."

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

to cantonments in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited ; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

Beng. Act V of 1865, s. 2.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters ; and

Vaccination quarters.

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment ; and,

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators ;

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Private vaccinators.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

Bomb. A of 1877,

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation ; and

Bomb. A of 1877,

Inspection.

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Bomb. A of 1877,

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

Bomb. Act I 1877, s. 8.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

Bomb. Act I 1877, s. 9.

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Renewal of postponement certificates.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

Bomb. Act I 1877, s. 10.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Bomb. Act I 1877, s. 12.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Act I s. 13.

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 21.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

Bomb. Act 1877, s. 21

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Municipal and cantonment-funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA: }
The 30th September, 1879. }

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD IN CALCUTTA IN JANUARY 1880.

Nos. 0145—0165 R T, dated Fort William, the 10th February 1880.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1080—1104 R, dated 13th March 1879.
" " " Resolutions " 2831—41 R, dated the 2nd July 1879, and Nos. 262—81 R T, dated the 18th November 1879.

Read also—

Letter dated the 17th January 1880, from Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in January 1880.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th January in accordance with Government of India Resolution now read again, and was attended by the following gentlemen :—

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways	... PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr.,	E. I. Ry. Co. ... VICE-PRESIDENT.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt., N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager,	} Delegates from E. I. Ry. Co.,
G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent, H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,	} " " G. I. P. Ry. Co.,
F. MATHEWS, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engr.,	" " B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,
D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager, C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Loco. Supdt., T. COX, Esq., C.E., Offg. Chief Engr.,	} " " S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,

S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent, J. G. COOKE, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	}	Delegates from O. & R. Ry. Co.,
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent, J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Supdt.,	}	„ „ E. B. Ry. Co.,
A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager, F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	}	„ „ Madras Ry. Co.,
W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent,		„ „ S. I. Ry. Co.,
CAPT. W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager, A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Loco. Supdt.,	}	„ „ Bengal State Ry.
G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C.E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Gd. Rys. to the Govt. of India, CAPT. W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and Manmád S. Ry.	}	„ „ State Railways,

CAPT. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Depy. Consg. Engr. for Guantd. Railways,
Secy. to the Conference.

2. The Conference held seven meetings and was dissolved on the 13t January.

3. The Conference was convened for the purpose of revising the code o Rules and Regulations for Indian Railways, and also for considering the questio of adopting some uniform system of recording locomotive miscellaneou services. Other subjects hereafter mentioned, however, were permitted to b brought forward and were fully discussed.

4. The draft code of Rules and Regulations, which had been previously circulated, was discussed, and after laying down general principles and fixing certain salient points, a Sub-Committee of ten was appointed to consider th rules in detail. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected t serve :—

G. L. MOLESWORTH, ESQ., Consulting Engineer for State Railways ... CHAIRMAN.
W. S. BETTS, ESQ., Agent, South Indian Railway Co.
F. PRESTAGE, ESQ., Agent, E. B. Railway Co.
S. HARTWELL, ESQ., Deputy Agent, O. and R. Railway Co.
D. W. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. Railway Co.
N. ST. L. CARTER, ESQ., Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway Co.
H. CONDER, ESQ., General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Co.
D. ROSS, ESQ., Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Railway Co.
F. H. TREVITHICK, ESQ., Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway Co.
A. W. RENDELL, ESQ., „ „ N. B. State Railway.

5. The existing rules for the record of train-mileage and locomotive services were revised.

6. On the proposal of Mr. Mathew, it was agreed to recommend that "the carriage of material, including coal and ballast, on Revenue Account, be charged to the Department requiring the material."

7. At the request of the Delegates from the East Indian, Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, a rule regarding the interchange of rolling-stock at junctions was passed subsidiary to Rule XVII of the Conference of 1879.

8. On the motion of Captain Wallace, it was decided to solicit Government to appoint a Committee to revise the forms of statistics of Railway working.

9. Mr. Campbell brought forward the advisability of adopting one system of continuous brakes for all Indian Railways.

10. On a proposition by Colonel Medley, the establishment of a central clearing-house was considered, and it was found to be the opinion of the Conference that the time had not yet arrived for such an institution.

11. A memorandum on the claims of Guaranteed Railway staff to Government pensions and retirement allowances signed by nine of the Delegates was recorded.

12. Certain questions were raised as to the application of the Government Savings Bank rules to Guaranteed Railway employés.

13. The adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India was considered, and an opinion recorded.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learns with satisfaction that a code of general Rules and Regulations for all Indian Railways is in course of preparation, and awaits the result of the labors of the Sub-Committee.

The opinions given on the system of recording train-mileage and locomotive miscellaneous services will receive full attention; and revised rules, based on the various resolutions passed, should be prepared and submitted for sanction.

The proposal to charge for the carriage of all Revenue stores would, if carried out, involve such a radical change in the Revenue Accounts that the Government of India hesitates to adopt it without further consideration, and desires to communicate with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject before passing any definite orders.

It is trusted that the subsidiary rule, which has been added to the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock passed at the Conference last year, will remove all difficulty experienced as regards this important question, and that the several Railway Companies will unite in rendering every facility in their power for the expeditious and effective working of through traffic by which the general welfare of the country as well as that of each Railway undertaking is greatly affected.

A Committee will be appointed as suggested to revise the present form of Railway statistics.

The Government of India considers the question of uniformity of continuous brakes for all connected Railways one of great importance, and fully concurs in the views brought forward by Mr. Campbell; and, in order to avoid the adoption of various systems on different Indian lines, desires that no system be adopted without its previous sanction.

The thanks of the Government of India should be communicated to the Railway Delegates for the service they have rendered and for the valuable opinions they have recorded.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the proceedings of the Conference, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance; to the Foreign Department for transmission to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for information and guidance, and to the other Departments of the Government of India for information.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab.
Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

ALEX. FRASER, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE,
1880.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 6th of January 1880, in accordance with Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 262—81 R T, dated 18th November 1879.

No. 1.

1. The Conference assembled at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta at noon on Tuesday, the 6th January 1880.

PRESENT :

MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director General of Railways, ... PRESIDENT.
BRADFORD LESLIE, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer, E. I. Ry. Co., VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent, H. CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager,	Delegates from G. I. P. Ry. Co.,	MEMBERS.
F. MATHEW, Esq., C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer,	„ „ B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.,	
D. ROSS, Esq., Traffic Manager, C. SANDIFORD, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, T. COX, Esq., C.E., Officiating Chief Engineer,	„ „ S. P. & D. Ry. Co.,	
S. HARTWELL, Esq., Deputy Agent, J. G. COOKE, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,	„ „ O. & R. Ry. Co.,	
FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent, J. BRANDER, Esq., Traffic Superintendent,	„ „ E. B. Ry. Co.,	
CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE, R.E., Engr.-in-Chief and Manager, N. B. S. Railway, A. W. RENDELL, Esq., Locomotive Supdt., N. B. S. R.,	„ „ Bengal State Railways,	
G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., C. E., Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, COL. J. G. MEDLEY, R.E., Consg. Engr. for Guaranteed Railways to the Government of India, CAPTAIN W. J. ENGLEDUE, R.E., Offg. Manager, D. and M. S. Railway,	„ „ State Railways,	
D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager,	„ „ E. I. Ry. Co.,	
W. S. BETTS, Esq., Agent,	„ „ S. I. Ry. Co.,	

CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E.,
Deputy Consg. Engr. for Railways ... Secretary to the Conference.

The following telegram was received from Madras :—

"Agent and Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, will reach Calcutta on Thursday night for Conference."

2. The Conference proceeded to consider the general Rules and Regulations.

As in the general opinion of the Conference the draft rules entered into too much detail, it was agreed in the first instance to decide on what points rules should be drawn up and submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council in accordance with Section 8 of the Railway Act of 1879, for general adoption on all Indian Railways.

3. Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, remarked that as the Conference was constituted, it was a question whether each delegate should have a separate vote, and proposed that—

The State Railways combined, and that each Railway Company have only one vote each. On this point there was some discussion, but it was decided that the votes should be taken individually, each delegate having one vote.

4. The subjects comprised in Sections I, II, III and VI having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, being replaced, where necessary, by subsidiary rules framed by each Railway Administration :—*viz.*, Rules 4, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 48, 97, 138 (first para.), 148, 151, 153, 154, 158, 163 and 165.

It was also decided that—

Rule 129 be transferred to Section VIII, "Guards."

„ 163 be replaced by a new rule.

Rules 167 and 168 be transferred to Section I, and that—

Rule 169 be placed after Rule 171.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 2.

5. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 7th January.

Present :—As at Meeting No. 1.

6. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued, and the subjects comprised in Sections IV, V, VII, VIII and IX as far as Rule 293 having been discussed, it was agreed that the following rules of the draft be struck out, *viz.*, 63, 78, 84, 86 to 93 inclusive, 175, 176, 180, 183, 187, 197, 206, 212, 218, 225, 226, 228, 229 (last two paras.), 232 (first para.), 237, 239, 249, 252, 253, 254, 256, 260, 261, 288 (last two paras.), 290 (last para.)

It was also decided that—

Section V should be re-cast so as to conform more closely to the existing practice on Indian Railways.

That—

The note at head of Section VI should be incorporated in the definitions, and that—

Rules 191, 223 and 289 be entirely re-cast.

From Rule 224 to omit from "when" in line 4 to "Station" in line 8.

In Rule 278 the latter portion stand as follows :—"without a written order, except in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the engine driver".

In Rule 282 the portion after "distant signal" in line 7 be omitted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 3.

7. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Thursday, the 8th January.

Present :—As at previous Meetings, with the addition of—

A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent,
} Delegates from Madras Railway Co.

8. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued to the end of Section X.

It was decided that the following portions of the draft be struck out, *viz.*,—

In Rule 294 from the word "when," line four, to the word "station" inclusive; Rules 296, 298 para. 3 : 300 para. 2, the words "and must not

stop short of, or overrun the platform," 300 para. 5, in note 303 all words after "operation," rules 305, 306, 307 para. 1, 309, 310, 316, 320, 321, 322, 322 *a*.

It was decided that the following rules be added in the proper place, *viz.*—

Engine drivers with trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line they are upon; but these limits, on the 5 feet 6-inch gauge are not on any line to exceed for passenger trains 60 miles an hour, and for goods or mixed trains 30 miles an hour, and on the metre gauge, are not to exceed for passenger trains 40 miles an hour and for goods or mixed trains 20 miles an hour.

Engine drivers with trains must not make up between stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by the Railway Administration.

It was agreed to strike out the following, *viz.*—

Rules 332, 334, 344 para. 2, 345, in rule 346 the words from "every" to "also" inclusive, 347, 348 the words "in a length of at least twenty yards," 360 the words "to secure themselves from the risk of passing trains, 361, 364, 365, 366.

It was decided that—

in 335 for "one mile" read "$\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the level and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on a falling gradient steeper than 1 in 250"

in rules 336 and 338 that "a quarter of a mile" be substituted for "half a mile," and after "miles" in 338 para. 1, add or such lower speed as may be ordered.

That—

A general rule on the subject of rule 345 be added to Section I.

Rule 340 be modified as follows:—

No lorry used for the conveyance of material, or trolly for the conveyance of men may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person, who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

In 339 for "is" substitute "loaded or empty," and omit the words "or men along the line," for "three quarters of" substitute "half," for "any" substitute "a double."

That—

After the word "lorry" in rule 341 the words "or trolly" be added.

That after the word "due" in rule 342 the words be added "except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes."

In 357 for "two feet" "three feet" be substituted.

9. It was proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

the consideration in detail of the rules generally agreed to, be referred to a Sub-Committee.

This was agreed to without dissent.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 4.

10. The Conference re-assembled on Friday, the 9th January, at 11 A. M.

Present:—As at Meeting No. 3.

11. The President proposed that—

A Sub-Committee of ten members of the Conference, *viz.*—

2	from the	E. I. Railway,	1	from the	B. B. and C. I. Railway,
1	„	O. and R. Railway,	1	„	G. I. P. Railway,
1	„	S. P. and D. „	1	„	S. I. „
1	„	Madras „	2	„	State „

be appointed to revise the rules in detail.

And that the revised rules, when prepared, be circulated to the Railway Administrations for re-concurrence on general principles before submission for sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

from the General Conference, 3 Sub-Committees be formed from the 3 Executive Departments to consider and reframe the rules, and to report to the General

Conference as soon as they have completed their work. It being suggested to them that one week should be sufficient for the purpose.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Molesworth proposed that—

four Officers be elected by the Members of the Conference to consider the wording of the rules, *viz.* :—

An Agent,
An Engineer,
A Traffic Manager,
A Locomotive Superintendent,

and that a State Officer nominated by the President be added to act as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, having only a casting vote.

This amendment was lost.

The original proposition being carried, the following were elected Members of the Sub-Committee, *viz.* :—

Mr. Molesworth, Chairman.

Mr. Carter.	Mr. Conder.
„ Campbell.	„ Trevithick.
„ Hartwell.	„ Betts.
„ Ross.	„ Prestage.

Mr. Rendell.

Colonel Medley proposed that—

In case no reply is received from any Railway Administration within six months of the date on which the revised rules are put in circulation, it shall be understood that such Administration has no objection to their being formally sanctioned.

12. This was carried *nem con.*

13. The consideration of the general Rules and Regulations was continued.

It was decided that—

In Rule 368 all words after " Train-guards" be struck out.

In Rule 371 the word " require" be substituted for " direct".

Rule 372 read " No ballasting is to be carried on except with permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of Railway."

Rule 373 be struck out.

Rule 376 be made to agree with 342.

Rule 377 be repeated in section of definitions.

In Rule 382 the words " when authorized " be struck out and after " fog " " or dust storm" be added—

Rule 383 read " Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour," or be re-cast in these terms to agree with Rule 295.

In Rule 386 the words " *viz.*, a tri-coloured hand lamp, red, green, and white flags, and 12 detonating signals, " be struck out.

In Rule 387 omit " locked."

Rule 389 be omitted.

In 395 omit "person from."

In 398 for " test the " read " satisfy himself of the proper."

In Rule 401 for the words " when the following precautions must be adopted " substitute " on the authorized rules for working in such cases in force on the Railway."

The subsequent portion of Section XIII be struck out.

14. On the proposal of Mr. Barnett it was agreed that the Sub-Committee be requested to revise Sections XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII, and frame a set of general Rules for each system of working applicable to all Indian Railways.

Mr. Saunders observing that the system in force on the Madras Railway was not provided for, it was agreed that a section should be added to make good the omission.

Mr. Conder proposed that—

Rule 1 in Section I be modified as follows :—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked upon one of the following systems, namely—

A.—Line clear obtained by telegram by which either authority is given for one train only to run between any two stations at one time, or authority is given for trains to follow each other between any two stations at intervals.

B.—Train despatching.

C.—Train Staff and Ticket.

D.—Pilot Guard.

E.—One Engine only.

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the several systems respectively.

Mr Molesworth proposed as an amendment that—

Rule read—

Every line of Railway upon which engine power is used for the conveyance of passengers must be worked on one of the following systems, *viz.* :—

"Line clear and caution message."

"Absolute Block."

"Train Despatching."

"Train Staff and Ticket."

"Pilot Guard."

"One Engine only."

in accordance with the Rules laid down in Sections * * for the system adopted

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment that—

The wording of Rule 1 be left to the Sub-Committee with instructions to define the systems under which lines may be worked with or without an electric telegraph.

The amendment being lost Mr. Molesworth's amendment was put to the Meeting and carried.

15. Major A. Filgate, R.E., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, joined the Conference.

SYSTEM OF RECORDING SHUNTING AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS LOCOMOTIVE SERVICES.

16. Proposed by the President that—

All light Engine running required to equalize the up and down traffic mileage be classed as traffic train-mileage, and that the divisions under train miles run for the Traffic Department be—

Passengers.
Goods.
Mixed.
Light.

After discussion this was carried by a majority.

17. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

The mileage of mixed trains be divided between coaching and goods in the proportion of the mileages of the goods and coaching vehicles on such trains, and that light engine mileage be reckoned as goods or coaching according to the class of train from which the necessity for such light mileage arose.

This was agreed to.

18. Proposed by Mr. Mathew that—

In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable, and that it be recommended that the carriage of material, including coal and ballast on Revenue Account be charged to the Department requiring the material.

The proposition was adopted.

The Conference adjourned till the following day.

No. 5.

19. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Saturday the 10th January.

Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4 with the exception of Colonel Medley and Captain Wallace who were unavoidably absent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—

Para. *c* of the existing Government rules as follows be adhered to.

Proposed by Mr. Ross as an amendment that—

The mileage of trains containing vehicles running on revenue account be divided on the same principle as that adopted for the division of mixed train, between coaching and goods.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

21. Proposed by Mr. Cox that—

A mileage allowance be made per hour for the whole time engines are kept under steam for the Engineering Department.

Carried.

Mr. Cox proposed that a rider be added to the preceding, *viz.*, that—

The above rule does not apply to any time-table train running for the Engineering Department.

This proposition was lost.

22. Mr. Leslie proposed that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 8 miles an hour, with a minimum of 5 hours a day.

Mr. Trevithick proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 10 miles an hour with a minimum of 60 miles a day.

Mr. Cooke proposed as an amendment that—

The mileage allowance for engineering trains be at the rate of 6½ miles an hour.

Both amendments being lost, the original proposition was carried.

23. Proposed by Mr. Saunders that—

The time for engineering trains be reckoned from the time the engine is taken charge of each day by the Traffic Department for working the train until it is released from duty by the Traffic Department.

Carried.

24. Proposed by the President that—

The time occupied at stations by traffic train engines standing in steam be not taken into account.

Carried.

25. Proposed by Mr. Trevithick that—

If any engine is lighted up by order of the Traffic Department, but not used, a minimum allowance of five hours be made to the Locomotive Department as shunting mileage.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Carter, that "three hours" be substituted for "five hours."

The amendment was carried.

26. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

Any shunting done by train engines at road-side, terminal and changing stations, beyond ten minutes shunting done to their own trains, be booked from commencement, a certificate for the same being obtained from the Station Master.

Mr. Conder proposed as an amendment that—

No shunting certificate be given for less than 15 minutes ; and that the first 15 minutes shunting be not reckoned.

The amendment was carried.

27. Mr. Campbell proposed that—

All shunting done by engines, specially provided at the request of the Traffic Department at terminal, changing, or other stations, be reckoned, and that the whole time such engines are standing in steam be allowed.

Carried.

28. Proposed by the President that—

The word "piloting" be struck out in clause *e* of the present Rules, and the words "standing in steam for traffic purposes" be inserted instead.

Carried.

29. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—

All time of engines used for shunting or standing in steam for traffic purposes be reckoned at five miles an hour.

Mr. Saunders proposed as an amendment—

That the rate be fixed at 6 miles an hour.

The amendment being lost, the original proposition was carried.

30. Proposed by the President that—

The word "piloting" be limited to engines running for the protection of trains, and that the mileage of such engines be reckoned as traffic train-mileage.

Carried.

31. Proposed by Mr. Barnett that—

No record be kept of the time occupied in lighting fires, and getting in and out of shed.

Carried *nem con.*

The Conference adjourned till Monday the 12th January.

32. At Meeting No. 6, when the proceedings were read for confirmation, it was

Proposed by Mr. Molesworth that—

In the heads *d*, *e*, and *f* of the Government Rules the word "time" be struck out, and that the heads read—

(*d*).—Miles run in assisting disabled engines.

(*e*).—Miles run in shunting calculated at 5 miles an hour.

(*f*).—Miles run for miscellaneous services calculated on the actual distance run.

Carried.

33. Proposed by the President that—

The resolutions arrived at be embodied in a revised draft of rules for recording mileage, and that they be adopted from the 1st January 1880.

Carried.

No. 6.

34. The Conference re-assembled at noon on Monday the 12th January.

Present :—As at the latter portion of Meeting No. 4.

35. The proceedings of Meetings 1 to 5 were read, and the proposals shown in clauses 32 and 33 were added.

36 Mr. Saunders stated that—

Since the introduction of the rules for interchange of rolling-stock passed at the last Conference, questions have arisen respecting the working of Rule XVII. And the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies join with the Madras Railway Company in requesting that this rule may be discussed by the Conference before it separates.

It was agreed to discuss the question.

37. Proposed by Mr. Leslie and seconded by Mr. Saunders that—

Rule XVII should only be brought into force when the daily average excess of wagons passing the junction in one direction exceeds for one week thirty per diem, and in that case the forwarding Company should not be called upon to take more than one-third of such excess number in empties. The demurrage on these empties to be paid at the rate of two pies per ton of carrying capacity per hour instead of at the usual rate. This ruling to have force from the 1st January 1880.

Carried without dissent.

The Conference adjourned.

No. 7.

38. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday the 13th January.

Present :—As at Meeting No. 6.

39. The proceedings of Meeting No. 6 were read and confirmed.

40. Proposed by Mr. Ross that—

To ruling in minute 37 the following be added—

That forty-eight hours' notice be given by wire by the receiving Company of its intention to forward empties.

This was agreed to.

41. Proposed by Mr. Leslie that—

In addition to the resolution in minute 17—

It also be recommended that in statistics of Railway working, the results be shown on passenger, ton and vehicle mileage, as per attached extract of letter dated the 7th December 1878 (printed Appendix).

Proposed by Captain Wallace as an amendment—

That the present statistical returns require revision, with a view to uniformity in the statements prepared, and a reduction of the quantity of useless information furnished at great labor and expense. Government be requested to appoint a Committee to make this revision at an early date, and that Mr. Leslie's memorandum, dated 7th December 1878, be placed before the Committee for careful considération.

The amendment was carried.

42. Proposed by Mr. Campbell that—

Proposals having been put forward for the introduction of continuous brakes, it is recommended that one system be adopted on all Indian Railways, in order that vehicles belonging to the different Railways may be so fitted as to be easily interchangeable, thus avoiding the very great inconvenience, insecurity and expense at present found to be the case on English Railways through so many different kinds of continuous brakes being in use of lines running in connection with one another.

Adopted.

43. Proposed by Colonel Medley, seconded by Mr. Saunders that—

In the opinion of this Meeting, the time has arrived for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House in some central position (such as Jubbulpore) for the whole system of Indian Railways on the basis of the English Clearing House, and that the Government be asked to undertake the subject accordingly.

For the proposition	...	3 votes.
Against ...	...	15 ,,

Lost.

44. Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Saunders, desired that the following might be recorded in the Minutes. This was agreed to :—

The undersigned Members of the Conference, before separating, desire to submit to Government, and to the Home Boards of the Guaranteed Companies, the claims of the Members of Railway Staff in India to such privileges as regards pensions and retirement allowances as Government has allowed to the members of every other branch of the Public Service in this country.

2. The cost of pensions and retirement allowances would, in part, fall on the Railway Shareholders, and the undersigned are confident that the Railway Companies would willingly contribute their share on any scale adopted and recommended by Government.

3. The Members of the Indian Railway Staff, whose services Government has frequently in formal resolutions acknowledged, have now, during several years, been looking forward to a settlement of the claims which they have submitted; and, after the Meeting of this Conference held a year ago, it was hoped that suitable regulations would have been established.

4. Looking to the progressive increase of the revenue from Indian Railways and the further growth of that revenue, which may with confidence be anticipated, it is submitted that the provision of pension and retirement allowances for the Members of the Staff may be made—without disturbing the financial budget of the department—with real advantage to the Public Service and to the Railway Companies, as well as to the members of the working establishment.

5. The undersigned, with the conviction that the measure, whilst being only fair to the members of a service which has most arduous duties to perform, would also, by offering an inducement to continuous service, and by facilitating retirement in due time, conduce to efficient and economical working of undertakings which have now become of great magnitude, beg most respectfully to submit the subject for the consideration of Government.

A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager, Madras Ry.
W. S. BETTS, Agent, South Indian Ry.
F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
F. PRESTAGE, Agent, E. B. Ry.
J. BRANDER, Traffic Supdt., E. B. Ry.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Locomotive Supdt., Madras Ry.
J. G. COOKE, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., O. and R. Ry.
C. SANDIFORD, Locomotive and Carriage Supdt., S. P. and D. Ry.
T. COX, Acting Chief Engineer, S. P. and D. Ry.
D. ROSS, Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Ry.

45. Mr. Conder brought up the rules lately promulgated for the formation of State Railway Savings Banks, and enquired whether the Government of India would withdraw, in the case of the servants of Guaranteed Railway Companies, the restriction of deposits to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in one year, and also whether Government were disposed to listen favourably to any proposals for the extension of these rules to Guaranteed Companies.

The President, in reply, stated that there would probably, on application, be no objection to cancel the maximum annual limit for deposits, and that the Government of India would be inclined to regard with favour any suggestion for the extension of the State Railway Savings Banks rules to Guaranteed Companies, but that no pledge could be given, as the question would have to be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.

Recorded.

46. Enquiry was made by the President whether it would be desirable on another occasion to bring before a Conference the question of the adoption of an uniform goods classification for all India.

On the matter being discussed it appeared that in the opinion of the Members it was certainly desirable that differences in the classifications of the several Railway Administrations should be removed as far as possible, and it was gathered that communications were frequently passing between Traffic Managers with this object, it was however impossible in a large country like India to obtain the desired result without experience and careful study of the local peculiarities of Railway goods traffic. Under these circumstances it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when a satisfactory result could be hoped for from a discussion at a Conference, and it was decided that the subject should be left to the several Railway Administrations with a recommendation that the removal of variations should continue to receive the attention of the traffic Officers.

The Conference was dissolved.

J. S. TREVOR, Major-General, R.E.,
Director General of Railways,
President of the Conference.

APPENDIX to Proceedings of Railway Conference assembled in January 1880.

Extract from letter No. 1000G., dated 7th December 1878, from the Agent, East Indian Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

4. But I would draw attention to the extremely unsatisfactory nature of train mile statistics when employed as a measure of work done or as a measure of the cost of doing it. In the report on Railways in India for the year 1877-78 by Mr. Juland Danvers the following paragraph occurs :—

> "The train mile results are, however, of little worth in comparing one line with another. The proportion of train miles run to the length of a line is no real test of the work done, and the receipts per train mile alone are far from being an accurate guide as to the profitable character of an undertaking. The returns issued by the Board of Trade, showing the results of the English lines, do not give the information which would enable the only reliable comparative test of economical working to be applied. Until the number of passengers and tons carried one mile on each line is given, and the average cost of conveying a passenger and a ton of goods one mile becomes thereby ascertainable, any attempt to draw comparisons that are of real practical service or to form an accurate judgment of how the business of a railway is managed is futile."

5. The inherent defect of train mileage statistics consists in the fact that they are statistics about a collective term which designates a variable number of units and units which are themselves variable, and yet the statistics in a great measure are valuable only on the assumption that this collective term is always constant in its meaning, and that it always designates the same number of units and units always alike. A goods train, however, may be a train of 40 vehicles or of half that number, or a train with a carrying capacity of any number of tons below a certain limit, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of 350 tons, or with 35 vehicles and a carrying capacity of only 210 tons.*

6. To a great extent, therefore, train mileage statistics, unless supplemented by a great deal of other information, are almost worthless. One of the essential conditions of useful statistics of railway working is that the unit of the statistics should have a well defined invariable meaning, not only on any one particular railway, but on all railways, for this is necessary if statistics are to be fairly reliable means of comparison of working on different railways.

7. 'Ton mile' is such a unit having a definite constant meaning, and in supersession of train mileage statistics it would seem that statistics of the following nature might be usefully adopted :—

(1) The mileage of ton carrying capacity hauled.
(2) Ton miles hauled
(3) Vehicle mileage.
(4) The mileage of Locomotives hauling goods trains.
(5) Ditto ditto passenger trains.
(6) Ditto ditto mixed trains.
(7) The mileage of carrying capacity of passenger trains in numbers distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.
(8) Passenger mileage distinguishing 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class.
(9) The up traffic to be shewn separately from the down traffic.
(10) Total vehicle capacity of the Railway in tons.

The difference between (1) and (2) would show the extent of empty running and how far the carrying capacity of trains had been utilized.

(1) divided by (3) would indicate the average carrying capacity of the vehicles employed, and it is important to have this information, because Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway wagons have a carrying capacity of 6 tons; Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 8 tons; East Indian Railway wagons a carrying capacity of 10 tons. The result of (2) divided by (3) would be the average load per vehicle; (3) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) would give the average number of vehicles per goods train; (2) divided by (4) plus the proper proportion of (6) the average load of a goods train. Similar results would be obtainable from the coaching figures. One of the advantages of showing the up traffic separately from the down is that some check would be afforded in respect of the empty running.

8. Some such statistics as these would offer, I think, more realiable information regarding the working of Railways than train mileage figures as they are now in use. The train mileage would, however, still be ascertainable by (4), (5) and (6).

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* On the Eastern Bengal Railway Goods trains of 400 tons carrying capacity are run.

NOTE.—By adopting ton mileage in place of train mileage statistics, the difficulty experienced in apportioning on a satisfactory basis the mileage of mixed trains between Goods and Passenger train will be obviated.

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF FI

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.*			Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 13	8 13	7 6	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	8 14	15 14	15 8	9 13	18 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	...	...	...	27 11	27 11
Godavery	8 2	7 3	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	8 14	17 0	17 0	10 10	19 3	...	18 3	...	...
Kistna	4 6	...	4 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 2	10 3	16 5	16 5	10 14	...	16 10	12 8	...	...
Nellore	7 6	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	8 11	14 8	14 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	16 13	20 14	20 1
Cuddapah	7 11	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 11	12 14	12 6	10 6	22 14	20 2	15 13	20 5	18
Bellary	10 2	8 10	7 11	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	23 11	14 6	16 0	15
Kurnool	7 10	5 6	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 11	9 3	11 13	12 8	10 0	25 5	23 5	13 5	19 6	20
Madras	7 8	7 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	8 6	11 11	12 5	9 2	15 13	15 13	10 13	21 6	22
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 6	9 11	14 5	14 2	10 14	...	...	...	21 2	19 1
North Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	11 10	15 0	15 0	12 3	19 2	19 2	...	20 2	21
South Arcot	6 3	...	7 0	...	...	..	12 3	12 3	9 2	13 10	12 11	11 6	21 13	21 13	14 5	24 10	25
Tanjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	14 2	13 5	8 5	16 11	16 5	10 0	28 10	27 13	13 8	27 8	21 1
Trichinopoly	6 5	6 10	5 10	...	...	...	14 0	11 14	9 11	14 14	15 3	10 2	...	...	12 10	23 8	22 1
Madura	7 0	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	8 13	13 14	13 14	9 8	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	24
Tinnevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	7 2	14 6	14 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	6 8	7 6	4 14	...	...	...	11 11	11 3	8 8	12 11	12 3	9 8	18 5	19 2	16 8	24 10	24
Nilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 6	17 11	17 11	15 6	14 11	14 1
Salem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	10 11	9 10	12 14	12 2	10 0	15 14	19 0	15 14	18 2	18 1
South Canara	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	12 3	12 3	9 5	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	12 2	13 0	9 11	13 0	13 13	10 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6 10	6 10	6 9	14 1	13 14	15 3	5 13	5 15	5 7	8 12	8 15	8 14	14 1	13 9	10 14	10 14	10 1
Ahmedabad	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	6 12	6 12	5 8	10 0	9 0	6 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	18 0	17
Kaira	8 14	8 0	6 15	20 0	23 0	11 7	8 14	8 14	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 11	17 12	16 1
Surat	7 8	8 0	5 14	10 0	5 12	3 10	9 8	7 1	4 9	11 8	8 0	6 3	18 0	13 2	9 4	16 0	13
Broach	8 6½	8 6½	6 15½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 6½	8 14½	15 3½	14 8½	10 0	14 8½	14 8
Tanna (Salsette)	6 2	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	4 8	7 3	7 3	6 14	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 7	9
Colába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	10 9	9 11	7 8	...	...	...	6 5	5 7	6 5	9 10	8 10	8 10	14 2	14 2	13 12	11 13	11 1
Násik	8 9	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	12 8	12
Ahmednagar	9 2	8 10	7 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 0	7 7	13 8	12 7	10 8	11 10	11 1
Poona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	6 12	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	10 14	10 14	11 8	10
Sholápur	8 6	7 7	6 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 15	7 4	10 11	10 6	8 11	13 6	12 8	9 10	13 7	13
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	8 8½	7 5	4 12	...	...	...	8 3	7 4	8 4	10 7½	10 7	8 12	20 8	21 3	13 0	18 14½	18
Satara	6 11	6 6	5 12	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 5	9 5	8 7	9 6	9
Belgaum	10 0	9 3	6 0	11 8	11 0	12 1	11 0	11 0	9 9	11 8	11 8	10 1	17 8	16 4	13 13	17 0	16
Dhárwár (Hubli)	10 0	6 0	5 0	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 6	19 0	21
Ratnágiri	6 10	5 15	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	11 11	12 6	9 2	9 13	11
Kanara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	6 12	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	14 4	14 4	10 0	13 0	..
Páuch Mahál (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	16
Aden	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	10 3	11 3	7 0	7
Asirgarh	8 8	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	7 10	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 10	8 0	18 5	18 13	13 0	13 5	13
Baroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	11 8	9 7	8 12	6 14	6 9	6 0	10 5	10 14	7 13	...	10 4	10 3	14 8	14
Disa	13 3	12 8	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	6 6	5 6	21 7	15 12	9 8	18 5	16
Nimach	10 4	10 4	9 12½	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	20 0	21 8	13 6	14 0	12
Nasirabad	11 0	11 0	10 14½	23 0	22 0½	14 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 11	21 10½	15 0	18 0½	17
Rájkot	10 2	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	18 12	17 8	8 8	13 8	12
Upper Sind Frontier	11 5	11 0	11 4	16 2	15 11½	11 8	6 10½	6 10½	8 0	11 10	10 5½	9 0	15 15	15 1	13 0	15 10	14
Karachi	10 0	9 10	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	13
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 8	10 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	18 0	18
Shikarpur	11 13½	11 2½	8 4	17 3	16 13	13 4	7 3½	6 10	5 13	13 5	11 12	9 0	13 5	14 1	9 13	16 12	16
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 5	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	6 0	...	...	...	17 8	17
Western Districts.																	
Burdwan	11 4*a*	11 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	14 12	15 0	13 8	15 12	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	
Bancoorah	11 8*b*	11 0	10 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	
Beerbhoom	11 4*c*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	16 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	
Midnapore	11 0*d*	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	
Hooghly	11 0*e*	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	
Howrah	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	
Central Districts.																	
Calcutta	11 9	11 9	10 11	20 0	17 8	13 5	6 10	6 10	5 11	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	
24-Pergunnahs	.. *f*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4	6 8	13 5	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	
Nuddea	11 7*g*	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	13 5½	12 12	10 0	13 14	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	
Jessore	9 8½	9 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	
Moorshedabad	10 0*h*	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 4	14 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12–8 seers, barley 16 to 26 seers, best rice 13–8 to 14–12 seers, common rice 13–8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 13–5 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 33 seers, common rice 13 to 33 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 36 seers, gram 8 to 12 seers.

INDIA.

ICE AND COMMERCE.

ia for the 2nd half of January 1880.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

illets, Ragi, &c. a, Veragu, Sawee, Coraloo, Murhglee), *Panicum* um, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
30 13	20 8	39 8	26 10	13 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
25 3	15 2	32 13	30 6	17 8	72 14	87 8	88 6	10 8	9 6	10 8	Vizagapatam		
27 5	17 5	33 10	29 6	21 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
33 5	17 3	29 8	27 6	13 11	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna		
25 8	16 13	18 14	18 14	12 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
24 0	18 11	26 11	22 6	15 14	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
23 5	14 8	25 13	23 8	16 13	92 5	92 5	97 3	12 13	12 8	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	27 6	26 3	15 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	12 8	Kurnool		
22 5	16 6	21 13	22 0	13 10	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
22 5	16 6	22 10	18 11	14 5	92 13	103 0	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
23 14	17 14	26 0	25 10	16 2	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
25 6	17 8	23 13	22 14	15 2	201 11	201 11	233 5	12 10	13 0	14 6	South Arcot		
26 6	15 2	26 3	26 3	17 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
22 5	16 6	23 2	19 10	16 3	121 8	121 8	97 3	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
25 10	17 0	23 2	22 3	17 13	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	21 14	21 14	15 5	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
23 13	18 0	22 13	23 5	17 2	131 3	131 3	131 3	11 11	11 2	11 11	Coimbatore		
15 13	13 0	16 10	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
19 8	15 11	21 8	20 10	17 11	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
15 13	14 2	16 3	15 2	14 10	96 3	94 8	108 6	12 6* / 13 3†	12 6* / 13 3†	11 3* / 12 3†	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
16 6	13 2	19 5	19 5	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
8 4	7 14	10 10	10 7	9 14	57 14	57 14	61 6	9 3	8 6	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
...	...	13 8	12 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	13 5	11 7	6 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	10 4	10 0	7 6	90 0	90 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	10 0	10 0	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
9 5	8 8	8 10	8 0	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 10	9 13	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	12 9	11 11	9 0	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
16 0	14 13	8 8	8 8	8 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	8 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	11 5	10 12	8 3	100 0	90 1	79 0	11 3	11 2	11 7	Ahmednagar		
...	...	9 12	9 12	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	12 4	10 15	8 10	102 6	102 6	97 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	Sholápur		
...	...	13 5	10 5	6 12	210 0	242 0	...	12 ¼	11 15	11 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)		
...	...	9 7	8 6	7 3	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
20 8	16 6	12 9	10 3	8 2	100 0	75 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
22 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
13 8	14 11	11 3	9 2	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 10	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Mahál (Godhra)		
...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	9 2	9 2	6 0	91 8	80 0	109 13	11 8	12 0	12 10	Baroda		
...	...	14 6	14 0	9 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	13 0	13 0	13 2	150 0	150 0	130 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	Nimach		
...	...	16 0	15 6½	15 1½	69 0	65 10½	90 0	12 8	12 3½	12 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	14 8	11 12	8 0	70 0	70 0	42 8	65 0	80 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	11 13½	11 12	11 0	160 0	80 6	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	22 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
7 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	107 0	107 0	108 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	10 8	10 0	...	320 0	320 0	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	..	12 4	12 6½	11 2½	220 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 7	11 0	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
											Western Districts.		
...	...	12 4	12 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	10 12	10 10	10 8	360 0	280 0	360 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	12 0	11 8	9 8	200 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
..	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
											Central Districts.		
...	...	13 5	14 0	10 5	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	12 0	12 4	10 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 11	Nuddea		
...	...	10 12	10 8	9 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	14 0	11 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 13-8 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 6 to 8 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 12-4 to 13-12 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-7 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 10 to 13-5 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria Sp*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagepore	7 12	9 9	9 5	13 8	14 0	16 12	15 0	13 3	12 0	18 0	15 9	14 6	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	10 8*j* to 11 4	11 4	12 0 to 13 8	15 2	15 0	12 0	12 12 to 13 8	9 12 to 12 0	10 14 to 11 4	14 4 to 16 0	15 0	13 2 to 13 14	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 4*k*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 4	17 7	17 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 15	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	9 0	20 4	19 8	12 12	..	...	...	...	...
Pubna	10 0*l*	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpáiguri	8 7*n*	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																	
Dacca	11 7*o*	10 12	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	12 0*p*	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0*r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	8 8	23 0	23 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0*s*	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	8 8	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 5	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																	
Patna	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	14 8	14 0	13 0	28 0	17 0	16 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	13 8*u*	12 8	12 4 to 13 4	24 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	15 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0 to 14 8	19 0	19 0	25 8	19 0	19 0
Durbhunga	12 0*v*	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	12 0*w*	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	16 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	15 8	15 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	...	...
Chumparun	14 0*x*	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	13 2*y*	13 2	10 10	14 11	16 12	14 11	12 9	12 9	9 7	18 6	17 5	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 5*z*	11 14	10 11	20 9	21 7	12 10	13 14	15 10	12 10	15 2	16 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 0*z1*	16 0 to 17 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	...
Southal Pergunnahs	... *z2*	10 0	9 0	...	15 0	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	18 6*	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	10 8	7 14	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	9 3	18 6	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	18 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
Hazáribágh	12 8*z3*	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	...
Lohardugga	11 0*z4*	12 0	9 0	....	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...
Singbhoom	7 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	11 0*z5*	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
Sylhet	10 0	9 8	7 8	...	....	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 14	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	13 5	13 5	11 6	14 8	14 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Goálpárá	12 0	13 5	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	....	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	8 0	....	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	...	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	18 4	18
Saháranpur	16 3	16 0	11 13	22 10	22 5	17 0	8 10	8 8	7 8	10 15	10 10	9 9	24 14	24 7	13 15	22 2	23
Muzaffarnagar	16 0	16 0	12 2	23 2	23 2	17 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 14	21 0	21 0	14 13	19 12	19
Meerut	16 0	15 4	11 12	21 8	22 0	18 0	4 12	4 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	20 4	19
Bulandshahr	16 14	16 8	12 12	24 0	23 0	17 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 10	10 4	10 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	21 8	20
Aligarh	16 8	15 4	14 8	23 8	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	23 0	21 8	17 8	22 8	22
Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers.

j In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-10 seers, common rice 15-12 seers, and gram 10-12 seers.

k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram seers.

l In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) 13 and gram 6 to 7 seers.

n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 22-8 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.

o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10-8 seers.

p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 12 seers and common rice 17 to 20 seers.

q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 8 seers.

r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 8-14 to 10 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.

for the 2nd half of January 1880 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. (Cumboo, Verugu, Sawee, Cudra, Coraloo, Murhuggee), Panicum miliare, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	10 0	10 0	7 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Sagepore	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	11 4	12 0	7 8	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Singpore		
...	...	9 12	10 14	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 7	8 4	Sirra		
...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sylhet		
0 8 0	12 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 2	Jalpáiguri		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	12 4	12 4	9 6	91 8	106 0	96 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	10 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tymeusingh		
...	...	10 0	9 8	7 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	9 0	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly		
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
											Behar.		
...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Patna		
0 27 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya		
0 18 0	...	17 0	16 8	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
0 22 0	24 0	16 0	18 8	10 0	180 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	17 0	15 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Mozufferpore		
18 4	21 4	15 4	15 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
...	...	19 0	17 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Champarun		
...	...	14 11	14 11	11 8	126 0	105 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Monghyr		
...	...	15 2	15 2	10 6	126 4	126 4	101 0	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
...	...	11 0	14 0	9 0 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Maldah		
...	...	11 0	11 0	8 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
											Orissa.		
15 2	...	15 12	15 12	16 6	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	11 13	13 2	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	120 0	140 0	120 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	Balasore		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	22 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Hazáribagh		
45 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	61 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	10 0	9 2	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	8 8	8 11	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrup		
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	...	...	6 10	...	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khasi & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills [a]		[a] Blank, there being no or shop at present.
...	...	16 1	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	17 4	17 0	13 15	129 0	127 0	129 0	9 15	9 9	9 0	Saharanpur		
...	...	17 10	18 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	...	Meerut		
...	...	18 4	17 4	14 8	100 0	90 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bulandshahr		
...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0	120 0	115 0	140 0	...	13 4	9 8	Aligarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun		

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, murwa 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indi 10 to 22 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-12 to 18 seers, barley 30 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, n Indian-corn 17 to 32·8 seers, and gram 15 to 23 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 24 seers, lesser millets 27 to 33 seers, a Indian-corn 22 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 22 seers, murwa 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 16-7 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 30 seers, and gram 11 to 12

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 10 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-8 seers, best rice 10 to 24 seers, common rice 13 to 25-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 25 seers, and gra 13-4 seers.

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chutra) 14 seers, common rice 20 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·37 to 15 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, best rice 19·70 to 28 seers, common rice 20·25 to 32 seers, mai Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 40·50 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 40·50 seers, and gram 13·50 to 16 seers.

z5 In Raghunathpore the prices are—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 10 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Sp* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Sp* Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	0 18	8	10 0	10 8	9 0	13 8	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	15 3	14 1	11 2	26 7	7 15	12	11 4	9 0	6 12	13 8	13 8	10 2	22 8	22 8	13 12	22 8	22 8
	Moradabad	16 14	16 14	13 2	23 2	14 18	7	7 13	7 13	7 8	16 4	16 4	11 4	22 8	23 8	18 2	21 4	21 4
	Budaun	15 9½	15 0	14 1½	21 9½	8 21	0	6 0	6 0	5 1½	15 9½	15 0	9 14	21 0	18 7	17 11	19 3	18 0
	Bareilly	14 8½	14 1	12 8	20 10	0 20	0	5 0	5 10	5 0	15 0	15 0	9 6	20 0	18 12	18 2	18 12	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	16 10	16 0	14 2	23 4	0 21	12	6 2	6 0	6 2	16 0	15 8	11 6	21 2	20 4	19 12	20 14	19 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	8 12	8 12	13 12	32 8	4 20	0	10 0	10 0	8 2	16 4	16 4	10 10	30 0	31 4	17 4	23 12	22 8
	Muttra	No return received																
	Agra	14 4	13 4	12 12	25 4	0 21	0	4 8	4 4	4 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	24 8	23 12	17 8	25 8	25 8
	Farukhabad	14 2½	13 10	14 14	20 11½	3½ 22	1½	6 7	6 2	5 1½	14 5	13 15½	11 0	19 10½	18 9	20 4	19 9½	17 8½
	Mainpuri	13 8	13 12	14 8	20 8	8 23	8	4 8	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	20 0	19 0
	Etáwah	13 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	8 21	8	5 8	5 8	6 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8
	Etah	15 12	11 12	15 0	21 0	12 22	8	8 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	21 8	19 8	20 4	20 0	20 0
	Jalaun	3 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	0 20	0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0
	Jhánsi	12 12	13 5	16 0	28 10	0 25	9	8 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	23 1½	28 0	27 0
	Lalitpur	11 12	12 4	13 4	35 0	0 16	0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	31 0	24 0	...	...
	Cawnpore	16 0	14 12	15 0	24 0	4 22	0	10 0	8 0	6 8	14 8	14 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	22 0
	Fatehpur	13 4	12 8	11 12	22 8	4 18	0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	25 8	24 0	21 8	23 0	22 8
	Bánda	14 0	12 4	14 4	16 0	0 15	8	8 0	7 8	6 4	14 0	11 0	13 4	30 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	28 0
	Allahabad	13 4	13 0	10 14	22 12	8 18	0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	21 12	24 8	24 0
	Hamirpur	12 15	13 10	14 7	18 0	0 20	12	8 0	10 0	6 0	14 1	13 8	10 12	27 1	27 7	23 3	24 9	23 1
	Jaunpur	15 8	16 3	13 1	24 11	0 21	3	7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	18 5	14 2	24 0	24 0	22 6	22 9	21 3
	Gorakhpur	15 4½	15 4	12 2½	22 8	8 23	6½	14 6½	13 8	10 12½	17 9	17 1½	14 6½	19 12½	18 11½	27 11½	18 11	18 0
	Basti	14 12	14 12	12 8	24 0	0 17	0	14 0	14 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	...
	Azamgarh	13 4	12 9	12 5	22 2	12 17	11	8 14	7 6	7 13	18 7	18 1	15 8	19 3	29 10	25 7	...	...
	Mirzapur	12 12	12 8	12 8	22 0	0 18	0	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	22 0	22 0
	Benares	14 11	14 2	13 1	22 13½	12 19	1	11 15½	10 14	7 10	17 15	18 8	14 2	22 13	21 12	23 7	22 4	21 12
	Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	22 8	14 19	5	7 1	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 4	21 1	26 6½	20 10	20 10
Oudh.	Lucknow	14 11¼	14 1	13 14½	22 8	14 20	7½	6 0	5 8	5 0	15 8	15 8	11 0	22 14¼	21 11	22 13	22 4	20 13½
	Unáo	13 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	0 21	8	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8
	Bára Banki	14 12	14 0	13 12	22 0	0 20	0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0
	Sitapur	16 6	16 4	15 8	24 9½	8 22	8	7 6	6 8	5 8	16 13	16 8	12 0	25 0	22 8	24 0	21 14	21 4
	Hardui	No return received																
	Kheri	16 4	16 2	15 8	27 0	0 20	0	7 0	7 0	5 8	17 8	16 0	12 8	28 0	29 0	24 8	26 0	...
	Fyzabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	0 21	8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	24 8	19 0	19 0
	Bharaich	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	0 16	0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	17 0	17 0
	Gonda	16 14	16 12	13 4	27 0	0 19	8	14 2	14 6	9 4	18 8	19 0	12 6	24 14	26 8	28 0	21 8	21 2
	Rai-Barel	15 2	15 4	14 4	26 4	0 23	12½	17 8	17 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	14 4	25 0	24 8	27 10	25 8	24 8
	Sultánpur	15 12	15 8	13 0	25 0	0 21	0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	20 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	22 0
	Partábgarh	14 2	14 6	13 0	27 0	2 21	5	17 8	18 14	11 0	20 2	21 5	13 12	25 0	24 1	23 14	25 0	21 1
Punjab.	Delhi	15 8	15 4	12 0	25 8	0 16	0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 8	16 8	23 0	22 0
	Gurgaon	16 8	17 0	11 12	25 0	0 16	0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	25 0	15 12	25 0	24 0
	Karnal	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	0 18	0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	19 0	19 0
	Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 8	27 0	0 24	8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	18 0	24 8	24 0
	Rohtak	14 8	15 0	12 8	25 0	0 21	0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	25 8	16 8	24 0	21 0
	Sirsa	14 8	15 0	14 0	34 0	0 30	0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	25 8	25 0
	Umballa	14 8	15 4	13 4	21 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána	15 0	15 12	13 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	22 0	21 0
	Simla	11 8	10 8	9 8	17 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	...	17 0	15 0	15 0
	Jullundur	14 0	13 4	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	18 8
	Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	11 8	18 0	18 0
	Kángra	12 8	11 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	13 4	13 0	12 8	21 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 4	22 8	19 8	15 0	20 8	17 8
	Siálkot	13 8	13 0	10 12	21 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	18 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	14 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	12 0	12 0
	Lahore	13 8	13 0	12 8	22 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	18 0
	Ferozepore	14 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 8	21 0
	Gujránwala	13 12	13 0	11 12	18 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	11 0	14 0
	Ráwalpindi	9 4	8 6	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 12	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	4 0	16 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 0
	Jhelum	11 10	11 12	13 0	16 8	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	14 12	...	15 4	14 1
	Gujrát	13 0	13 0	12 10	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 10	15 1
	Shahpur	11 0	10 12	11 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0
	Mooltan	13 4	12 8	10 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	16 0
	Jhang	12 4	12 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 12	12 0	15 8	14 1
	Montgomery	12 14	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	7 0	5 8	18 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	0 ...
	Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	17 0	16
	Dera Ismail Khan	12 8	11 4	12 11	11 10	13 4	16 14	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	4 14	13 12	13 12	18 12	12 8	12
	Dera Ghazi Khan	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14
	Bannu	9 10	9 6	12 15	10 12	9 13	15 6	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 4	13 12	15 0	16 4	10 0	10
	Peshawar	6 3	6 0	8 10	7 9	7 1	12 6	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 14	8 14	8 8	11 6	6 10	6 1
	Kohát	7 0	6 7	7 12	7 10	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 3	9 6	9 5	9 7	9 4	9
	Hazára	9 0	6 8	12 0	10 0	7 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	9 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	...	...

dia for the 2nd half of January 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
.. ...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
.. ...	...	16 14	15 12	12 15	135 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
.. ...	...	15 10	15 10	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10	Moradabad		
. ...	...	14 11	15 4½	15 12	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9	Budaun		
. ...	...	15 0	14 1	14 11	100 0	87 8	137 8	9 11	9 6	9	Bareilly		
. ...	...	14 8	13 0	16 2	155 0	150 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	9	Sháhjahánpur		
. ...	...	15 0	13 12	13 12	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	9 6	9	Tarái Pergunnahs		
. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Muttra		
. ...	...	16 8	14 8	15 0	60 0	70 0	90 0	11 8	12 4	11	Agra		
. ...	...	14 2½	13 13	16 1	115 12	95 6	165 0	...	...	9 12	Farukhabad		
. ...	...	13 12	13 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9	Mainpuri		
. ...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8	Etáwah		
. ...	...	14 0	13 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10	Etah		
. ...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
. ...	...	17 5	15 9½	16 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8	Jhánsi		
. ...	...	17 12	18 0	14 4	170 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	8 4	8	Lalitpur		
. ...	...	17 0	16 8	13 8	140 0	110 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10	Cawnpore		
. ...	...	15 4	13 4	12 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8	Fatehpur		
. ...	...	19 0	18 4	15 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Bánda		
. ...	...	14 0	13 6	12 8	120 0	110 0	145 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Allahabad		
. ...	...	18 1	17 14	15 1	140 0	110 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
. ...	...	14 2	14 2	14 0	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	8 1	Jaunpur		
. ...	...	14 6½	15 4½	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 6½	8 0	8	Gorakhpur		
. ...	...	15 0	15 0	13 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8	Basti		
. ...	...	12 9	13 4	10 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 2	8 2	8	Azamgarh		
. ...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9	Mirzapur		
. ...	...	14 11	14 11	12 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	9 9	8 14	8	Benares		
. ...	...	15 7	14 12	13 8½	206 0	180 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 1	Gházipur		
0* 30 0	23 4½	14 12½	14 3½	14 2	66 14	61 10½	110 0	9 8	9 0	8	Lucknow	Oudh.	* Dhan.
0† 21 0	21 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	120 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	9	Unao		† Choti jowar.
0* 30 0	31 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	120 0	100 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8	Bára Banki		‡ Kodon.
28 0	...	17 3	14 2	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	9 1	8 8	8	Sitapur		§ Marwa, kodu, and makai
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Hardui		‖ Sawan, kodon, Laharra, sa mendua.
40 0	31 0	17 8	16 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	8	Kheri		¶ Sawan, kodon.
...	20 0	16 0	15 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8	Fyzabad		** Peas, arhar, and másh
15 0	40 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8	Bhraich		
31 0	38 0	18 14	18 15	14 2	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8	Gonda		
33 0	...	12 12	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8	Rai Bareli		
33 0	40 0	12 8	11 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9	Sultanpur		
25 13	18 10	11 6	11 5	13	176 6	200 0	193 5	7 12	8 2	8	Partábgarh		
...	...	19 8	17 8	14 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10	Delhi	Panjab.	[a] Jowar falling.
...	...	17 0	17 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9	Gurgáon		[b] Barley falling.
...	...	20 0	18 12	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9	Karnál		[c] Gram falling.
...	...	23 0	21 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10	Hissar [a]		[d] Bájra and jowar falling.
...	...	21 8	19 0	15 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	9	Rohtak [g]		[e] Firewood rising.
...	...	27 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 8	10 0	8	Sirsa		[f] Salt falling.
...	...	19 8	19 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10	Umballa		[g] Firewood falling.
...	...	23 0	21 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	89 0	9 0	9 8	9	Ludhiana [b]		
...	...	17 0	14 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 8	7 0	7 12	Simla		
...	...	22 0	19 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	9 10	9	Jullundur [c]		
...	...	21 0	19 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 10	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	13 8	...	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8	Kangra		
...	...	20 0	18 4	14 8	80 0	80 0	95 0	10 12	10 2	10 10	Amritsar [d]		
...	...	18 8	16 8	13 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 0	10 4	Sialkot [b]		
...	...	17 0	16 0	12 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	9	Gurdaspur		
...	...	19 0	18 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	90 0	10 8	9 8	9	Lahore		
...	...	21 0	20 8	18 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10	Ferozepore		
...	...	16 4	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	11 8	10 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	70 0	10 12	10 2	11 4	Rawalpindi		
...	...	16 8	15 0	13 0	90 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Jhelum [e]		
...	...	14 12	14 12	13 6	85 0	90 0	120 0	11 5	11 8	11 0	Gujrat		
...	...	16 0	12 8	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	16 0	14 8	14 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	Mooltan [b]		
...	...	15 0	14 12	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	Jhang		
...	...	16 8	16 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Montgomery		
...	...	14 0	13 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	11 7	9 13	12 11	100 0	100 0	82 0	42 12	35 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 5	125 0	125 0	125 0	27 8	16 4	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khán [f]		
...	...	9 11	9 3	13 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	6 10	6 15	8 3	53 0	48 0	67 0	25 11	26 5	37 8	Peshawar		
...	...	7 4	7 0	8 10	76 0	63 0	102 0	51 0	51 0	76 8	Kohát		
...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	Huzára		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.						Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juwari), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush, Mill (Cumboo, Baj *Penicillaria Spi*		
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	12	4	12	4	11	4	...		...	7	8	7	8	7	8	12	8	11	0	12	4	15	12	17	4	13	12	...	...
	Bhandára	13	12	13	12	11	0	...		...	8	12	8	12	...		12	8	12	8	10	0	18	8	18	0	15	12	...	...
	Chánda	No return received						...		...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	...
	Wardha	12	8	12	0	10	4	...		...	7	0	7	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	17	12	17	12	14	0	...	...
	Bálaghát	12	8	12	8	9	0	...		...	12	0	12	0	11	0	17	8	17	8	15	0	...		...		...		...	...
	Jubbulpore	11	12	11	8	10	12	11	4	18	12	0	12	0	9	0	16	0	17	0	12	0	23	8	22	8	16	8	18	0
	Saugor	12	0	12	0	11	12	...		...	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	7	12	27	0	24	0	20	0	...	...
	Damoh	13	8	12	12	12	4	...		...	13	0	13	0	9	4	14	0	14	0	9	8	30	0	28	0	18	0	22	8
	Seoni	12	8	12	0	10	8	...		...	11	0	11	0	9	8	16	8	16	0	14	8	...		...		...		...	...
	Mandla	None return received						...		...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	...
	Betúl	9	0	9	0	10	0	...		...	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	8	9	8	10	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	...	...
	Chhindwára	9	8	9	8	8	0	...		...	8	0	8	0	7	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	15	0	...	...
	Hoshangabad	10	6	10	4	9	0	...		...	6	12	5	0	6	12	7	14	7	14	7	14	18	0	18	0	14	0	16	0
	Narsinghpur	11	4	11	8	11	0	...		...	11	4	11	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	20	8	20	12	16	0	16	0
	Nimár	10	2	10	0	10	5	...		...	...		...		...		9	8	10	3	9	0	18	5	20	0	14	8	17	0
	Raipur	20	0	20	0	14	0	...		...	12	8	13	0	12	0	22	8	22	0	18	0	...		...		...		...	...
	Sambalpur	10	0	10	0	15	0	...		...	20	0	20	0	15	0	30	0	26	4	22	12	...		...		...		...	...
	Bilaspur	20	0	20	0	12	0	...		...	20	0	20	0	16	0	28	0	22	0	24	0	...		...		...		...	...
	Upper Godávari	No return received						...		...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	7	8	7	1	6	9	...		...	...		...		6	5	10	8	11	4	7	4	...		...		11	4	14	7
	Bolarum	7	14	7	9	7	5	...		...	8	6	8	6	7	5	10	6	10	6	9	3	18	10	20	4	12	7	...	...
	Chudderghat	6	8	6	4	6	4	...		...	7	0	6	12	6	0	9	12	10	0	9	0	13	8	13	8	10	4	16	0
	Amráoti	10	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	0	6	8	6	4	6	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	17	0	18	0	14	0	12	0
	Akola	9	0	9	0	9	0	...		...	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0	12	0	12	0
	Ellichpur	8	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	16	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
	Buldána	9	0	9	0	8	0	...		...	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	8	0	17	0	16	8	14	0	14	0
	Wún	9	0	9	0	9	0	...		...	...		...		...		9	0	8	0	8	8	16	0	13	0	18	0	...	
	Básim	8	0	8	0	7	12	...		...	5	8	5	8	5	0	9	0	8	0	8	12	14	0	14	0	13	5	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	6	14	6	6	...		7	14		5	0	4	8	11	2	10	11	10	11	20	0	20	10	16	8	...		...	
	Kolar	7	2	7	2	8	2	...		...	12	2	11	13	11	5	15	12	14	6	13	13	...		...		17	0	...	
	Túmkúr	6	8	6	8	7	0	7	8		14	0	13	0	11	11	15	0	14	0	13	0	...		...		26	0	22	0
	Mysore	7	0	6	12	6	3	...		...	12	8	12	0	10	6	13	10	12	12	11	3	...		...		...		...	
	Hassen	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0		13	0	13	0	11	8	14	0	14	0	12	8	...		...		...		...	
	Shimoga	9	6	6	5	5	3	8	6		15	0	14	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	...		...		...		...	
	Kadur	11	0	10	0	12	0	...		...	13	0	13	0	9	3	14	0	14	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	17	8	30	0
	Chitaldroog	7	0	7	0	6	0	8	0		10	0	9	12	8	8	15	12	15	2	12	11	...		...		...		...	
	Coorg	5	6	5	6	6	2	5	9		11	0	10	0	9	5	11	0	11	0	10	0	25	0	23	12	13	8	19	8
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	11	0	10	6	10	0	21	8		6	0	6	1	4	10	8	0	8	4	7	0	20	4	20	8	16	0	17	8
	Kishengurh	11	8	12	8	10	8	20	4		6	12	7	12	6	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	30	6	28	11	14	3	27	15
	Ulwur	13	1	13	14	10	3	26	7		7	0	7	0	8	10	9	8	8	8	9	1	30	0	21	6	16	8	23	4
	Bhurtpore (City)	12	12	13	4	12	4	26	4		6	12	6	12	6	11	7	0	7	0	8	12	30	0	21	6	16	8	23	4
	Ajmere	13	4	13	0	9	0	23	0		5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	23	0	22	8	14	0	20	0
	Deoli Cantonment	11	7	11	12	12	8	22	4		...		...		...		9	12	9	4	7	4	21	5	22	3	16	14	19	11
	Erinpura	15	0	14	12	7	8	20	8		6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	17	8
	Sirohee	14	0	7	4	14	0	22	8		...		...		...		6	8	6	8	6	0	18	0	10	0	18	0	18	0
	Abu	12	0	12	0	8	2	19	0		8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	...		...		...		14	0
	Anadra	13	0	13	0	8	8	22	0		10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	...		...		...		17	8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15	0	15	8	7	0	24	0		4	4	11	8	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	0	...		...		...	
	Meywar (Odeypore)	10	15	11	5½	6	10½	22	10		9	0	10	0	...		...		4	12	5	12	5	12	5	4	...		...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received						...		...	...		...		...		...		10	8	10	0	8	0	...		...		...	
	Partábgarh (")																								...		...		...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14	11	14	6	7	8	21	14		11	4	5	0	5	0	5	10	6	4	6	4	6	4	21	4	20	0	11	4
	Bikaneer	9	8	9	8	...		...		...	...		2	13½	2	10	...		5	0	5	12	...		...		...		...	
	Boondee	13	8	13	8	15	0	24	0		22	0	6	8	6	8	6	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	26	8	23	12	21	4
	Kotah	12	12	13	2	14	0	...		...	...		6	10	6	6	6	10	7	12	7	12	7	12	24	0	22	12	22	4
	Tonk	10	8	10	14	12	12	22	0		14	8	6	8	6	8	6	0	8	4	8	3	6	12	23	2	21	12	18	0
	Jhallawar	10	12	11	6½	12	9	15	13		18	6½	...		...		...		8	13½	8	13½	6	15	20	14	20	15	18	6½
	Shahpoora	11	0	11	4	10	4	22	0		16	0	9	8	9	0	8	4	11	0	11	0	9	8	21	0	21	0	15	4
	Dholpur	12	10	12	10	11	14	29	11		16	0	9	8	6	12	6	12	6	12	9	0	9	9	11	4	26	12	25	11
India.	Indore	9	8	9	7	9	3	...		...	...		...		7	1	7	1	7	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	18	7	19	3
	Gwalior	10	15	10	7	12	11	22	7		21	13	16	15	6	6	6	0	5	1	7	5	7	10	6	13	22	1	22	8
	Goona	13	0	13	12	14	8	15	0		15	0	14	8	8	8	8	8	7	0	10	0	9	8	8	0	29	0	30	0
	Rutlam	9	14	9	10	9	8	...		...	...		...		7	6	7	8	6	0	9	10	10	14	8	0	24	12	26	4
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11	8	11	0	11	8	32	0		23	0	17	8	7	0	7	0	5	0	19	0	20	0	13	0	28	0	29	0

ia for the 2nd half of January 1880 —concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavarn, Verugu, vee, Cheena, Coraloo, rinwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	11 4	11 8	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	11 12	11 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandára		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chánda		
...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	132 0	132 0	128 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	Wardha		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bálaghát		
...	22 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 0	7 4	Jubbulpore		
...	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	Saugor		
0 35 0	20 0	18 0	17 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Damoh		
...	...	14 8	14 0	9 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mandla		
8 14 8	13 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betúl		
0 16 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	8 0	200 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára		
...	...	13 8	12 2	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
8 32 8	23 8	13 0	13 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	11 8	11 8	10 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	11 0	Nimár		
...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Raipur		
...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	210 0	210 0	130 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	Sambalpur		
0 105 0	60 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Biláspur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Godávari		
...	13 3	9 4	...	6 9	105 0	105 0	65 0	8 14	8 14	8 12	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 11	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bolarum		
...	...	9 0	7 12	6 12	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti		
0 7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur		
...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána		
...	...	8 8	7 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Wún		
...	...	8 8	8 0	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim		
5 26 6	20 11	29 14	26 15	17 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bangalore	Mysore and Coorg.	
4 28 13	24 13	31 15	31 15	22 13	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar		
0 31 0	23 8	35 0	31 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Túmkúr		
0 25 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	21 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 10	Mysore		
0 23 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Hassan		
5 30 15	21 0	23 10	22 1	15 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga		
0 24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Kadur		
0 31 5	19 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	10 0	8 3	Chitaldroog		
5 27 0	20 3	22 13	22 11	20 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 4	8 4	8 3	Coorg		
...	...	14 0	13 1	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.	
...	...	12 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	Kishengurh		
...	...	15 0	15 1	13 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 2	Ulwur		
8 20 8	17 0	13 8	13 0	15 2	80 0	120 0	200 0	12 8	11 8	16 0	Bhurtpore (City)		
...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	Ajmere		
...	...	17 0	16 9½	14 3½	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 1	Deoli Cantonment		
...	...	18 4	18 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Erinpura		
...	...	16 0	11 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	13 5	11 7	Sirohee		
...	...	14 4	14 8	10 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 2	12 4	Abu		
...	...	16 0	15 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra		
...	...	22 0	20 0	10 8	6 pics*	6 pics*	8 pics*	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per mussuk load.
...	...	12 8	12 2	8 3½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 1	9 0	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
											Partábgarh („)		
...	...	17 3	16 12	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	13 12	13 2	20 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer		
...	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Boondee		
...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah		
...	...	16 6	15 9	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 8	10 0	Tonk		
...	...	15 3	15 13	17 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 13½	Jhallawar		
...	...	13 8	13 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 4	13 0	Shahpoora		
...	...	13 3	12 8	15 1	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 4	Dholpur		
...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 9	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	12 12	11 0	12 7	73 0	68 7	91 4	10 1	9 14	8 0	Gwalior		
...	...	16 8	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona		
...	...	12 0	10 14	12 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 8	Rutlam		
...	...	16 12	17 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1879.

Canal Division	Water distributed during December 1879: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply	Actual average throughout	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge	Actual average throughout	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges. Northern	16·00	...	740	603	18,565	25,929
Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	811	11,703	43,242
Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	700	48,761	72,273
Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	278	10,135	88,880
Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	800	27,637	98,864
Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	310	39,406	76,779
Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	569	30,564	80,793
Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,071	1,86,771	486,760
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Ganges. Kásganj	...	...	...	84	977	7,205
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	123	2,300	3,205
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	207	3,277	10,410
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	1,035	80,962	128,364
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	591	11,787	54,581
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	24,407	40,600
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	270	...
Dún	...	...	...	135	5,503	5,213
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	142	535
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	371	708
Total	...	...	...	...	313,490	727,171

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall: Total from 1st October to 31st December 1879.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	35,796	425	294	406	4,198	41,119	...	1·6
Muzaffarnagar	39,916	1,111	1,628	2,660	7,567	52,882	·4	1·2
Meerut	53,120	1,494	1,186	4,909	2,300	63,009	1·3	1·5
Bulandshahr	8,093	2,461	89	4,603	624	15,870	3·7	1·6
Aligarh	6,044	5,428	75	3,172	572	15,291	1·8	1·6
Muttra	1,348	972	50	382	624	3,376	·5	1·5
Agra	3,522	3,274	31	962	231	8,020	·5	1·3
Etah	4,600	2,556	23	796	441	8,416	·9	1·8
Mainpuri	12,358	4,280	4	143	1,170	17,955	1·2	1·3
Fatehgarh	4,343	938	...	..	1,050	6,331	1·0	1·9
Etáwah	8,616	6,159	10	..	3,444	18,229	·6	2·1
Cawnpore	9,039	19,480	3	401	1,454	30,377	1·9	1·6
Delhi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·5
Gurgaon	1,082	69	32	48	691	1,922	·5	1·7
Dehra Dún	4,359	381	36	213	514	5,503	·8	2·3
Bijnor	129	8	...	131	2	270	1·0	1·5
Tarái	1,016	93	63	102	2	1,276	2·8	1·6
Bareilly	5,601	562	219	1,139	44	7,565	2·6	1·8
Pilibhit	11,783	1,000	438	2,247	98	15,566	...	...
Jhánsi	58	47	..	25	12	142	1·5	·8
Hamírpur	21	307	17	8	18	371	3·7	1·3
Total	210,844	51,045	4,198	22,347	25,056	313,490	...	...
Total for the same period last year	440,883	137,633	10,711	61,236	76,708	727,171	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Decrease	230,039	86,588	6,513	38,889	51,652	413,681	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . 4,997 cubic feet per second.

Siyana escape	110	
Jani ,,	322	
Etáwah division escape and tail	59	
Cawnpore ,, ,,	435	
		926
Net consumption		4,071

Bulandshahr Division.—There was a very good demand in the 1st sub-division for the month, and a fair one in the second, but the change to easterly winds bringing up clouds, and finally, heavy fall of an inch and a half fairly distributed over the district, stopped the demand.

Lower Ganges Canal—

Entering canal		495
Narora escape	90	
Kasganj ,,	198	
		288
Net consumption		207

Eastern Jumna Canal—

Water entering		1,090
Leaving	11	
Kheri escape	5	
Gokulpur escape	39	
		55
Net consumption		1,035

Eastern Jumna Canal.—From 2 to 12 tenths of rain on 27th diminishing demand for some days.

Agra Canal—

Water entering		976
Do. leaving	5	
Bata escape	253	
Kitam ,,	127	
		385
Net consumption		591

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1879.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grain.												
Wheat	220	...	24,237	...	24,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grám	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	1,225	...	1,775	...
Rice	939	...	...	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kádáy or dhán	415	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijhar (or mixed grain)	...	...	525	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál	1,133	...	1,305	...	2,438	...	340	...	...	...	340	...
Juár	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	500	...	...	...	500	..	10	...	...	...	10	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	2,446	...	4,335	...	6,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	..	...	40	...
Total	7,421	..	30,402	..	37,823	...	940	...	1,225	...	2,165	..
Cotton	...	...	16,595	...	16,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	19	...	7,806	...	7,825	...	321	...	850	...	1,171	...
Salt	1,340	...	9,113	...	10,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	3,337	..	374	...	3,711	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	6,232	..	1,675	...	7,907	...	100	...	1,000	...	1,100	...
Miscellaneous goods	4,565	...	14,951	...	19,516	...	2,700	...	900	...	3,600	...
Firewood	630	...	17,342	...	17,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	8,380	167,600	8,380	167,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	446	606	14,821	15,982	15,267	16,588	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	47	94	44	88	91	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,037	700	1,21,503	1,83,670	1,45,540	184,370	4,061	...	3,975	...	8,036	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	42,523	15	1,44,291	55,902	186,814	55,917	5,025	...	6,651	...	11,676	...
Increase	...	685	...	72,268	...	28,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	18,486	...	22,788	...	41,274	...	964	...	2,676	...	3,640	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

The total weight carried during the month is less by 1,529 tons than it was for the same period in 1878.

The chief cause of this decrease is the great sickness which has prevailed throughout the North-Western Provinces during the past season.

Boat-owners were unable to obtain crews, and many boats were idle up to the end of December simply for want of men.

Cotton, oil-seeds, and salt, all show a heavy decrease as compared with the returns for December, 1878, but it is hoped that a revival in this description of traffic will soon take place.

The stoppage of boats at the Ranjitpur bridge during the close week in the Cawnpore branch is having a marked effect on our traffic returns.

Agra Canal.

The Agra Navigation Channel was re-opened on the 20th December.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1878.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1878.	Agra Canal. 1879.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,919	5,390	417	287
Ton mileage	1,264,424	761,965	35,048	18,549
Value of goods . Rs.	9,12,664	6,97,580	31,495	16,359
Number of passengers	15	195	...	...

Allahabad,
The 27th January 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,317	9,842 13	159	1,253 4	99	1,058 10	3,984	17,113 7	...	...	759	2,601 10	127	503 1	328	444 5	6,773	32,817 2
Received	1,127	8,554 5	156	683 15	110	484 3	3,794	15,956 1	...	...	834	2,864 8	108	314 12	301	526 9	6,430	29,384 4
TOTAL	2,444	18,397 2	315	1,937 3	209	1,542 13	7,778	33,069 8	...	...	1,593	5,466 2	235	817 13	629	970 13	13,203	62,201 6
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Received. *Vid* Madras	17	68 4	71	274 8	27	56 4	3,762	19,011 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,877	19,410 3
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Sent. *Vid* Madras	673	2,840 13	39	170 10	9	29 4	4,252	20,150 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973	23,191 5
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 10
From West to West—																		
Vid Bombay & Karachi.	...	...	5	22 2	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29 10
Vid Karachi and Bombay.	...	...	4	17 10	5	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	40 14
From East to East—																		
Vid Laingha & Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	690	2,909 1	119	484 14	43	116 4	8,015	39,165 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,867	42,675 10
GRAND TOTAL																	22,070	1,04,877 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1879.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,127	1,317	2,444	21·73	23·69	22·74
	,, Turkey	156	159	315	3·01	2·86	2·93
	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	110	99	209	2·12	1·78	1·95
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,794	3,984	7,778	73·14	71·67	72·38
	TOTAL	5,187	5,559	10,746	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain in Madras and Bengal has benefited the spring crops on the whole, though doing some damage in parts of the latter province. In five Madras districts, dry and tank-raised crops continue to suffer from drought. Light showers have fallen in parts of all the other provinces. Public health and agricultural prospects continue good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 25th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair; white *cholum* not very promising; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses, outturn fair; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	·58 (average of 3 stations).	*Ragi* 33·57.
Kistna ...	·67 (average of 4 stations).	*Ragi* 29·98; crops under wells good; harvest of gram and oilseed, outturn ½ to ¾; water below anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ..	1·89 (average of 7 stations).	*Ragi* 22·31; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22·75; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops generally want rain; harvest of paddy ½ to full, a few dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	1·07 (average of 9 stations).	*Ragi* 27·25; crops generally good, but require rain in one taluk; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ..	·52 (average of 5 stations).	*Ragi* 25·02.
Malabar ..	2·31 (in one station).	*Ragi* 21·52.
Travancore ...	·05	Prices and state of agriculture unchanged. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good; in parts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore dry and tank-raised crops have failed more or less from deficiency of rain.
Bombay—(Feb. 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in parts.	Twenty-two cases of small-pox in Dadu, 4 deaths; 17 cases in Shahbander, no deaths.
Hyderabad ...	Heavy shower on 19th.	Weather unsettled; *rabi* looks promising; rain hoped for.
Ahmedabad ..	..	Crops promising; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton slightly injured by frost in northern division; prospects generally good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	From 18th to 20th the abnormal temperature rose from 7 degrees cool to 3 degrees cool, at which it remained steady till the end of the week; vapour in air largely in defect of normal at beginning of week, rose till 21st, and then remained nearly normal to end of week; abnormal wind northerly till 22nd, afterwards southerly.
Poona (Feb. 22nd)	...	No cholera.
Ahmednagar ..	...	Harvest continues.
Sholapore ...	...	Report not received.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; exotic cotton much damaged fever decreasing.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ..	...	Weather partially cold; health good. *General Remarks.—Rabi* harvest progressing; exotic cotton much damaged in Dharwar; slight rain in Sind; small-pox in Kurrachee.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	Few drops	Weather cloudy on 17th and 18th, since fair; cold-weather crops progressing well; cholera not yet abated in Moiscal.
Dacca ...	1·17	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	1·40	Prospects of winter crops fair; rain has helped preparation of land for *aus*; public health generally good; a few isolated cholera cases in Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
Moorshedabad ...	4·25	Crop prospects continue good; rain general and benefited crops, but slightly injured mango blossoms; fever still in some villages of Sudder sub-division; cholera in mitigated form prevalent in four villages.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	3·85	Heavy rain on 16th and 17th; very cold and clear on 18th and 19th, warmer on 20th when clouds gathered, clear again on 21st; heavy rain did some damage to *khesari* and peas; all other *rabi* crops thriving and promise an abundant harvest; *amun dhan* and early *til* sowings going on; *boro dhan*. being transplanted; mustard being cut, yield good; a few cholera cases in thana Manda.
Burdwan ...	0·9	Weather good; crops good; health good.
Rungpore ...	0·23	Weather clear and dry; prospects of winter crops good; *amun* outturn very good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	0·88	Weather unusually cold; prospects of crops good; general health good.
Purneah ...	0·63	Outturn of *rabi* crops good; *bhadoi* ploughing commenced; prices stationary; public health good.
Patna ...	0·84	Prospects of *rabi* good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	0·5	Weather cloudy and fine at intervals; *rabi* crops more or less damaged by late rain; prices of food-grains unaltered; general health good.
Cuttack ...	0·54	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox still prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Late rain done some injury in places, but on the whole benefited crops on ground and helped ploughing for spring sowings; weather again generally very cold; small-pox still prevalent in Cooch Behar and Cuttack, and cholera at Rampore Hât; some small-pox and cholera also in a few other districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 24th)	*Nil* since 19th	Prospects good.
Allahabad („ „)	·2 at Manjhanpur.	Weather clear and seasonable; health excellent; slight fall in prices, wheat $13\frac{9}{16}$, coarse rice $19\frac{1}{2}$, unhusked *dhan* $35\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects favourable; prices falling.
Agra („ 24th)	...	*Rabi* crops promise well; sky cloudy off and on; health good; cattle disease continues in Jarar.
Bareilly („ 25th)	...	Cloudy; wind west; crops most promising.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects good; prices falling.
Kumaun („ 24th)	*Nil.*	
Lucknow („ 25th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	1·15 at Sadr; ·1 at Kunda; ·4 at Patti; hail with rain fell in Partabgarh and Kunda on 17th.	No injury has been done to crops; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 25th)	*Nil*	Clear weather much needed.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Allahabad and Partabgarh; some hail fell in Partabgarh but caused no damage; prospects excellent and health good; prices falling in Allahabad and Jhánsi; cattle disease continues in Agra.
Punjab—(Feb. 24th)		
Delhi ...	·2	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	Slight but general rain.	*Rabi* prospects brighter; prices falling; health good.
Umbálla ...	2·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	1·0	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	1·8 at Sadr	Slight improvement in prices.
Siálkot ...	·2	Prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	Slight rain	Prospects good; health improving.
Pesháwar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; rain wanted. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable, rain having again fallen over a considerable portion of the province.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Feb. 25th)	...	Cloudy and close; *rabi* harvest continues; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Alternately clear and cloudy; pulses being harvested; prospects fair; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rábi* harvesting; prices of *jowar* and gram fallen.
Raipur (Feb. 21st)	...	Clear and cool; prospects of *rabi* generally good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 20th)	1·0	Twenty-six fields being prepared for *kharif* crops; small-pox and cattle disease continue. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy and warm; good rain fallen in Sambalpur; slight in three other districts; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects generally good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 25th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good ; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Ten fatal cases of small-pox ; fever and small-pox in parts of Hanthawaddy district, a few deaths from former, otherwise public health good ; cattle disease very slight.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera in Bassein town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox very prevalent in Prome town, also in Mahathaman. 63 deaths in former.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health good ; cattle disease very slight.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General health good ; small-pox prevalent ; some cholera and slight cattle disease.
Assam—(Feb. 25th)		
Gauháti ...	·11	Weather seasonable ; lands being ploughed for *asu* cultivation ; outturn of *sali* crop favourable and that of mustard tolerably good ; prospects of tea fair.
Sylhet ...	·36	Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sunamganj ; sugarcane being cut and pressed ; ploughing for *aman* and *aus* continues.
Cachar ...	·44	Weather cold ; no rice crops on the ground ; common rice 16 seers per rupee ; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	·37	Land preparing for *aus* ; small-pox and cattle disease still continuing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 25th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition ; general prospects favourable health good but fever prevalent ; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 25th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of crops continued.
Akola ...	...	*Rabi* crops ripening and promise well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Season prospects not yet improving.
Central India States—(Feb. 25th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer ; prospects fair though opium has suffered some damage in Malwa through frost and high wind.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects of crops good ; weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	...	Health and prospects good ; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and getting warm ; public health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Opium suffered severely by frost, gram slightly.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good ; wheat 13 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather clear ; prospects of crops and health good.
Agar ...	...	Weather cloudy ; agricultural prospects favourable ; health good.
Nowgong ...	...	No report received.
Múnpur ...	...	Weather cold ; slight injury to opium and gram fields ; prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Feb. 21st)	...	Tanks drying ; wells fairly full ; health normal ; crops fair ; much colder.
Marwar ...	...	Report not received.
Meywar ...	...	
Harowtee ...	·04 in Deoli ; ·03 in Kotah ; ·04 in Tonk.	Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	...	Cooler ; cloudy ; south-east high winds ; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Feb. 25th)	·03	Prospects excellent ; small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore ...	...	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Feb. 24th)	...	Rain much wanted ; prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration to the estates of certain deceased persons be taken into consideration. He said that he might remind the Council that, as the law of British India at this moment stood, there was, speaking generally, no procedure for conferring upon any one a complete and conclusive title as representative of the estate of a deceased Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist or other person exempt from the operation of the Indian Succession Act. The primary object of the Bill was to provide such procedure, while guarding against interference with the substantive succession-laws of the classes in question. The Bill as introduced, following the course adopted in the Hindú Wills Act, incorporated by mere reference the sections of the Indian Succession Act which it was proposed to apply. This mode of legislation, it had been strongly urged by several of the authorities consulted,—by none more effectively than by Mr. Mahmud, District Judge of Rai Bareli, the son of their Hon'ble colleague Sayyad Ahmad Khán,—was likely to render the Act less intelligible and convenient to many of those who would have to use it; and the Committee had accordingly set out at length in the amended Bill all the sections of the Succession Act which it was intended should apply, and thus made the measure complete and self-contained.

Apart from this, which, though it much altered the appearance of the Bill, was a change merely in form, the amendments made by the Committee were few. The most important of these consisted in the introduction, in section 12, of the provision of the Indian Succession Act (omitted in the Bill as introduced) which barred the establishment of any right as executor or legatee, until a grant of probate or letters of administration with the will annexed had been obtained; but in introducing this provision the Committee had confined it to cases in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees —in other words the Committee proposed that every will bequeathing in the whole property worth more than a thousand rupees should be proved.

The Committee did not think that, in this limited class of cases, the considerations which had been urged against making the obtaining of probate or

letters of administration a condition precedent to the establishment of any right based on succession had any application; for in such cases the persons concerned could hardly be said to be poor or ignorant. On the other hand, the advantages of requiring the will to be proved were too obvious to call for comment. The genuineness of the document, if it were genuine, was established; authenticated evidence of the executor's title was provided; and the revenue of the country was benefited, as it fairly might, considering the advantages received by persons claiming under the will. The experiment had already been fully tried under the Hindú Wills Act of 1870, with most satisfactory results, and no hardship could reasonably be expected from applying to wealthy Native testators throughout British India what had been the law applicable for the last ten years to all Hindú testators throughout the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns.

With this solitary exception, the Bill remained a purely permissive measure. But it would not, he thought, be the less effective. Regarding this MR. STOKES would quote a paper by Mr. Geddes, of the Bengal Civil Service, and lately Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Calcutta. Mr. Geddes, after stating his opinion that the Bill would be useful and would supply a want which was beginning to be felt rather extensively in Bengal, went on to say,—"It is useless to ignore the fact that the Western institution of will, developed as it has been by the partial application of the Indian Succession Act, is profoundly modifying Hindú custom and usage. Musalmán customary law proves more intractable, but even this is beginning to recognize the *jus repræsentationis* hitherto unknown to that system of jurisprudence. The change is going on. It is impossible for any one who has served as District Judge for some time not to observe a marked change of late years.....It is the people themselves who are spontaneously appreciating and resorting to this English principle of determinate succession or representation. It is they themselves who are modifying their own legal usage."

The amendment next in order of importance would be found in section 91 of the Bill, where the Committee had rendered the consent of the Court necessary to every disposition of the property made by an executor or administrator. This limitation had been considered necessary in the mufassal, where it was deemed unsafe to entrust to an executor or administrator the full powers conferred by the Succession Act. In the Presidency-towns, however, where executors and administrators at present were allowed these powers, and where, moreover, the expense attending an application to the Court would be considerable, the Committee had given the Court power to exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of applying for its consent in each case. And in the Mufassal, though the Bill, as now settled, was in accordance with the decision of the Committee, he (MR. STOKES) would be inclined to require the Court's consent only in case of alienations of immoveable property and, perhaps, Government-securities, which were specially provided for under the Certificate Act, XXVII of 1860, section 9. To compel an executor or administrator to apply to the Court whenever he wanted to sell any of the bullocks or household-utensils of the deceased, would obviously lead to much useless trouble and expense.

Coming now to minor amendments, he might mention that the Committee had omitted in sections 8 and 14 of the Bill the words to be found in the corresponding sections of the Succession Act, making the consent of the husband a condition precedent to the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman. Such consent was required in England, partly because by the law of that country husband and wife were considered but as one person and as having one mind, which (according to our male lawyers) was "placed in the husband," and therefore the wife could do no act, such as taking probate, which might prejudice the husband; partly because, in all actions by or against the wife, the husband must be joined. But these reasons did not apply to India. Among a large proportion of the persons for whom the Bill was intended married women had a proprietary status which rendered them, in the eye of the law, almost independent of their husbands; and the technical objection as to the necessity of joining the husband in suits by or against the wife fell to the ground under the new Civil Procedure Code, section 439, which expressly declared that, unless the Court directed otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix should not be a party to a suit by or against her.

The Committee had, in section 63, required an applicant for probate to insert in his application, as an applicant for letters of administration was bound to do under the Succession Act, an estimate of the amount of assets which were likely to come to his hands. This amendment was required to complete the chain of securities at present provided by law for the protection of the revenue derived from Court-fees on probates and letters of administration, and it merely brought the Bill into conformity with the law of England (55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 38) and the existing practice of the Calcutta High Court.

The other changes to which he would call the attention of the Council were all directed to making the measure more in accordance with the usages and circumstances of the population of the Mufassal. Thus the rate of interest (4 per cent.) prescribed by sections 307 and 313 of the Succession Act seemed to the Committee too low for the purposes of this Bill, and they had accordingly, in sections 127 and 133 of the Bill, raised it to six per cent., the ordinary Court rate, and the lowest usual rate among Natives.

Again, in introducing section 276 of the Succession Act into the Bill, the Committee had, with a view to adapting it to the ideas and practices of the classes to which the measure would apply, limited the duty of the executor to providing the necessary funds for the performance of the funeral ceremonies of his testator instead of requiring him to perform them himself, as the section as it stood in the Succession Act had been supposed by some to do. According to Hindú law, funeral-rites must be performed by certain specified persons, who might or might not be executors; and he believed that Muhammadans had similar rules on the subject.

He would conclude by mentioning what was perhaps the most important of the changes to which he had last referred. The Committee had excluded from the Bill sections 283 and 284 of the Succession Act, which provided that, in the case of a deceased person whose domicile was not in British India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts should be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled. Such a provision, if applied to the classes of persons for whose benefit this Bill was intended, would, the Committee felt certain, be the source of endless complications and difficulty. The vast majority of those persons, when not domiciled in British India, were domiciled in countries—such as Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma—where either there was nothing that could be called law applicable to the matter in question, or, such laws as existed were merely personal laws. Wherever this was so, to withdraw the matter from the operation of the Bill and relegate it to the territorial law of the domicile, would be in effect to remove it altogether from the sphere of ascertainable law, leaving it to be determined according to some vague principle of equity and good conscience, as compared with which the proverbial Chancellor's foot would be an absolute standard.

The Committee thought the only feasible plan in dealing with the class of persons to which this Bill applied was to subject the matter to our law in all cases without any reference to the domicile of the deceased. The Committee had the less hesitation in doing this, as the principle which allowed the law of the domicile to prevail in this particular against the law of the situs of the assets, though recognised in some parts of the continent of Europe and followed in a well-known English case (*Wilson* v. *Lady Dunsany*, 18 Beav. 293), was far from being universally accepted, was at variance with the late Vice-chancellor Kindersley's decision in *Cook* v. *Gregson*, 2 Drew. 286, and had been condemned by eminent textwriters, such as Westlake and Story, as out of place in any system founded on the English law. Practical convenience was obviously in favour of the change proposed by the Committee, and in theory the rule that the law of the situs of the assets should prevail might be supported—to quote a recent book on private international jurisprudence—by regarding all questions of the priority of creditors as touching matters of procedure, a principle asserted in general terms by jurists and recognised in English Courts as to the distribution of assets under a bankruptcy.

The Hon'ble MR. KENNEDY said that he ventured to add a few words in support of the motion of the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The greater portion of it might be said to be properly merely a matter of procedure. There was, however, one provision of very considerable importance which would

effect an important change in the law, except in the Presidency-towns and in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There it merely continued the same state of the law which, so far as regards Hindús, had there existed for the last ten years. But the change seemed to him to be one that he had long thought to be requisite. His professional experience had convinced him that it was of the greatest possible importance that the basis of the title under which any rights were to be claimed should be made secure, and that probate of the will or grant of administration under which property was claimed should be obtained as early as possible. A false case was strengthened by the lapse of time; a true case became weakened. When a will was put forth after a time he had seen an array of false witnesses brought forward either in support or contradiction of it. While the facts were recent the Judge had the opportunity of coming to a right decision. But when the lapse of time had weakened an accurate recollection of the facts, if the Judge did come to a right conclusion, it might not unfrequently be rather by chance than the real weight of evidence. Therefore, it was most important to make persons understand that, if they meant to put forward a will, they should put it forward at a very early opportunity. The Bill would not prevent applications for probate of wills at later periods; but if it was made an absolute duty imposed by the law to obtain probate, it would throw extreme difficulty in the way of persons who kept them, as it were, concealed for a long time, and the grant of letters of administration in the meantime would in most cases absolutely exclude any attempt to put forward a will. MR. KENNEDY would have wished even to go further, but the change would have been too serious until the people of the country had been more accustomed to the operation of letters of administration. In numerous cases great difficulties arose in dealing with property for want of some authorised representative of the estate of a deceased person, especially in the case of Musalmáns, when their families had remained (as they often did in these Provinces) undivided for considerable periods. Under those circumstances, as a result of their peculiar system of inheritance, most infinitesimal, shares became vested in some individuals. But this difficulty would become obviated if on death the whole property became vested in some one representative of the family. He felt, however, that it was safe not at present to ask to have administration made general and compulsory. We must wait until the people of the country were convinced by experience of the working of the voluntary system, that the grant of administration to one party was beneficial for the general interests of the parties concerned.

The other modifications mentioned in the Committee's report which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had alluded to seemed to be required: they very much carried out the provisions which did exist in cases where there were managers of the property appointed under the existing Acts. A manager could not sell the immoveable property of an incapacitated person without the consent of the Court; and as to certificates taken out under the Act of 1860, special power must be given to authorize sale of Government Promissory notes.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he observed that the Committee, at the end of their report, made the following recommendation:—

"We think the amendment we have referred to in paragraph 3 *supra* is of sufficient importance to make it desirable that the Bill be re-published; but as we do not anticipate that any objections will be made to that amendment, we recommend that this report should be taken into consideration before the end of the Calcutta sittings, so as to place the Council in a position to pass the Bill at Simla in the event of no valid objection being brought forward, say, within two months."

In order to see what the amendment referred to was, he would ask leave to read a portion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which ran thus:—

"The reports of the local authorities have now been received, and their purport may be briefly described by saying that, while there is a considerable body of opinion in favour of providing the means of obtaining probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of any deceased person when those interested desire to do so, the proposal to insist on probate or letters of administration as essential has been generally condemned, as tending to impose upon a multitude of poor and ignorant people, in cases where there is no difficulty or dispute, an unnecessary amount of trouble and expense."

On further referring to the report of the Committee, paragraph 3, it would appear that they had so far modified their previous determination as to make the Bill apply to all cases of probate in which the property comprised in the will amounted to more than one thousand rupees.

It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to attempt to prove what the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself admitted, namely, that the proposal to insist upon probates had been generally condemned; but he would very briefly invite attention to one or two opinions which had been expressed. The Government of Madras, in their communication, which was printed as Paper No. 7, said that "the measure is not wanted in the circumstances of the country and is highly impolitic." The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that there appeared "to be no necessity for altering the law so far as these Provinces are concerned;" and he generally concurred in the remarks of the Judicial Commissioner, who said "I consider the proposed legislation to be premature and unnecessary, and beyond the present condition of the inhabitants of these Provinces." Again, referring to the opinion received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, MR. HOPE thought he was not in error in understanding the qualified approval therein given to the Bill as given only to the Bill as first introduced, in which this extension of the measure did not exist. The hon'ble Mr. Justice Thornton, a late colleague of the Members of this Council, also merely said that, *as* the taking-out of probate and letters of administration was not to be compulsory in the case of those to whom the Bill applied, he thought there could be no objection to the principle of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES thought the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order in speaking and quoting opinions upon the principle and substance of the Bill when the motion was simply that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Under the Rules for the conduct of business, his remarks should apparently have been made when the Bill was introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE remarked that, if there was to be no discussion now upon the substance of the Bill, he should like to be informed at what stage the discussion should take place: a prolonged discussion took place upon the Dekkhan Raiyats Bill at this very stage.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT did not think the hon'ble Mr. Hope was out of order: if no discussion were allowed at this stage, and the Bill was passed elsewhere than in Calcutta, some Hon'ble Members might have no opportunity of speaking upon it.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE proceeded. He had just referred to the qualified approval given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. In the report from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, paragraph 2, it was stated that "the proposal to render recourse to the Bill voluntary removes His Honour's main objection," which MR. HOPE took as only a similarly qualified approval.

Besides this particular objection which had been pointed out, MR. HOPE would also remark that the Bill raised a very important, broad question of principle and of policy. It was a very important question, deserving of most serious consideration, whether it was desirable to give special encouragement to the practice of making wills amongst the Natives of the country, instead of allowing property to devolve in accordance with Hindú or Muhammadan law. The Council had been told by a preceding speaker that this system of making wills was entirely at variance with old Hindú customs and usages: amongst Muhammadans the practice was allowed by their law and did, to some extent, prevail; but still MR. HOPE thought the step now proposed should not be taken without mature and careful consideration. The practical effect of the measure before the Council should also be considered, even supposing it was desirable in the abstract that the making of wills should be encouraged. There could be no question that the procedure proposed was of a highly technical nature. On this point he would not quote other authorities; but the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces said he would "strongly object to the application of the procedure laid down in the Indian Succession Act, as far more complicated and detailed than is in any way desiderated." The Members of the Council all knew the direct effect of introducing a highly technical law. The effect

was—and they had been told on another occasion that it was a desirable one—to force the management of every kind of dispute into the hands of the recognized agents of the parties, that was to say, of pleaders, and from this it followed that there would be an immense increase of litigation. As regards increase of litigation, the point would be perfectly obvious, but it was well expressed in one of the papers before the Council (Paper No. 6), where an officer in Mysore remarked that, "with the proneness evinced by Natives to resort to litigation, it may be concluded that the law Courts will, in a short time, be had recourse to largely to settle disputes among families, which are now adjusted by mutual arrangement or private arbitration." It was a very serious question whether such an immense amount of litigation should be encouraged and such an apple of discord thrown among Hindú and Muhammadan families of the Mufassal generally.

On these points MR. HOPE did not propose at present to give any opinion whatever; the remarks which he offered were merely for consideration in connection with the course he thought should be adopted, and with the view of showing that, in his opinion, the Committee were somewhat over-sanguine in supposing that no objection would be made to this very important amendment which they had inserted in the Bill. At any rate, he thought there could be no question that ample time should be given for the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities which were to be affected by the Bill fully to realize what was about to be imposed upon them. The change which was proposed was an enormous one. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill had stated that the cases in which wills would be found relating to property above Rs. 1,000 in value would be very few. MR. HOPE understood him to imply that Rs. 1,000 was rather a large amount of property for an individual to have. But it should be remembered that it would include property in land; and property in land, for the purposes of litigation or otherwise, was not valued according to the annual rental, but according to a certain multiple of that rental. He had not been able to ascertain exactly on what principle the valuation of this Rs. 1,000 would be made. Supposing it were, as the Secretary, from a reference just made to him, would seem to think, that the market-value would be considered, MR. HOPE thought the market-value might be taken at from ten to twenty times the annual rental. If it were twenty times the rental, this provision of the Bill would apply to all land having a yearly rental of more than Rs. 50: if the other valuation of ten times the rental were adopted, the provision would apply to every landholder having a property yielding more than Rs. 100 a year; and who knew how many millions of such landholders there were? But even if the operation of the law was not so extensive, still its operation would be exceedingly wide.

He did not find, in the whole of the papers before the Council, one single indication that the great Hindú and Muhammadan communities were even aware of what was going on. The Council was accustomed to receive memorials from the leading associations which represented those communities in different parts of the Empire. Not one single representation of the kind had been received; there were certainly a few communications from Native officials in various parts of the country; but otherwise the Council had received no indication of the feeling of the Native communities regarding the provision to which he had drawn attention If it were contended that it was the fault of those associations for not having been sufficiently prompt in memorializing, MR HOPE might reply that it was only about ten months since this Bill was introduced, and that from their own experience the Council knew that it took a long time for a knowledge of the effect of any proposed legislation to be diffused; and that it was not until a Bill was approaching maturity that the general public was roused to the effect of the proposed legislation. But ten months was not the period during which the Bill, with reference to which he was pointing out these objections, had been before the public. The Bill now before the Council was a Bill of a totally different operation from that introduced ten months ago, and, therefore, the Council could not at all infer, because no representations had hitherto been made, that none would be made.

It would be observed from this that all MR. HOPE was asking for was some more time for the consideration of the Bill. He was not himself prepared to give a decided opinion one way or the other; he had too much respect for the people to consent to the gradual undermining of their most important institutions before they had been fully heard upon the proposed measure; and he had too much respect for the Committee to assume, until he had heard both sides of the question, that they were in the wrong. It did not appear to him that the other side had been heard at all; therefore, he trusted that some considerable extension of time would be allowed, or some modification made in the intention to pass the Bill in two months. The passing of the Bill on the expiry of two months would involve its being passed at Simla. There were a great many Bills which might be properly passed at Simla, and regarding which no reasonable objection could be raised. But this was not one of those cases. The probability was that, when the time came forward for consideration of the Bill at Simla, the Hindú and Muhammadan Members of the Council would not be in their places to represent the interests of their countrymen. MR. HOPE would, therefore, simply suggest that the further consideration of the Bill might very well be deferred until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta: the form in which that could most rightly be done would be by adjourning the debate to that time. But that was merely a matter of form.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT asked if the Hon'ble Member concluded with a motion.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE observed that the Rules required that every amendment should be given notice of three days before the consideration of the Bill upon which it was an amendment. But, on the other hand, the Rules likewise did not render it necessary that notice of the business to come before the Council should be sent to Members longer than two days before the meeting. It so happened that, before the notice of business reached him and he became aware that this Bill would come forward at this meeting, the three days required for notice of an amendment had already been broken into. But MR. HOPE believed that an amendment could be moved with His Excellency's permission. He would, with the President's permission, move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned until the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Member in charge of the Bill, he might aver that he personally was anxious that it should receive the fullest consideration from the Native community; and though he, in common with the other Members of the Committee (of whom the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad was one), thought that two months would afford ample time for such consideration, he was not immutably bent upon passing the Bill at Simla. He was willing that this should be deferred till the Council re-assembled in Calcutta.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that the Hon'ble Member had merely been speaking as to the recommendation of the Select Committee. It was not the intention of the Government to proceed to pass the Bill prematurely into law, and he hoped the Hon'ble Member would be satisfied with the assurance which the Hon'ble Mover had given on the part of the Government.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE expressed his entire satisfaction with the assurance which had just been given.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that it was incorrect to assert that the proposal to render probate compulsory had been generally condemned, and that it was an exaggeration to describe the intended change as enormous. Considering the infrequency with which the testamentary power was still exercised by Natives, he might say that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons would remain as they were before the Bill was amended—they would simply be entitled to avail themselves of the optional procedure provided in case of an intestacy. The only change which would be effected by the amendment was the extension to the wills of Native testators throughout British India of the law regarding probates, which had applied for the last ten years to every Hindú will in

the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the Presidency-towns; and even that extension was confined to wills comprising property exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. As to the authorities which had been quoted by the Hon'ble Member as opposed to the Bill, they were both outnumbered and outweighed by authorities the other way. Besides the almost unanimous opinions of the Local Governments in favour of a permissive procedure which had led to the framing of the Bill as introduced, MR. STOKES might mention the learned and experienced Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, who thought the Bill "much needed". Then there were the Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Ajmer, Mr. Sandford the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the Advocate General of Madras, Mr. Barkley the Commissioner of Jalandhar, the Government Advocate, Panjáb, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts and others, of whom he would cite only one, a Muhammadan gentleman, the District Judge of Rai Bareli, to whose opinion MR. STOKES had before referred. This gentleman, Sayyad Mahmud, said:—

"The reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes in his 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' for the necessity of making provision for the grant of probate and letters of administration, in respect of the estates of deceased persons of the Hindú, Muhammadan and other persuasions, are borne out by my own past experience as a practising member of the Bar. The administration of justice according to well-recognised principles of law and equity has been carried on long enough in British India to make the people aware of their rights and careful to guard them. Purchasers take greater care than formerly to investigate the title of their vendors, and the knowledge that defective title can be easily set aside by Courts of justice naturally operates to lower the value of property held by persons having defective titles. Any law which has for its object the providing of facilities for supplying purchasers with the means of obtaining from their vendors perfect titles to the subject of sale must tend to promote the contract and to raise the value of property. The absence of a law such as the one proposed in the Bill no doubt makes unnecessary litigation an almost inevitable sequence of the death of a person leaving many heirs and unsettled claims. This observation applies with especial force to Muhammadans, who, owing to the nature of the law by which they are governed, as a rule leave a large number of heirs,—father, mother, widow, sons and daughters, &c.,—being all entitled to inherit according to a very complicated code of rules."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked whether the proposed law referred to in the extract which had just been read was not the Bill as first prepared and not the present Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the hon'ble Member was well aware that it referred to the Bill as introduced, but the observations of Sayyad Mahmud were equally, if not still more, applicable to the Bill in its present form. With reference to the hon'ble Member's remark that the Bill gave special encouragement to the power of making wills, he begged to say that it did nothing of the kind. It recognised the validity of the testamentary power of Natives, as had long since been done by the High Courts, the Privy Council and this Legislature, and it provided, after the exercise of that power, certain safeguards which the experience of all civilized countries had shown to be necessary. He denied that the procedure prescribed by the Bill was of a highly technical nature. On the contrary, it was one of great simplicity, though of course it seemed technical to those who had not studied the subject. The multiplication table was 'technical' to people who did not know the meaning and use of numbers, factors and products. As to the assertion that the Bill would encourage litigation, he had long since learned to distrust such prophecies when made by persons unfamiliar with the working of our civil Courts, and he had already quoted a passage from the paper of Sayyad Mahmud to show that the Bill would have quite a different effect. Was it not matter of ordinary experience that people were more prone to go to law and bring or resist claims when the rights claimed were doubtful than they were when those rights were certain? The effect of obtaining probate of a will was to establish its authenticity and thus to preclude doubts as to the rights which it conferred and to stop unnecessary litigation among the parties claiming under it; and he confidently appealed to all those who had had judicial experience of the Lower Provinces and the Presidency-towns as to whether the Hindú Wills Act, by requiring

probate to be taken out, had not lessened litigation among the class to which it applied.

The only further observation of the hon'ble Member which need now be noticed was that the Council had received no memorials from Native associations upon the subject of the Bill. Several opinions had been received from Native gentlemen, most of which were in favour of the measure; and MR. STOKES thought the absence of memorials was due to the fact that the Native associations in question had no objections to urge. The Bill had been nearly a year before the Native public, and he was much mistaken if the managers of those associations, who were both shrewd and watchful, had not recognised it as likely to stop useless litigation, to prevent fraud, forgery and perjury, and (by enabling Native executors and administrators to give good titles) to increase the value of property all over the country.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he had no objection whatever to the proposed delay in passing the Bill, but as a Member of the Select Committee, he wished to say a few words, in order to show that they neither desired to make such revolutionary changes as had been laid to their charge, nor to carry into effect such changes as they had recommended without allowing any time for their consideration.

He would point out, in the first place, that the principal innovation which the Committee advocated was far from being so important as it might appear to persons who formed their opinion of it from the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's speech. The Bill, no doubt, provided that no right as executor or legatee should be established until probate had been obtained, in cases in which the property comprised in a will amounted to more than one thousand rupees. But, as a matter of fact, he believed that the practice of making wills amongst the Hindú community was still exceedingly uncommon. He was not speaking of Bengal or the Presidency-towns of Madras and Bombay, where the Hindú Wills Act was already in operation, and where the Bill, therefore, would make no change whatever. He was speaking of the country generally; and he thought that it was within the mark to say that the number of Hindú wills executed throughout the rest of India in any one year would not exceed a few hundreds. The Muhammadans made wills more frequently; but the number of wills made by them, which comprised property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, could not be very numerous. To whatever extent this compulsory provision of the Bill did operate, its results could hardly be other than beneficial; for it provided the best safeguards that could be given against fraud and mistake, and ensured as far as possible that a testator's wishes should be duly executed.

Then, as regards letters of administration, the taking out of these had been left optional. If nothing whatever in the nature of letters of administration had hitherto been required in cases of disputed succession, it might be said that to give this optional power was a considerable change. But the law over the greater part of India already prescribed that in such cases application must be made to the civil Court for a certificate of succession by any person desiring to collect debts due to a deceased person, and declared that nobody should be compelled to pay such a debt to any person, except on the production of such a certificate. The only difference made by the Bill, if it became law, would be that instead of a certificate of succession, letters of administration would probably be applied for in future, as the position of an administrator would be more secure and better defined than that of a certificate-holder. The Bill would improve the procedure in such cases, but would introduce no great substantial change.

He did not think that these alterations of the law were of such a startling nature as had been described. Such as they were, the Committee had certainly not tried to take the Local Governments and the public by surprise in regard to them. The republication of the Bill had been recommended expressly in order to allow time for their being understood and considered. Two months might not be sufficient to allow of objections being discussed and settled; but two months were long enough to show if objections existed which would make a further delay in passing the Bill necessary.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN BAHÁDÚR said:—"My Lord, I think this Bill in its amended form may safely be accepted by the Council. Section 149 of this Bill has clearly provided against all possible inconsistency with the Muhammadan substantive law relating to wills, as well as with the Hindú law on the subject.

"Section 12, no doubt, is important. It has made the possession of probates and letters of administration compulsory in certain cases. But this compulsion and other proceedings provided in the Bill are simply matters of procedure. They do not interfere with the substantive law of the Muhammadans and Hindús. The passing of this Bill will, I am sure, remove all uncertainty as to the position of executors and administrators of the property of a deceased.

"With these remarks I beg to support the Motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BATTEN said that he understood that the Motion before the Council was that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. It appeared that the Committee recommended that, if no representations against the changes now made in the Bill were received within the space of two months, the Bill might be passed after the lapse of that period at Simla. It seemed to be the hon'ble Mr. Hope's desire not to oppose, but rather to intensify, the Motion before the Council; that was to say, he wished for a more prolonged consideration of the Bill as reported, in fact that there should be a period of gestation of nine months before the Council were delivered of it. He should vote for the Report being taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA SURVEY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the demarcation and survey of land in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that the Report of the Select Committee would show that, since this Bill was introduced into Council, very few amendments had been made in it. The Committee had been in communication with the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and at his instance an amendment had been made by the omission of the proviso which was originally attached to section 3. As originally prepared, the measure had been drawn for revenue purposes only, and it had been intended that all lands situated in towns, villages, cantonments or civil stations should be exempted from the operation of the Bill; but the Chief Commissioner reported that, in many of such places, lands existed which were liable to assessment of land-revenue and should be brought under the provisions of the Bill, which provided for the demarcation and survey of land. The Committee had, therefore, accepted the Chief Commissioner's recommendation to omit the proviso to section 3. As a consequence, in section 19 words had been added which made appeals from proceedings in connection with boundary-disputes in the town of Rangoon lie to the Recorder of Rangoon and not to the Commissioner. The Committee had also made a material amendment in section 18, providing for an appeal where the Boundary-officer might refuse to take cognizance of any objection that might be urged before him: in such a case the Committee thought it right that an appeal should lie. He might say that the report omitted to mention that the Bill had been published in due course in the *British Burma Gazette*. It had been ascertained, however, from the Chief Commissioner, that publication had taken place in that Gazette, and therefore any objection on that ground would not be tenable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MULTÁN DISTRICT LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin and the Mover. He had no remarks to offer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, Panjáb*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN moved that the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover. He said,—"My Lord, the Vaccination Bill, which I had the honour of introducing into the Council on the 30th of September last, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and also in the local Gazettes in English as well as in the vernacular languages. The Local Governments have submitted their opinions and those of local officers as to the expediency of the proposed legislation. Some of the Municipal Committees and Societies have commented on the measure. All these opinions, remarks and papers are now before the Council.

"My Lord, on the first occasion when I advocated in the Council the expediency of making vaccination compulsory by legislation I said :—'I have carefully considered the difficulties which exist in putting such a law into practice; and I am aware that there are some parts of India which have not yet reached the stage when the enforcement of such measures would be advisable. The proposed Bill will, therefore, not be generally compulsory. It is not meant to be applicable to those parts of India which possess local legislatures, and its operation will be confined to such municipalities and military cantonments in British India as the Local Governments in their discretion deem fit to place under the proposed law.' I further remarked that the object of the proposed Bill was to provide a law to enable the Local Governments of those Provinces, which do not possess their own legislatures, to make vaccination compulsory in such places as they consider fit for the promulgation of such a law. I am glad to find that the opinions hitherto received from various quarters support my views; since some of the municipalities and cantonments are declared by the local authorities to be prepared to accept compulsory vaccination, while others are represented as less advanced, and not in such a state as to admit of such a law being safely enforced. The difference of opinions among the various local officers in regard to the expediency of rendering vaccination compulsory is due to the variety of local circumstances which I had in view when framing the Bill now before the Council.

"My Lord, the legislation which I have proposed meets the objections of those who oppose it, and the wishes of those who support it; since one of the most essential features of the Bill is that its adoption is permissive. If the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I shall be glad to adopt any alterations which the Select Committee may consider necessary, in accordance with Dr. Cunningham's suggestions, to restrict the power of the Local Governments in respect of enforcing the proposed law.

"My Lord, it has been said, as a reason against the passing of the Bill, that vaccination is gradually spreading, and that the prejudices of the people against it are giving way to the beneficial influence exercised by local officers. The statement, my Lord, on which this argument is based is no doubt correct; but I may be permitted to say that the circumstance, far from furnishing an argument against the Bill, strongly supports its policy. Even the greatest opponents of the

proposed legislation do not maintain that the object in view is not desirable. The strongest argument against the proposed law is that there are still many amongst the people of this country who look upon vaccination either as unnecessary or objectionable. But in a matter of this kind the discussion resolves itself into the simple question, whether the indifference or opposition of a part of the community should be allowed to deprive the whole community of advantages which the truths of science and the conclusions of actual experience have made undeniable.

"My Lord, I am myself a Native of India, brought up under the same social circumstances and prejudices as those of my countrymen whose voice is raised against the proposed legislation. And at my time of life, my Lord, I hope I may confidently escape the imputation of arrogance in saying that I have lived long enough amongst my countrymen to have obtained a familiar insight into the laws which regulate their feelings and prejudices. I can emphatically say that the hatred which once existed against vaccination is a thing of the past, at least in the more advanced parts of British India. The opposition to vaccination, wherever it exists, is due either to the manner in which some of the underlings of the department conduct themselves, or to defects of system. Such being my views, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the causes of the opposition are removed by introducing better organization and more effective supervision, by providing facilities and by obtaining the co-operation of influential native gentlemen, vaccination will become more popular every day. But this result cannot be achieved without a legislative measure such as I have ventured to propose.

"The highest castes of Hindús have accepted vaccination. There is a memorial in favor of the Bill before the Council sent up by forty-eight of the most respectable Hindú citizens of the ancient city of Benares, a place which in the eyes of orthodox Hindús is still unsurpassed in sanctity and religious learning. To those forty-eight names I may be allowed to add that of Rájá Shimbhú Narain Singh Bahádur, a gentleman of great influence and high position in that city, and a Brahmin by caste. In a communication addressed to me he has strongly supported the policy of the Bill, and has expressed his wish that it may pass into law. It is true, as has been urged by some of the opponents of the Bill, that there are still in India many temples consecrated to the worship of *Mátá-Debí*, the goddess of small-pox, and that large numbers of people resort to these places of worship. But I feel sure that vaccination has never been regarded as interfering with the worship of this goddess or any of the ceremonies connected with it. The parents of vaccinated children perform the ceremonies of worshipping *Mátá-Debí* without the smallest feeling that a resort to the prophylactic against the disease in any way interferes with their religion.

"My Lord, I must confess I was in no small degree surprised when I read the speech of the President of the Anjumán-i-Panjáb and the communication which he has made to the Council. He seems to think that the natives of India were not aware of the source from which the vaccine lymph was taken, and that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* and the Bill now before the Council have, for the first time, supplied the information to the people. On this statement he has based his argument that the people will consider vaccination as interfering with their caste-prejudices.

"My Lord, I am not aware that the Government, in adopting its earliest measures to introduce vaccination, ever made a secret of the source from which the vaccine matter is drawn. I feel confident that it was never a secret to the people, nor ever regarded as doing injury to caste. On the contrary, inoculation was not unknown in India. It was called *chhopa*, while vaccination has ever since its introduction received the name of *gau-than-sitla*, which, literally translated, means cow-udder-small-pox. The name itself suggests the source from which the lymph was obtained, and there is, therefore, little foundation for the proposition that Dr. Cunningham's *Sanitary Primer* or the present Bill have, for the first time, enlightened the people upon the subject. I am in possession of two treatises upon the subject published by Dr. Pearson in the Hindi and Urdú languages in 1867, and intended for public distribution,

which furnish minute information as to the source from which the vaccine-lymph is obtained.

"I should have dwelt more upon this point had I not felt that a full answer to the objection is to be found in a sentence which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has recorded with regard to the Society's argument. His Honour observes:—

"'There is one point which is not noticed by the Society, and which has a practical bearing on vaccination, namely, that a child of the age at which vaccination is practised on it is not, according to Hindú law, liable to ceremonial impurity, and, therefore, even though vaccine may be impure to Hindús, the child would not be made impure by it.'

"My Lord, the practice of vaccination has gained footing in some native States also. I can speak of two Hindú States in the Panjáb. The history of Patiálá, written by its able minister, informs us that vaccination was introduced in the State in the Hindú year 1933, corresponding with the year 1876. The late Mahárájá had his own son vaccinated, and all the young children of the Minister's family were also vaccinated. I have trustworthy information that, in the State of Patiálá, no less than 55,618 children were vaccinated in three years. Similarly, in the State of Kapurthalá no less than 4,394 children were vaccinated in one year.

"My Lord, I now come to another important subject connected with the Bill, namely, the prohibition of inoculation. The majority of opinions which have been received are in favour of prohibitive provisions in this respect. When one member of a family is inoculated, others are also obliged to undergo the operation as a protective measure; and the appearance of small-pox is its necessary consequence. The reasons for prohibiting inoculation make it all the more necessary that every measure should be adopted to make vaccination prevalent; for the State should not deprive the people of one remedy without supplying facilities for adopting a better and a more efficacious substitute.

"My Lord, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in dwelling upon the provisions of the Bill. They appear in the Bill itself, and will be fully considered, with reference to the valuable opinions that have been received, if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee. But I wish to mention the principles which have been prominent in my mind in framing the Bill. I have endeavoured to make its provisions as simple as possible, to provide facilities for their being carried out, to avoid everything likely to give offence to the feelings of the people, and lastly, to encourage, as far as possible, the co-operation of Native gentlemen in giving effect to provisions of the proposed law.

"My Lord, no one can hold stronger views than I do, that no measure relating to the welfare of the public should be adopted by the State without due regard to the feelings of those to whom the measure relates. Whatever my own personal opinions might have been, I should not have ventured to seek the passing of a legislative measure like the one now under consideration, if I had felt that it would raise the opposition of the masses of the people of India, or that it would involve evils which would outweigh the advantages which can be expected from it. But the tenderest regard to the prejudices of the people does not prohibit the proposed legislation. The British rule in India has, for is guiding principles, the alleviation of human suffering and the protection of the weak and the helpless. Those principles have abolished the sacrifice of human lives at the altar of superstition, and put an effective check upon female infanticide. Who can deny that those evils were time-honoured institutions, and had become fixed habits of a portion of the population of India? Who can maintain that the State was not justified in adopting decisive measures to remove those evils? Who can maintain that the State in adopting those measures acted in opposition to the principles of toleration or humanity? And, my Lord, I feel that in advocating the measure now before the Council, I am not asking the legislature to act contrary to the principles upon which it has always acted. I am not asking the legislature to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people. I am not seeking the abolition of any of their time-honoured customs. I am asking the legislature to interfere in a matter which, to thousands of innocent and helpless children, is a matter of life and death.

I feel that I am advocating the cause of humanity against the indifference of the majority, and the vague and unfounded prejudices of a limited section of the population. The ravages of small-pox are not now involved in uncertainty. They are terrible both in their extent and their regularity. An instalment of a hundred thousand human lives is paid every year to the malady, and, my Lord, in view of this awful fact, I must confess that I find it difficult to conceive how any vague apprehensions of opposition, or the existence of unfounded prejudices, can have greater weight than the absolutely certain fact of the enormous loss of human life which the absence of a well-organized system of compulsory vaccination involves. The British rule, to whose guardianship the lives of millions are entrusted, has always felt itself called upon to adopt measures for preventing the loss of human life, and I feel that the legislation proposed by me, if sanctioned by the legislature, would only be an addition to the numerous instances of the policy of humanity which the British Rule in India has always pursued.

"My Lord, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Thompson, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin and Grant and the Mover."

The Hon'ble MR. GRANT said it was not without diffidence that he took it upon himself to oppose, in a question affecting the life and habits of the people, a gentleman who was himself a native of India, and whose opinion must command special weight owing to the prestige attaching to his distinguished career and character. In demurring to his authority, MR. GRANT felt that he was laying himself open to the charge—one not unfrequently made against Anglo-Indian officials—of being more conservative than those whose interests they sought to guard. But to that charge there was a reply which, if not altogether pleasant or satisfactory, was at least significant; and that was that, although the hon'ble mover of the Bill and those who thought with him might undoubtedly claim to represent the enlightenment and the intelligence of the country, whilst those who differed from him must admit that they were held back by the prejudice and superstition of the masses, yet unfortunately these latter made up by far the larger constituency of the two; and, however much the Council might regret their existence, they certainly could not afford to overlook or disregard them.

These were of course mere general propositions, and it might fairly enough be argued that in the Bill now before the Council the danger of ignorant opposition had been foreseen; and with that very object its operation had been limited to large towns, the population of which was presumably more enlightened and advanced than that of the country generally. He believed such an impression to be an entirely mistaken one. Unfortunately, it was from the larger towns and from the wealthier classes—whether because they were more independent in means and character, or better versed in what they believed to be the requirements of their religion than villagers—that most opposition had been experienced to the extension of vaccination. Probably all who had been concerned in promoting the cause of vaccination throughout the country would bear MR. GRANT out in this assertion; but, indeed, ample evidence in its support was forthcoming, if it were needed, in the papers now before the Council. Thus, he found that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces wrote—

"In the Central Provinces, at all events, opposition to vaccination comes more from the well-to-do classes than from the poorer, who form the bulk of the population; and it seems to the Chief Commissioner questionable policy to frame a law which will place the higher classes in opposition."

And again—

"On this analogy most reluctance to vaccination would be experienced in towns, and the Chief Commissioner believes that considerable sections of the town-population would very much resent a law which will necessarily interfere with their domestic relations."

This opinion was confirmed by the Commissioner of the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, an officer whose views were entitled to much respect:—

"It (the Bill) means that compulsory vaccination is to be introduced into the largest towns and cities of India (for these alone are municipalities), inhabited by the highest and most influential classes. These are the very places into which it would be most dangerous to introduce a measure of the kind."

But then the Bill was not unprovided with other safeguards. It was permissive—permissive, that was to say, in the sense of permitting Local Governments to compel municipalities—and it was to be applied only to those Provinces which, having no Councils of their own, were unable to legislate for themselves. Certainly no measure could have been brought forward in a more moderate or modest manner. But, after paying the fullest possible tribute to the spirit in which it was conceived, surely the Members of the Council were not only entitled, but bound, to ask, what was the justification for introducing it at all? The *Indian* Provinces which it was intended to benefit—he said Indian, for Burma so differed in social habits from the rest of the Empire that it might for the present be left out of account—were the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg. Of these the last three only showed any willingness to accept the Bill; and, whilst Ajmer and Coorg were insignificant in area and population, the Chief Commissioner of Assam only accorded a very qualified welcome to the measure. Indeed, he admitted that the native public generally would be vehemently opposed to it; and he would not avail himself of its provisions, except possibly in the single municipality of Shillong.

The larger Governments, namely, the North-Western Provinces with Oudh, and the Panjáb, followed by the Central Provinces, were strongly against the Bill. Thus, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces says:—

"To declare vaccination compulsory would be apt to stimulate the dislike with which it is regarded by many, and would be a grave political mistake, as it will give a handle to mischievous agitators, by which they may work on the religious scruples of the unenlightened masses."

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces stated that, in his opinion, "the proposed legislation was not necessary." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb "would have much hesitation in applying the provisions of the Bill to any town in his Province."

On the other hand, the hon'ble mover had referred to the opinions of well-known gentlemen, Hindú as well as Musalmán, to show that there was a general desire for vaccination; but if there really were such a desire, and it was genuine and general, the question irresistibly suggested itself—what need could there be for compulsion at all?

Was the Council, then, to pass such a measure as this, which would be viewed with suspicion by all the ignorant and all the superstitious, and which would be misrepresented by all the designing and all the discontented, for the sake of the small outlying territories of Coorg and Ajmer, and for the single municipality of Shillong in Assam? In that case, our task would be, at best, one of supererogation; but surely this was not a time for trying experiments or playing with prejudices. Possibly, if the legislature were bent on it, it might suppress, or at any rate mitigate, small-pox, as the Government of this country had already suppressed *satí* and mitigated female infanticide. But, setting aside all question of the comparative gravity of the cases, it was an important point to remember that vaccination was now surely and steadily extending itself without legislative aid, and that anything like compulsion would immeasurably increase the opposition to it. In the interests, then, of vaccination itself, even if there were no other reasons, he should feel bound to vote against the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that, although he was not in a position to speak with authority of the feelings and sentiments of the people of the North-Western Provinces, if he understood medical opinion

aright, it ascribed the spread of epidemics of small-pox, in a great measure, to the practice of inoculation; and he therefore thought Government would be justified in passing a measure of this kind prohibiting the practice of inoculation. Inoculation was already prohibited in Calcutta and Bombay; and, if inoculation was prohibited, there ought to be a substitute for it. Besides, between inoculation and vaccination there could not be any doubt of the bulk of medical opinion being on the side of vaccination as by far the safer of the two. On that consideration he supported the Bill, remembering also that it would be of a permissive nature and would not interfere with the prejudices of the mass of the people.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that he had very few remarks with which to trouble the Council on the subject of this Bill. Admitting the argument of the hon'ble Member who spoke before him, that inoculation was the cause of a large amount of small-pox, and if it was prohibited it was necessary to provide for compulsory vaccination instead, it appeared to him that the time had hardly come for going so far on either one way or the other. No one who understood these matters could refuse sympathy to the enlightened motives of philanthropy, of those especially of the Native Member of this Council, who came forward for the purpose of mitigating the suffering of the people. But at the same time it was absolutely necessary that, in matters which affected the religious scruples of the masses, the Council should proceed with caution, and he believed that vaccination would be diffused a great deal faster if they did not attempt to run before they were well able to walk.

He did not consider this Bill, although technically permissive, as really and substantially so. Properly speaking, a permissive Bill would be a Bill which provided for the introduction of compulsory vaccination under one or other of two procedures. One was to follow the analogy of the procedure prescribed by Act XXVI of 1850, when municipalities were first introduced, which was that, whenever a sufficient number of respectable inhabitants of any town memorialized the Government that they desired the law of compulsory vaccination to be introduced, it should be introduced there, after hearing any objections that might be offered and finding out that such was really the desire of a majority of the respectable inhabitants of the place. The second mode of procedure was rather more stringent. It was that the Government, when it proposed to make vaccination compulsory in any town, should notify its intention and should allow a sufficient time to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants. Of the two safeguards, MR. HOPE should prefer the former; but, unless some such restriction was introduced, he should not support the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT observed that he had only a few words to say on this subject. He thought the Members of the Council must all have listened with great interest to the speech which had been made that day by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. His arguments appeared to Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to be entitled to very considerable weight. But he confessed there was a great deal to be said on the other side of the question. Since this matter was last discussed in this Council, he had been greatly struck by the great extent, if not the preponderance, of opinion which had been brought forward in opposition to the measure. As he was listening to the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Grant, it occurred to him that, although it might be inexpedient so far to stop the measure as to prevent its being referred to a Select Committee, it would be very desirable, in the event of that reference being made, that the Select Committee should consider the expediency of introducing into the Bill some such limitations as those which had been proposed by the hon'ble Mr. Hope. SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT had not very recently referred to the debate which took place at Simla, and he had not a precise recollection of what he said on that occasion; but he remembered thinking then, and he thought so still more now, that it would be very desirable that the proposed measure should not be introduced in municipalities or in large

towns until the authorities which introduced it were satisfied that there was a very strong feeling, especially on the part of the influential Natives of the place,—of those who might be supposed to lead and to guide Native opinion,—in favour of the adoption of the measure. No substantive Motion had been made by the two hon'ble members who had spoken in opposition to the Bill. If he was in order in doing so, he would beg leave to move that the reference of the Bill to the proposed Select Committe should be accompanied by instructions to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Bill should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of Native opinion, so far as it could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act. He thought that if such a provision was inserted in the Act, coupled, as it would be, with the discretion which it might reasonably be hoped would be exercised by the various Local Governments and Administrations, no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the effects which would ensue from passing the Bill.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that an hon'ble colleague had suggested whether it would not be desirable to omit the word "cantonments" from the Motion which had just been made. HIS EXCELLENCY believed that no Native community could exist in cantonments without the permission of the military authorities.

General the Hon'ble SIR E. JOHNSON said he thought it would be inexpedient to allow the majority in a large bázár within the limits of a cantonment to decide whether the law should be applied.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said the discussion, whether the Act should apply to cantonments or not, would come up when the Select Committee's report was brought on for consideration. Possibly the Select Committee would omit the reference to cantonments altogether.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT moved the following amendment:—

"That the reference to the Select Committee be accompanied by an instruction to the Committee to consider the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment, unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion, so far as could be ascertained, in favour of the application of the Act."

The Motion as amended was agreed to.

DISTRICT DELEGATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the grant of Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious cases be taken into consideration. He said that the only change made by the Select Committee, beyond the correction of mere errors in drafting, consisted in requiring that an application for probate should contain an estimate of the amount of the assets likely to come to the executor's hands. The reasons for this amendment were the same as those which he had just given, when referring to a similar amendment made in the Probates and Administration Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSI ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces. He said: "I will explain, as briefly as I can, the nature of the evil to be dealt with, the necessity which exists for legislation, and the general outlines of the measure which I wish to introduce.

"The Jhánsí District, in Bundelkhand, consists of four parganas—Jhánsí Gurotha, Mau and Moth, and lies between the great sub-Himalayan plain on the north and the high table-land of Central India on the south.

"The general circumstances of the district are not very different from those of the adjoining district of the North-Western Provinces. The people, in language, character and customs, are much the same. Their agriculture is not much more backward, if at all; and their soil is hardly less fertile. But in one respect there is an important difference between Jhánsí and the districts to the north of it; and that difference is greatly to its disadvantage. Except in one pargana, it has hardly any irrigated land at all. There are rivers and lakes in the country, but at present they supply little or no water to the fields; and the nature of the soil is unfavourable to the construction and working of wells. The people of Jhánsí are therefore dependent upon seasonable rain for their crops; and their harvests, the produce of which varies greatly from season to season, are exposed to great and constant risk.

"This absence of irrigation is generally admitted to be closely connected with the present distress of the landed proprietors of Jhánsí, and is a point which it is important to bear in mind.

"A few words are necessary, in the next place, as to the land-tenure of the district, which occupies a no less important place among the causes of its distress.

"The whole of Jhánsí has been under British administration since 1853 when Gangadhar Ráo, the last Native Ruler of the Jhánsí State, died. Under the Maráthas, the tenure of the land was raiyatwár, as was usual in Marátha States, *i. e.*, the land-revenue was taken from the individual occupier of the soil. The State was the only recognized landlord, and there was no distinction between rent and revenue. The Government collected its rents directly from the cultivators, with whom it dealt through certain headmen or representative raiyats. These headmen received a small allowance in money or land, which they shared with their kinsmen. They were not, in any sense of the word, landlords; nor were they responsible for the revenue, which usually did not even pass through their hands. They were only bound, in consideration of their allowance, to maintain and extend the area under cultivation, and to assist the ruling power generally in collecting its revenue. The mode in which the revenue was collected was not uniform. It differed with different rulers and at different times. But there was one characteristic which was common to nearly every mode of collection under the Marátha system, and that was that the demand of Government was never fixed for a term of years, but varied according to the produce. Officials were deputed by the Government who, either at each harvest or at the end of the year, made a valuation of the actual outturn of the crops, and raised or lowered the demand accordingly. It is said that this system was attended by great drawbacks, and I have no doubt that the practical working of such a plan under Marátha officials was not free from defects; but it possessed the great advantage of adjusting the revenue to the cultivators' means of paying. In a good year, they would pay more: in a year below average, less: in a very bad year, hardly anything at all. This was an advantage of the greatest importance in a country where the harvests, from their dependence on rain, varied greatly and were always precarious.

"Upon assuming charge of the country, the first change made was to extend to it the system of conferring proprietary rights upon the people and fixing the revenue-demand for a long term of years which had been so successfully followed in the North-Western Provinces.

"The officers who were entrusted with this duty, finding that there were no landowners, looked about for persons upon whom proprietary rights could be conferred, and for this purpose pitched on the headmen and those of their relations who were entitled to receive any share in the allowance made by the State. After a short time, a regular settlement for a term of years was made; and a certain portion of the cultivators of the country, namely, those who had been headmen, or were kinsmen of headmen, were recognized as proprietors, acquiring a new and valuable property thereby, and undertaking responsibilities of which, at the time, probably no one foresaw the consequences.

"Those consequences were simply disastrous. It may be thought strange, at first sight, that they should have been so. It was not unnatural to suppose that, in making such a change, a great benefit was being conferred. On the whole, the grant of proprietary rights had been a great benefit to the recipients of them, in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. But the actual result throughout the greater part of Jhánsí has been the utter ruin of the proprietary class. Mr. Porter and Mr. LaTouche, two selected officers, were deputed two or three years ago to enquire into the condition of the three worst parganas—Moth, Gurotha and Mau—and they both agree in declaring that the people are now wholly destitute, without capital or income. There is ample evidence to show that this description, as applied to the proprietary class, is in no way exaggerated.

"Why have the grant of proprietary rights and the limitation of the demand of the State, which were beneficial elsewhere, been so mischievous in Jhánsí?

"Various causes, no doubt, have contributed to this result. In the first place, it was a mistake to introduce the alien zamíndárí system of the Doáb into a country where the tenure had been raiyatwárí for generations, and where (to quote from Mr. LaTouche) the holdings in most respects 'are now as purely raiyatwár as in the times of the Maháráthas.' It would have been far wiser, as observed by the North-Western Provinces Government in its orders on the settlement of Jhánsí, if the example set in certain parts of the Sagár and Narbada territories had been followed, and all independent cultivators of standing had been declared proprietors, each of his own holding.

"In the next place, the Jhánsí zamíndárs have suffered from extraordinary calamities since they passed under British rule. They began in difficulties. Mr. Jenkinson, in his Settlement Report, has drawn a graphic picture of the general deterioration of the country, and the impoverishment of the people, at the time when the district passed into the hands of the British Government. Then in 1857 the Mutiny occurred, and the people suffered severely from the depredations of the Oorcha State and of the Rání of Jhánsí; and, after the mutiny was over, they were compelled in many instances to pay over again to the British authorities revenue which had already been exacted from them by the Oorcha or Jhánsí troops. After this, in 1867, came a failure of crops, and in 1868 a severe famine, in which one-fourth of the whole stock of cattle in the district died, and the poorer classes emigrated and perished in large numbers. That famine was followed by several years of short harvests, and, in 1872, by a murrain, which carried off many thousands of their plough-cattle. In addition to the ordinary consequences to agriculture of such misfortunes, there is a special one in Bundelkhand. A peculiar weed known as *káns* grass springs up there rapidly in land thrown out of cultivation, and mostly in the best land. This weed is extremely difficult to eradicate, and for the years during which it retains possession of the ground it greatly impairs its productive value. The consequence of all the agricultural misfortunes which I have described was that this *káns* grass spread widely over the country.

"Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zamíndárs. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhánsí to their actual state of chronic insolvency.

"It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case.

"Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil Courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that the British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue-administration of the district can be fully established. Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly for the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhánsí into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere. I speak with much diffidence on a matter regarding which there is room for great differences of opinion; but there are two causes which, operating together, seem to me to be sufficient to explain a great deal of the present debts and difficulties of the Jhánsí zamíndárs.

"I have already said that, before the British occupation, the tenure of Jhánsí was raiyatwár. The whole agricultural community under that tenure were responsible for the revenue or rent (whichever we may please to call it) to which the Government laid claim. Under the change of system introduced by the British Government, the community at large was relieved of this liability for the revenue, and the whole burden and responsibility of it was undertaken (in consideration of the grant of proprietary rights) by our new-made proprietors. Now, these proprietors constituted only a fraction, though (no doubt) a considerable one, of the entire agricultural community of Jhánsí, and this fraction was scarcely superior at all in capital and intelligence to the rest of the cultivating class. It may be questioned whether, under any circumstances, the addition to their means which accrued from the proprietary rights would have been sufficient to enable a portion of the people to fulfil engagements on behalf of the whole. But when, in addition to this extension of their responsibility, they changed the nature of it and undertook, in a district with precarious harvests, to pay a fixed sum annually in all years, not a sum varying (as it previously did) with the produce of the year, I think it is certain that they undertook what they could not possibly perform. Sooner or later, the zamíndárs must have broken down. It is no wonder, when war, famine, pestilence and murrain passed over the country in successive waves of calamity, that the zamíndárs should have been overwhelmed and ruined. In dealing with the difficulties of Jhánsí, we must never lose sight, I think, of the fact that our system has greatly diminished the number of persons who were bound to pay the revenue, and, at the same time, has added heavily to the burden of it.

"I think that the present condition of the tenants in Jhánsí serves to confirm the probability of this. They cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zamíndárs is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenue as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference seems to explain the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the raiyats of Jhánsí are fairly prosperous, whilst the zamíndárs are almost all beggars. A further confirmation may be found in the state of the villagers in the adjoining territories which belong to the States of Gwalior and Oorcha. They do not differ from the people of Jhánsí, except in holding on a raiyatwárí instead of a zamíndárí tenure, in the revenue being distributed generally instead of partially among the people, and in the payment being variable in amount instead of a fixed sum. These people are far from being in the same embarrassed state as the proprietors of Jhánsí. It is possible also that the freedom from distress of the Jhánsí pargana, as compared with the other three parganas, may be mainly due to a considerable portion of its area being irrigated, which makes the harvests less precarious, and the payment of a fixed sum more possible.

"I will turn now to the remedy which is proposed for the evils that I have described.

"Several schemes of relief have been suggested at different times. One, which was advocated with great vigour and ability by the late Mr. Pollock, a valued friend of mine, who was for some years Commissioner of Jhánsí, was that the State should buy back the zamíndárí rights which it had conferred, and restore the old raiyatwárí tenure; the interest of the capital so expended being provided for by the landlords' rental, which in that case would revert to the State. I believe that this scheme contained the elements of success, if it had been combined, as no doubt it would have been, with measures for adjusting the revenue-demand in some way to the outturn of each year.

"Besides this, various other plans have been suggested, all of which aimed more or less at the same principal object of reverting to the raiyatwárí system. It is unnecessary, however, to take up the time of the Council with describing these; for the North-Western Provinces Government, on full consideration, has rejected them all, and has preferred a plan of its own. Under this plan, it will dispossess for a time the encumbered zamíndárs, will undertake the management of the embarrassed estates for them, will pay their debts and will hereafter restore their property to them, subject to certain conditions. In a matter of this kind, the Local Government has the best means of information,

"Much would be accounted for by such calamities as I have enumerated, but they are not enough by themselves to explain the present hopeless destitution of the zamíndárs. Other parts of the country have gone through misfortunes scarcely, if at all, less than these, and yet the power of the people to recover from them has not been so utterly destroyed. Causes more permanent in their effect than these misfortunes must have been at work to reduce the proprietors of the soil in Jhánsí to their actual state of chronic insolvency.

"It was supposed at one time that the settlement might have been pitched too high, but it has been shown by ample evidence that this is not the case.

"Again, it has been said that to confer proprietary rights on a portion of the people was to give them a new and easy means of raising money, and that, once in debt, they were irresistibly drawn into destruction by the money-lenders and the action of our civil Courts. There is truth in this, no doubt; but it hardly serves to explain why the whole body of landed proprietors should be in such urgent and general want of money. It has been said, indeed, that the British revenue-officials were too exacting, and pressed too hardly for the revenue. This may possibly be true in a few instances, but I think that more evidence is necessary before such a charge against the former revenue-administration of the district can be fully established. Indeed, as it is admitted on all hands that the revenue is by no means excessive, it is difficult to understand how its collection by no other than the ordinary modes of coercion can have been a measure of much harshness and exaction. Besides this, during the last ten or twelve years at least, large sums have been foregone, and the Government and its officers have certainly not pressed unduly for the revenue. I believe that the principal causes which have plunged the great body of the landowners of Jhánsí into hopeless debt must be sought elsewhere. I speak with much diffidence on a matter regarding which there is room for great differences of opinion; but there are two causes which, operating together, seem to me to be sufficient to explain a great deal of the present debts and difficulties of the Jhánsí zamíndárs. The first is that, in changing from a zamíndárí to a raiyatwárí tenure, we considerably reduced the number of persons who were responsible for the revenue, and so decreased the security for it. The second is that we made the revenue, at the same time, far more difficult to pay, by changing it from a varying share of the produce, which depended on the harvests, to a fixed money-payment. We added, in fact, to the burden of the revenue and then laid it upon fewer persons. I think it is certain that, sooner or later, the newly-made zamíndárs must have broken down. It is no wonder that they did so, when, in addition to these two causes, they were overwhelmed by such a succession of calamities as war, famine, murrain and drought.

"I think that the present condition of the tenants in Jhánsí serves to confirm the probability of this view. They cultivate under precisely the same conditions as the landowners. They are exposed to the same losses from failure of rain. They have gone through the same misfortunes. The only point of difference between them and the zamíndárs is that they are no longer liable to the State for its revenue as they used to be. In a bad year the tenants do not pay, and the landlords neither can, nor dare to, proceed to extremities with tenants whom it is not easy to replace. On the other hand, the landowners are between the upper and the nether millstone. They are crushed between the impossibility of withholding their revenue from the Government above, and the impossibility of extracting their rents from the tenants below. This difference seems to explain the fact, which is admitted by everybody who knows the country, that the raiyats of Jhánsí are fairly prosperous, whilst the zamíndárs are almost all beggars. A further confirmation may be found in the state of the villagers in the adjoining territories which belong to the States of Gwalior and Oorcha. They do not differ from the people of Jhánsí, except in holding on a raiyatwárí instead of a zamíndárí tenure, in the revenue being distributed generally instead of partially among the people, and in the payment being variable in amount instead of a fixed sum. These people are far from being in the same embarrassed state as the proprietors of Jhánsí. It is possible also that the freedom from distress of the Jhánsí pargana, as compared with the other three parganas, may be mainly due to a considerable portion of its area being irrigated, which makes the harvests less precarious, and the payment of a fixed sum more possible.

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"Besides this, various other plans have been suggested, all of which aimed more or less at the same principal object of reverting to the raiyatwárí system. It is unnecessary, however, to take up the time of the Council with describing these; for the North-Western Provinces Government, on full con-

sideration, has rejected them all, and has preferred a plan of its own. Under this plan, it will dispossess for a time the encumbered zamíndárs, will undertake the management of the embarrassed estates for them, will pay their debts and will hereafter restore their property to them, subject to certain conditions. The measure which I wish to introduce is intended to carry out this plan. The details of it will be fully described hereafter. At present it is, perhaps, enough to say that it will follow generally the provisions of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, adopting certain sections from the Broach and Kaira Act, and from the Act for the Relief of the Dekkhan Raiyats.

"As regards the part which is borrowed from the latter Act, I am bound to add that it will contain certain provisions which I opposed at the passing of that Act last year, and of the expediency and probable success of which I am no more persuaded now than I was then. I think it right to say this much. But as the principles contained in the sections referred to have been so recently affirmed by the Government of India, I have no intention on the present occasion of asking the Council to reconsider its decision upon the subject. Those principles have been fully accepted and adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and as I have been entrusted with a measure intended to carry out their views, I shall confine myself to endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of the Local Government to the best of my ability.

"The measure is intended to apply, in the first instance, to the Jhánsí District only, but power will be given to the Local Government to extend its operation to any part of the Jhánsí Division. Its main outlines will be sufficiently apparent from what I have already said. Its provisions will be similar to those which are usual in the case of encumbered estates. But all debts will be examined before liquidation, and an account taken, in the manner prescribed in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The most important difference between the Bill which I desire to introduce and other similar measures lies in the manner in which it proposes to deal with an estate after it has been freed from incumbrances. Supposing the management to have terminated successfully, and the debts to have been paid off, the zamíndár will not necessarily be restored to exactly the same position that he occupied before. His rights, if he recovers them, will thenceforward be neither transferable nor alienable in any way, but will remain, as now, hereditary. In short, he will be no longer absolute proprietor, but a hereditary tenant holding at a privileged rate.

"This future restriction of present rights rests upon the ground that, without the interference of the State the zamíndár would have lost his rights altogether, and that the Government, having saved them for him, may fairly annex such conditions to their restoration as seem proper in his interest. It may

be added that, when the debts of the proprietors are so burdensome as to prevent them from paying their revenue, they have failed to fulfil the contract in consideration of which proprietary rights were conferred upon them, and have forfeited those rights. It must be remembered also that any zamíndárs who may apply voluntarily for the benefits of the Act may fairly be presumed to be consenting parties to this limitation of their future rights.

"These are the main features of the Bill. It will be seen that it is proposed to confer very large powers upon the Local Government and its officers, larger than those conferred by the Sindh, Chutia Nagpúr, Broach and Kaira, and Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts. It may be observed, in justification of this, that very large powers will be necessary for the success of the scheme. It is no easy task which the North-Western Provinces Government are going to attempt in undertaking the direct management of such a vast number of petty and encumbered estates, and in endeavouring to release from debt and restore to prosperity so large a section of the whole agricultural population of these distressed parganas.

"A few figures taken from the correspondence will make this clear. The total number of proprietors in three of these parganas is probably not less than 6,000. Of these, it may be said that three-fourths are in debt. Eliminating on the one hand those who are hopelessly insolvent, and on the other hand those whose debts are not so heavy as to require interference, it is quite possible that some 2,000 estates may be thrown upon the hands of the Government. These estates will be scattered over some hundreds of square miles and they will all be very small; for the average profits of an estate in Jhánsí do not exceed Rs. 50 per annum. They are also exceedingly embarrassed, for the interest on the debts in these three parganas is estimated to exceed the profits of the encumbered estates by nearly Rs. 80,000 per annum. Now, not only have those debts after due scrutiny to be liquidated, but the cost of management must be provided, efforts must be made to improve the estates, and, in some cases, an allowance granted for the support of the excluded proprietors.

"These figures will give some idea of the great difficulty of the task which the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in its desire to relieve the distress in Jhánsí, is willing to undertake. It has satisfied itself that, with the powers which it asks for, the task is not impossible; but it is certain that large powers will be necessary, and I trust that none which can be legitimately conferred upon it for the purpose in view will be withheld.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue-system of Jhánsí, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government; and the question, I believe, is

now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhánsí can be permanently successful which does not provide for this. In the oldest settled part of the North-Western Provinces, where rents have been paid in cash for half a century, there are particular fields and plots of land which no tenant will take at a fixed annual rent, but only on an engagement to pay a certain share of the produce, whatever that produce may be. The reason in such cases is that the yield of those fields, from local causes, such as exposure to inundation, diluvion, or the like, is so precarious that no one will take a lease of them at a fixed yearly rent. I believe that parts of the country, like Jhánsí, which have no irrigation and are dependent for their crops upon the rain from heaven, are in a like predicament; and that a fixed revenue for a term of years can never be realized from them (especially when the proprietors are small and needy) unless it be pitched below the due share of the State in average years, and greatly below it in years of prosperity. The only possible way of securing a fair contribution for the State in such cases is to make the demand vary with the produce.

"When the revenue-system is being modified, a point which may deserve enquiry is whether the basis on which the revenue now rests may not be widened and rendered more secure, by restoring to the tenants of our day some of the responsibility in respect of the revenue which in Marátha times they shared with those who are now proprietors. The present scheme of the North-Western Provinces Government will result, in part at least, in restoring a raiyatwárí tenure. So far as it does that, it will only be an extension of it to make cultivators of standing responsible for their fair quota of revenue.

"With this explanation I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Leave was granted.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he had hoped to have been in a position that day to adjourn the Council till tomorrow for the purpose of enabling his colleague Sir John Strachey to make his Financial Statement. Unfortunately, it had not been found possible to prepare the Financial Statement so rapidly as that; but HIS EXCELLENCY had ascertained that his colleague would be prepared to make his Statement next Tuesday, and he therefore adjourned the Council to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1880.

and the responsibility of carrying out any measure which may be determined upon rests entirely upon it. Its opinion, therefore, must necessarily carry the greatest weight. It has been decided, on these considerations, that the only proper course is to adopt the plan which has commended itself most to the Local Government. The measure which I wish to introduce is intended to carry out this plan. The details of it will be fully described hereafter. At present it is, perhaps, enough to say that it will follow generally the provisions of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, adopting certain sections from the Broach and Kaira Act, and from the Act for the Relief of the Dekkhan Raiyats.

"As regards the part which is borrowed from the latter Act, I am bound to add that it will contain certain provisions which I opposed at the passing of that Act last year, and of the expediency and probable success of which I am no more persuaded now than I was then. I think it right to say this much. But as the principles contained in the sections referred to have been so recently affirmed by the Government of India, I have no intention on the present occasion of asking the Council to reconsider its decision upon the subject. Those principles have been fully accepted and adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and as I have been entrusted with a measure intended to carry out their views, I shall confine myself to endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of the Local Government to the best of my ability.

"The measure is intended to apply, in the first instance, to the Jhánsí District only, but power will be given to the Local Government to extend its operation to any part of the Jhánsí Division. Its main outlines will be sufficiently apparent from what I have already said. Its provisions will be similar to those which are usual in the case of encumbered estates. But all debts will be examined before liquidation, and an account taken, in the manner prescribed in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The most important difference between the Bill which I desire to introduce and other similar measures lies in the manner in which it proposes to deal with an estate after it has been freed from incumbrances. Supposing the management to have terminated successfully, and the debts to have been paid off, the zamíndár will not necessarily be restored to exactly the same position that he occupied before. His rights, if he recovers them, will thenceforward be neither transferable nor alienable in any way, but will remain, as now, hereditary. In short, he will be no longer absolute proprietor, but a hereditary tenant holding at a privileged rate.

"This future restriction of present rights rests upon the ground that, without the interference of the State the zamíndár would have lost his rights altogether, and that the Government, having saved them for him, may fairly annex such conditions to their restoration as seem proper in his interest. It may be added that, when the debts of the proprietors are so burdensome as to prevent them from paying their revenue, they have failed to fulfil the contract in con-

sideration of which proprietary rights were conferred upon them, and have forfeited those rights. It must be remembered also that any zamíndárs who may apply voluntarily for the benefits of the Act may fairly be presumed to be consenting parties to this limitation of their future rights.

"These are the main features of the Bill. It will be seen that it is proposed to confer very large powers upon the Local Government and its officers, larger than those conferred by the Sindh, Chutia Nagpúr, Broach and Kaira, and Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts. It may be observed, in justification of this, that very large powers will be necessary for the success of the scheme. It is no easy task which the North-Western Provinces Government are going to attempt in undertaking the direct management of such a vast number of petty and encumbered estates, and in endeavouring to release from debt and restore to prosperity so large a section of the whole agricultural population of these distressed parganas.

"A few figures taken from the correspondence will make this clear. The total number of proprietors in three of these parganas is probably not less than 6,000. Of these, it may be said that three-fourths are in debt. Eliminating on the one hand those who are hopelessly insolvent, and on the other hand those whose debts are not so heavy as to require interference, it is quite possible that some 2,000 estates may be thrown upon the hands of the Government. These estates will be scattered over some hundreds of square miles and they will all be very small; for the average profits of an estate in Jhánsí do not exceed Rs. 50 per annum. They are also exceedingly embarrassed, for the interest on the debts in these three parganas is estimated to exceed the profits of the encumbered estates by nearly Rs. 80,000 per annum. Now, not only have those debts after due scrutiny to be liquidated, but the cost of management must be provided, efforts must be made to improve the estates, and, in some cases, an allowance granted for the support of the excluded proprietors.

"These figures will give some idea of the great difficulty of the task which the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in its desire to relieve the distress in Jhánsí, is willing to undertake. It has satisfied itself that, with the powers which it asks for, the task is not impossible, but it is certain that large powers will be necessary, and I trust that none which can be legitimately conferred upon it for the purpose in view will be withheld.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue-system of Jhánsí, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government; and the question, I believe, is now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhánsí can be permanently

successful which does not provide for this. In the oldest settled part of the North-Western Provinces, where rents have been paid in cash for half a century, there are particular fields and plots of land which no tenant will take at a fixed annual rent, but only on an engagement to pay a certain share of the produce, whatever that produce may be. The reason in such cases is that the yield of those fields, from local causes, such as exposure to inundation, diluvion, or the like, is so precarious that no one will take a lease of them at a fixed yearly rent. I believe that parts of the country, like Jhánsí, which have no irrigation and are dependent for their crops upon the rain from heaven, are in a like predicament; and that a fixed revenue for a term of years can never be realized from them (especially when the proprietors are small and needy) unless it be pitched below the due share of the State in average years, and greatly below it in years of prosperity. The only possible way of securing a fair contribution for the State in such cases is to make the demand vary with the produce.

"When the revenue-system is being modified, a point which may deserve enquiry is whether the basis on which the revenue now rests may not be widened and rendered more secure, by restoring to the tenants of our day some of the responsibility in respect of the revenue which in Marátha times they shared with those who are now proprietors. The present scheme of the North-Western Provinces Government will result, in part at least, in restoring a raiyatwárí tenure. So far as it does that, it will only be a supplement to it to make cultivators of standing responsible for their fair quota of revenue. But I only throw this out as a suggestion, for such consideration as it may be thought worth.

"With this explanation I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Leave was granted.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he had hoped to have been in a position that day to adjourn the Council till tomorrow for the purpose of enabling his colleague Sir John Strachey to make his Financial Statement. Unfortunately, it had not been found possible to prepare the Financial Statement so rapidly as that; but HIS EXCELLENCY had ascertained that his colleague would be prepared to make his Statement next Tuesday, and he therefore adjourned the Council to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. H. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS TAX BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved that the Resolution of the Council of the 24th December last, referring the Bill to impose a tax on Trades and Professions to a Select Committee, be cancelled. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"1. MY LORD, I have now to lay before the Council the Financial Statement for the coming year 1880-81. It takes what has become the somewhat unusual form of a speech by myself, instead of a Resolution published in the Gazette. I shall state to the best of my ability all facts necessary to enable the Council and the public fully to understand the present condition and apparent prospects of our finances.

"I propose in the first place to give a summary of the main facts and figures for the year 1878-79, for the year 1879-80, now about to close, and for the coming year 1880-81, and to reserve for a later part of my statement the observations which I may wish to make upon some of the more important questions of our financial policy.

"2. The Council will see, from the Abstract Statements which have been laid on the table, that a few changes have been made in the forms of the accounts.

"New major heads have been opened to show separately the revenue from *Registration* and the expenditure on that department of the administration.

"The *Guaranteed* and *State Railways* are now shown together under the single head *Railways.* The purchase of the East Indian Railway by the State, involving its transfer from the category of guaranteed to that of state railways, has made comparisons of the current estimates with the past accounts in each separate category impossible; and a like disturbance will ensue on the acquisition of other lines constructed by private capitalists under a guarantee of interest from the public revenues. Moreover, negotiations are already in progress for the working of the Indus Valley State Railway by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company. It would be difficult to distinguish between the transactions of the two railways under one management. Similar arrangements for the management of other state railways are likely in the future.

"For like reasons, the transactions with the *Madras Canal and Irrigation Company* will henceforth be entered under the major head, *Irrigation and Navigation*, under which head the cost of agricultural works (drainage and embankments) will also, hereafter, be shown.

"Thus the public works heads of account will now be *Railways*, *Irrigation and Navigation*, and *Other Public Works*.

"3. In March last the Regular Estimate for 1878-79 showed a probable surplus, on the ordinary Account, of £1,300,000; the actual surplus was £2,044,391, or £744,391 better than the estimate. The differences between the Accounts and the Regular Estimates are for the most part unimportant, and there are not many of them which now call for remark.

"The net cost of the war in Afghanistan in 1878-79 was £676,381, a close approximation to the estimate of £670,000 made last year. Against this must be set the gain, the amount of which cannot be exactly stated, under the heads of *Railways* and *Telegraphs*. We estimate at £575,000 the ultimate net total cost of the operations in Afghanistan recorded in the Accounts of 1878-79. The sum of £313,420 was spent on *Famine Relief*.

"4. Compared with 1877-78, the Revenues of 1878-79 show an improvement of £6,238,393, of which, however, £2,400,331, under the head of *Provincial Rates*, for the first time incorporated in these accounts, is nominal. The largest increase was under *Land Revenue*, £2,460,919; the loss under this head in 1877-78, in consequence of famine, had been very large. There was a saving of £5,032,355 in *Famine Relief*; there was an increase of expenditure of £1,705,767 under *Loss by Exchange*, and £1,339,281 under *Public Works*. The apparent increase under *Public Works* is explained by the transfer of charges in the earlier year from this head to that of *Famine Relief*, and does not represent a real fluctuation of Public Works expenditure. Altogether the expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by £650,915. The net result is £5,587,478 better than the result of 1877-78.

"5. Thus the financial outturn of 1878-79 was very satisfactory; with the help of the additional taxation imposed in that and in the previous year, amounting to £1,227,891, of which £313,420 was spent on Famine Relief, the true surplus of the year exceeded the amount of £2,000,000, decided to be necessary to meet our obligations on account of famine, and to leave a margin for other contingencies; and this result was obtained, notwithstanding the expenditure on the war, and the remission of the Inland Sugar Duties and some of the Customs Duties on cotton goods and other articles. The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on Famine Relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shown a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,034,192 less than the actual surplus.

"6. I see only one drawback to entire satisfaction with these results; some of the capital expenditure under productive public works, as, for example, that on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railways, cannot at present be regarded as directly reproductive. The works themselves possess the highest value; and for the future, as the Council is aware, no expenditure which is not really and directly reproductive is to be excluded from the comparison upon which the Surplus or Deficit of the revenue is ascertained. It will be seen later on that we are acting strictly on this principle in the present and coming years.

"7. I come now to the Regular Estimates for the present year, 1879-80.

"It is now expected that the revenue will amount to £67,583,000, or £3,021,000 more than the original estimate, and that the ordinary expenditure will be £67,464,000, or £1,507,000 more than was estimated. Thus, instead of a deficit of £1,395,000, with which, when our budget estimates were framed, we expected that the present year would close, our estimates now show a surplus of £119,000.

"8. The original estimates provided for an additional military expenditure of £2,000,000 for the war in Afghanistan; if the war had ended with the treaty of Gundamak, I believe that this estimate would not have been exceeded; but, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities, the estimated additional charge has

risen to £3,216,000. In addition to this amount, we have had to undertake the construction of railways on our frontier. I shall have to speak of them further on; but in the present year they are estimated to cost £1,670,000. Thus the total provision on account of the war has now been increased to £4,886,000. With the exception of £230,000 on account of the Railway from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, which is included under the head of *Railways*, the whole of this sum, under orders from the Secretary of State, is charged against *Army*. It was a question whether they ought not to have been included under the head of *State Railways*, and as they will undoubtedly, quite independently of their present military importance, possess great and permanent value to the country, much was to be said in favour of this view. But, as their construction was primarily due to the war, it was decided to include their cost in the war expenses. The result will be to exaggerate the apparent amount of our military expenditure.

"An expenditure of £10,000 upon *Famine Relief* was estimated; this, on account of distress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, has been raised to £99,000. On the other hand, the Railway and Telegraph receipts are better, by reason of the war, to the extent of about £300,000.

"9. Thus, but for war and famine, the Regular Estimates of the present year would have shown a surplus revenue of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. The taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable us to discharge our obligations in time of famine, will, it is estimated, yield £1,184,000; and, if we deduct the sum of £99,000, actually spent on famine relief, there will remain of this revenue £1,085,000. To this extent, the new taxes have had the effect of preventing debt. Making allowance for other abnormal items on both sides of the account, the true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000. This surplus, if it had been actually obtained, would have been much in excess of the whole expenditure on productive public works, which is estimated at £3,700,000.

"If present prospects are fulfilled, the financial outturn of the present year 1879-80 will leave nothing to be desired.

"10. The most important variations from the original estimates are the following:—

"*Land Revenue.*—Improvement, £150,000; more than half of this has been collected on account of arrears of former years, and the increase is due to the increased prosperity of the country.

"*Salt.*—Net improvement £362,000; this also is highly satisfactory, as showing a general increase of consumption.

"*Opium.*—Net improvement, £1,900,000. In September last the duty on Malwa Opium was raised by Rs. 50 a chest; the revenue from Opium this year has been unprecedentedly large.

"*Assessed Taxes.*—Decrease £93,000. This is the result of the orders given during the year for the exemption of the smaller incomes from taxation.

"*Stamps* have improved by £114,000. The stamp revenue has been constantly increasing; during the last seven years it has risen from £2,516,400 in 1872-73 to £3,090,000 in 1879-80, or by £573,600.

"Under no head of the revenue has there been any serious decrease.

"11. On the expenditure side of the account, the following are the chief variations from the original estimates:—

"*Interest on debt.*—Decrease £389,000; the chief saving is in the discount on the loan of March 1879.

"There has been a satisfactory increase in the Savings Bank Deposits, which now exceed £2,000,000; in December last new rules were issued increasing the rate of interest from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., and for preventing trouble to depositors.

"*Post Office.*—Increase £63,000. The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company came into force in February 1880. The yearly subsidy has been reduced from £430,000 to £360,000; the efficiency of the service has been increased, and the rates of postage to Great Britain have been reduced. Post cards costing $\frac{1}{4}$ anna each were introduced in April 1879, and are already so popular that it is difficult to supply the demand.

"In *Telegraphs*, the excess of expenditure over receipts will, this year, be only £6,000; there has been a satisfactory growth of revenue, amounting to £145,000, of which, however, £50,000 is attributed to the war.

"*Stationery and Printing.*—Decrease of expenditure £99,000; this is to some extent nominal. Supplies will, in future, be largely bought in India, instead of in England.

"*Superannuations.*—Increase of net expenditure, £168,000; this is owing to the reduction of Public Works establishments, to which I shall have again to refer.

"Including an expenditure of £230,000 on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line, *Railways* are worse by £204,000, of which, however, £150,000 appears as a transfer under *Gain by Exchange*. If these adjustments are made, the Railways show an improvement of £176,000. But the Railways, and especially the Great Indian Peninsula and the Oudh and Rohilkund lines, have not been as prosperous as, at one time, we hoped they would be.

"*Public Works.*—There has been a saving of £747,000, to which I shall refer again.

"*Provincial and Local Surpluses.*—Net surplus £265,000. Improvement £456,000.

"There was a like improvement of £469,000 in the accounts of 1878-79, as compared with the regular estimates. The provincial and local balances at the end of 1879-80 are now expected to exceed the sums last estimated as follows:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£
Now estimated	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500
Estimated last year	837,000	716,900	1,553,900
Better	494,800	619,800	1,114,600

"This result is the more remarkable and satisfactory in that, during the year, the Local Governments agreed to contribute from their balances in special aid of the imperial treasury the sum of £670,000, half of which, £335,000, is charged in the accounts of the current year. The other half will be charged in 1880-81. The reduction of their expenditure on public works and the general improvement of their provincial resources has enabled the Local Governments to afford this timely help to the general finances with little apparent difficulty.

"The *Army* shows an increase of £2,768,000; which I have already noticed. Apart from the war, the regular estimate is for a net expenditure of £15,487,000; the excess of £112,000 over the original estimate being due to high prices.

"*Exchange* shows an improvement of £1,010,000; the original estimate was for the remittance to the Home Treasury of £15,000,000 at an exchange of 1*s.* 7*d.*; it is now hoped that £15,750,000 will be remitted at an average rate of 1*s.* 8*d.*

"*Productive Public Works*, on which £3,700,000 was spent, show a small increase; 511 miles of railways have been opened for traffic during the year. At the end of the year there will be 8,724 miles in use and 1,462 under construction. I shall speak again of the frontier railways. Great progress has been made during the year with the Rajputana Line. The Lines in Bengal have been completed, and fair progress has been made on the Line from Nágpúr to Ráipúr.

"*Irrigation Works* show an expenditure of £797,000. In Madras, much progress was made with the Godaveri and Kistna Delta and other works. In Bengal, the Orissa project, so far as the works have been sanctioned, approaches completion. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, much useful work has been done on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, and on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals.

"Satisfactory progress has been made with the Madras Harbour Works.

"*Revenue and Working expenses of Productive Public Works* show an improvement of £638,000, due mainly to the inclusion, so long desired, of the land revenue in the Madras Presidency attributable to these works.

"12. The details of the Loan operations of the year are as follows:—

"*Debt incurred.*—Net £5,131,000. More than estimate £804,500, of which £540,700 was in India, where less was paid off than was expected, and £263,800 in England, where £270,016 less than was estimated in March last was raised at the close of 1878-79.

"The loan of £5,000,000, which was notified on the 13th March 1879, was subscribed at an average of 95-0-6 per cent. The discount upon it charged in the accounts of 1879-80 was £247,239. Of the outstanding portion of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60, £1,123,900 will be paid off during the year, leaving £105,600 still due. Other outstanding notes, amounting to £2,400, have been discharged. The net sum borrowed is thus £3,850,000.

"13. A Local Debenture Loan of £45,020 was raised for the Cawnpore-Farakhábad Light Railway at 4 per cent. interest with share of profits.

"A Local Debenture Loan of £50,000 was offered at Nágpúr in November at par at 4½ per cent. interest, with half the percentage of surplus profits on the Nágpúr-Ráipúr Railway. The subscriptions amounted to £42,700, of which £17,300 is payable this year and £25,400 next year.

"The Secretary of State received £2,000,000 without interest from Her Majesty's Imperial Government under the Indian Advance Act, 1879: but on the other hand he repaid sterling debt amounting to £736,200.

"14. Thus the net debt incurred amounted to £5,131,000, or, excluding the loan from Her Majesty's Government, £3,131,000. Including railway capital transactions, savings bank deposits, service funds, loans to native states, &c., and the repayment of such loans, the net amount borrowed in 1879-80 was, apart from the £2,000,000 advanced as aforesaid under the Indian Advance Act, £3,523,000.

"The equation of the year 1879-80 may accordingly be stated thus—

	£		£
Borrowed	5,523,000	Net expenditure ...	3,581,000
Net other receipts ...	148,000	Balances decreased ...	2,090,000
	5,671,000		5,671,000

"15. The price of public securities has risen rapidly during the year. The price of 4½ per cent. paper has for some time been more than 101, and that of 4 per cents. now exceeds 94.

"16. I come now to the Budget Estimates for the coming year 1880-81.

"The revenues are estimated at £66,746,000. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at £66,329,000; we expect therefore a surplus of £417,000.

"17. The estimated expenditure includes excess military charges, amounting to £4,360,000, of which £2,090,000 is for military operations proper, and £2,270,000 for the frontier railways; against this, there will be a set-off on account of improvement in the Railway and Telegraph revenues, estimated to £300,000, leaving the net charge for the war on the estimates of 1880-81 at £4,060,000.

"But for the war expenditure, the true surplus of the year, to compare, as before, with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than £4,000,000.

"The estimated revenue includes £982,000 obtained from the taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.

"18. The estimates for 1880-81 thus show an extraordinarily satisfactory result, far surpassing the standard at which two years ago the Government of India aimed. The result is the more satisfactory, because the total estimated expenditure on the productive public works of a doubtful character, to which I have before referred, is only £398,000.

"19. I will notice a few only of the heads in which the Budget Estimate differs from the Regular Estimate of the present year.

"20. *Assessed Taxes* and *Customs* show a decrease of revenue, to which I shall refer later on. I may, however, notice here that, in February 1879, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope and Mr. J. D. Maclean were appointed Commissioners to report *inter alia* whether it was desirable to revise the tariff valuations yearly, and, if so, how such revision should be made. The Commissioners recommended a yearly revision

of the tariff values, and advised that the materials for such revision should be systematically collected throughout the year at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee, and collated in Calcutta, in February of each year, by a Committee of three persons to be appointed by the Government of India, one of them being *ex-officio* the Collector of Customs at Calcutta. The first Committee of revision was accordingly appointed in January last; the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and, on the nomination of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the firm of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen, and Company, consented to serve upon it, with Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The Committee has just completed its revision, which is estimated to produce an increase of £15,000 to the Customs revenue.

"21. *Salt* shows an increase, of which also I shall speak separately.

"22. The net revenue from *Opium* is estimated at £7,250,000; this estimate, although £1,150,000 less than the amount we expect to receive in 1879-80, is largely in excess of any estimate made in any previous year. Although the actual net revenue of the last two years has been more, it is not thought prudent to take the estimate for the coming year at a larger amount than that which I have stated.

"The Bengal crop of 1878-79 yielded 29,876 chests 75 °/₀ consistence and 20,175 chests 70 °/₀ consistence. Thus the stock in hand on the 1st January 1880 was 38,179 chests 75 °/₀ consistence, and 43,404 chests 70 °/₀ consistence, total 81,583 chests. The provision for sale during 1880 is 28,200 chests of each consistence, so that the reserve on the 1st January 1881 will be 9,979 chests 75 °/₀ consistence, and 15,204 chests 70 °/₀ consistence, total 25,183 chests.

"23. Under *Telegraphs* we estimate for the first time that the revenue will exceed the expenditure.

"24. *Railways.*—Net revenue £794,000, of which £250,000 is attributed to the military operations in Afghanistan. Improvement £1,080,000.

"Of this large amount, £268,337 is nominal, owing to only three-quarters of the East Indian Railway annuity falling due in the financial year 1880-81, against which, however, may be set a payment of £235,000 due to the Company under the old contract for the second half of 1879. The purchase of the East Indian Railway is expected, upon the estimates of 1880-81, to produce a net revenue of £300,000 in excess of what it would have yielded under the old system. The guaranteed Railways will, it is hoped, in the prosperous season which we anticipate, yield £405,000 more than this year.

"From the State Railways an improvement of £231,000 is expected from increased mileage open and from development of traffic.

"There is no doubt always an element of speculation in the estimates of Railway revenues; but an increasing return may fairly be expected from the constantly increasing capital expenditure on the construction of these works, which by the end of 1880-81 will amount to £130,000,000, or 144 crores of rupees.

"The chief event of the year is the purchase of the East Indian Railway for the State with effect from the 1st January 1880. The price paid was £37,200,000. I need not repeat the details of the new arrangements under which the line has been purchased, and under which it is to be worked.

"On the expenditure side of the account an improvement is expected of £242,000 under *Interest;* this partly arises from the proposed conversion of the 5 per cent. sterling loan, and is partly nominal.

"25. Under *Administration* there is a decrease of £30,000, in consequence of various reductions in Imperial Establishments.

"26. The grants for 1880-81 for *Ordinary Public Works* are less than those for 1879-80 by £597,000; the grants for *Productive Public Works* have been reduced by £1,000,000. There is thus a total gross reduction in Public Works expenditure of £1,597,000, of which the saving in establishments is estimated at £247,000. Against this, however, must be set the special grant of £230,000 under *Railways* on the Jhelum and Rawal Pindi line.

"The reduction in the ordinary expenditure on Public Works, apart from establishments, is more apparent than real; for the actual expenditure in past years has never exceeded the amount granted for 1880-81. I shall again refer to the question of expenditure on Public Works.

"27. I have already spoken of the *Army* expenditure. Apart from the war, the estimate stands at £15,330,000. According to our present accounts and estimates, the net cost of the war from 1878-79 to the end of 1880-81 will be about 9¼ millions, of which about 3¾ millions is for the railways, and 5½ millions for military operations. The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low.

"To what extent it will be found hereafter that stores, chiefly camp equipage, have been expended and wasted and lost, we cannot possibly know accurately until the war is over; but every thing bought for the war is included in the estimates, and the reserves in our arsenals are being maintained at their proper standard, the cost being charged, for the present, as current expenditure.

"28. Our estimates show under *Loss by Exchange* a net loss of £3,174,000, being an increase on the regular estimate for the present year of £310,000; in 1880-81 it is proposed to remit £16,900,000; the expenditure of the Home Treasury will be largely increased by the payments for stores for the frontier railways. We assume that the average rate of exchange will be the same as that of the present year, or 1*s.* 8*d.*

"29. The rate of exchange for the adjustment of the public accounts between the English Treasury and India has been fixed at 1*s.* 8½*d.*

"30. *Productive Public Works* (*Capital expenditure*).—Grant £3,312,000. Decrease £388,000. The grant is thus distributed:—

	£
Irrigation and Navigation ...	630,000
Madras Harbour (besides £50,000 granted under 34, *Other Public Works*)	70,000
East Indian Railway	630,000
Other State Railways	1,982,000
TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"This grant is made in strict accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State as follows:—

	£
Fixed grant...	2,500,000
Saving in 1879-80 re-granted	182,000
Capital expenditure on the East Indian Railway	630,000
TOTAL ...	3,312,000

"It is hoped that 988 miles of railway will be opened for traffic in 1880-81. This will complete the communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces through Rajputana. Good progress will be made towards the completion of railways and works of irrigation already begun, but the funds at our disposal for productive works are now so small that we cannot commence in the coming year any new works of magnitude. In Madras the chief outlay on irrigation works will be in the Godaveri Delta. In Bombay and Bengal the sanctioned works will be nearly all completed. In the North-Western Provinces the principal work will be on the Lower Ganges Canal. In the Punjab the weir at the head of the Sirhind Canal and the remaining large masonry works will be nearly finished; the new main line of the Western Jumna Canal will probably be opened, and the new Delhi branch will be well advanced.

"It is hoped that the Madras Harbour works will be finished in 1880-81. It was not possible to grant on this account more than £70,000 under the head of *Productive Public Works*, but the completion of the work being very important, this amount has been supplemented by a grant of £50,000 under the ordinary head.

"31. *Revenue and Working expenses, Public Works.*—Net revenue £318,000. The improvement is under Railways.

"32. I now come to the important subject of the provision of the Ways and Means for the service of the ensuing year.

"33. In this respect the responsibility of the Government of India is confined chiefly to the requirements of the public service in India. Its direct concern with the provision of Ways and Means to meet the demands of the Home Treasury is limited to the remittance of the amount for which the Secretary of State intimates his intention of drawing bills during the year. The Secretary of State has resolved to raise, in this way, during 1880-81, the sum of £16,900,000. Owing to the heavy estimated expenditure at home for the frontier railways (£360,000 in 1879-80, and £1,070,000 in 1880-81), this large sum will not much exceed the current requirements of the Home Treasury. The Secretary of State could not therefore frame his requisition upon us for less than £16,900,000; but he has authorised the Government of India to state that his drawings may be reduced if the demand for his bills upon India proves insufficient.

"34. According to present prospects, the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1880 are expected to amount to Rs. 14,19,00,000. The surplus of Imperial revenue in India during 1880-81 is estimated at Rs. 12,88,68,000, or, deducting from the expenditure the loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's bills, Rs. 16,26,68,000. We expect to receive in India the sum of Rs. 1,01,38,000 for remittance to England, and, in the shape of Savings Banks and Service Funds Deposits and recoveries of Railway Capital, Rs. 56,15,000. Besides the Secretary of State's bills, provision must be made for the estimated deficit in the Provincial and Local revenues of Rs. 11,60,000 and for the net disbursement of Rs. 19,50,000 on the Remittance and Deposit Accounts. Thus, including Rs. 20,28,00,000 for the Secretary of State's bills, we have to contemplate a liability of net Rs. 20,59,10,000, against which we have net assets amounting to Rs. 17,84,21,000, showing a deficiency of Rs. 2,74,89,000.

"35. The Government of India has had to consider whether the whole or any part of this sum should be provided from the balances, or whether it shall raise the whole or any part of it by a loan. After due deliberation we have resolved to adopt the former alternative, and to endeavour to meet all the expected demands in India, during the coming year, without recourse to the money market for a loan.

"36. In consequence of this resolution the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1881 are expected to fall somewhat below 11½ crores of rupees, a sum considerably less than the minimum sum which the Government of India usually estimates.

"37. The estimates of the Home remittance and Loan Transactions are habitually presented with expressed reserve; and this reserve must be understood to be this year greater than usual. But while thus emphatically reserving to ourselves the freest discretion to raise, during the year, any loan which actual events may render necessary, we consider the prospects of our being able to dispense with a loan during the year sufficiently substantial to make it unnecessary for us to enter any loan upon the estimates. We shall not in any case hesitate to raise any small Local Debenture Loans which may seem expedient during the year.

"38. The year 1878-79 was one of restricted and depressed trade as compared with the trade of the year immediately preceding it, though the value of the merchandise imported and exported (excluding gold and silver) was hardly below the average of the four years ending with 1877-78. When it is considered that famine still afflicted extensive provinces, that the war with Afghanistan was in progress, interfering with ordinary traffic on railway lines, causing a scarcity of carriage, and increasing the effects of drought and floods on the prices of food, and that trade generally in Europe and America was passing through a prolonged period of depression, it is a matter for congratulation that the industry of the country was able to bear up so well against adverse influences.

"The value of the exports of raw cotton, oilseeds, hides and skins, indigo, silk, wheat, saltpetre, lac, teakwood, and sugar, exhibited a sensible decline, most strongly marked in cotton, seeds, indigo, wheat, and sugar. The fall in cotton followed on a continuous decline of some years; the crops of seeds failed exten-

sively, and at the same time the European and American demand for them fell off; the wheat trade was for the time almost annihilated, the low range of prices and enormous supplies from America forbidding the competition of Indian wheat; and sugar, after a large trade in the two previous years, suffered from the increase of prices caused by exhaustion of stocks and a failure of the sugarcane crop in the North-Western Provinces. Large quantities in excess of the imports of the previous year were imported to supply the deficiency.

"But while the trade in these articles diminished, owing to what we may hope were in most cases temporary causes, the exports of cotton twist and piece goods, rice, jute and jute manufactures, tea, coffee, and wool, afforded indications of prosperity in some of our chief staples.

"The value of the cotton manufactures imported was smaller than it had been for many years. Metals, railway materials, liquors, coal, and apparel all declined, and there was an increase in silk, sugar, provisions, woollen goods, machinery, and spices.

"The net imports of silver were nearly £10¾ millions less than those of 1877-78, and gold was sent out of the country to the value of nearly £900,000.

"The trade of the ten months of the current year for which figures are available shows a marked recovery from the depression of 1878-79, a recovery which, with abundant harvests, a decline in the prices of food stuffs, and renewed vitality in European and American trade, may reasonably be expected to continue.

"Even raw cotton has shared in the recovery, both quantities and values having, for the first time for years, increased instead of diminished. Twist, rice, jute, hides and skins, tea, indigo, wheat, and saltpetre, have all increased, in some cases remarkably. The recovery of the rice trade, with the fall of prices and the reduced demand for consumption in India, is very satisfactory. So also is the increase in the trade in tea, although it is said that the planting interest has not been a gainer by the increased exports.

"The imports of merchandise also, like the exports, are much larger than in 1878-79. A large and active trade is being done in cotton goods, in the development of which there is reason to believe that the remission of duty on the coarser kinds of grey goods has aided. On the whole, the prospects of trade are satisfactory.

"39. I have now, my Lord, stated the general facts and figures for the past and present years, and for the year that is about to commence. The result must be considered highly satisfactory. The aggregate actual and estimated surpluses of the three years amount to £2,580,000. Let it be remembered that this will be arrived at after spending, out of our ordinary revenue, 5¾ millions on the war, 3½ millions on frontier railways, and £400,000 on famine relief; let it be remembered that the amount charged in these three years under the head *Loss by Exchange* has been nearly 10 millions; let it also be remembered that we have given up £340,000 from the License tax; £150,000 from Salt; £150,000 from the Inland sugar duties; £300,000 on cotton goods, and a multitude of other articles; and that the sum raised by taxation is thus less than the sum raised at the beginning of 1878, by more than £900,000.

"40. I shall now, My Lord, proceed to notice some of the more important questions of policy which the Government has had to consider. And first I may refer to that question which, at the present time, chiefly occupies our thoughts, the war in Afghanistan.

"My Lord, I do not now propose to discuss the reasons which led the Government to undertake this war. The discussion by me of such questions on the present occasion would be irrelevant to the matter before me. Whether the war has been just and necessary, or iniquitous and foolish, it has now to be carried on and paid for, and my present duty is confined to showing how the Government proposes to meet the obligations which, whether rightly or wrongly incurred, cannot now be avoided.

"41. There is, however, one question to which I must refer. It has been maintained by many persons that England, and not India, ought to bear the cost of the war in Afghanistan. I must explain why I consider this opinion incorrect.

"Circumstances may be imagined under which it would be just that England should bear the whole cost of military operations carried on by the Government of India, even though the finances of India might be so prosperous that they could without difficulty dispense with such assistance. It is conceivable that a war might be undertaken for the maintenance or defence of purely English interests, real or imaginary does not matter, and that India might be called upon by England to co-operate in such a war, although no Indian interests could be possibly served by it. In such a case the liability of England could not justly be denied.

"It will be said by those who are opposed to the policy which the Government has followed, that the war in Afghanistan falls precisely within this category, and that this war has been entered upon in defence of no Indian interest whatever, but in furtherance of the so-called Imperial policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government. Persons who hold this opinion may reasonably object to throwing any part of the cost of this war upon India; but this is not the opinion of the Government.

"42. Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India, and, I will make bold to say, the intelligent loyalty of the people of India itself, hold that the war in Afghanistan was undertaken for the protection of India from the menaces of foreign aggression, and for the maintenance within her borders of permanent domestic tranquillity. The Government believed that this war could not be avoided, unless we were prepared to acquiesce in the establishment on our North-West Frontier of new conditions, which would infallibly lead to a great increase of military expenditure, to intolerable financial burdens and difficulties, and to the disturbance throughout India of the very foundations of our power. Great as is the interest of England in preventing such consequences, the questions at issue were primarily and essentially Indian questions.

"Believing that the true interests of India are indissolubly bound up with the peaceful maintenance of our own dominion, we say that this war was undertaken with the conviction that justice to India herself rendered it unavoidable. If it be right to expend the revenues of India in maintaining the armies by which British supremacy is ordinarily secured, in giving to her internal peace and good administration, in the development of her wealth and civilization, and on the thousand other beneficial objects which we desire to promote, it is right to spend those revenues in rendering it impossible that any hostile influence should grow up on her borders, to threaten the existence of everything which the duty of England to India makes us most desirous to develop.

"43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believ-

ing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

"44. If, My Lord, India is ever to have a separate national existence, she must have self-respect and self-reliance, and I am sure that Indian patriots, who, with perfect loyalty to British rule, may nevertheless have, as they may rightly have, visions and aspirations of a distant future of another kind, ought to be the first to declare that their magnificent country shall bear its own burdens. India expects justice from England, but does not ask for charity. She feels that, with her ample and splendid resources, her two hundred millions of people, her revenue, which is surpassed by that of two only of the greatest European nations, she is a source of strength, not of weakness, to the British Empire. Whether we look to the extent of her territory, or to the numbers and character of her population, her military strength and capabilities, her public revenue and credit, India is one of the great powers of the world, ready at all times to stand side by side with England, and to fulfil every obligation which she owes to the common interest. If England be wise, she will not suffer either her own people, or her friends, and still less will she suffer her enemies, to be ignorant of the fact that her Indian Empire possesses almost inexhaustible resources. I repudiate, as unworthy of India and of England, the notion that India requires help to protect herself against the hostility of an Afghan Chieftain, encouraged though he may have been by a great power beyond. Nor does the fact that English as well as Indian interests are at stake, afford any reason for asking England to help us with her money. Everything which conduces to the safety and prosperity and progress of India, is a matter of concern to England; but there is no more reason that England should help us to pay for a local war, necessary for the protection of the interests of India, than that she should help us in the relief of our famines, or in meeting the ordinary charges of our administration.

"45. Holding, my Lord, these views, it was, I confess, with some regret that I saw India, a year ago, accepting from England even the small amount of assistance which was given to us in the shape of a loan of £2,000,000, to be repaid without interest in seven years. But the circumstances of the time were peculiar. India had been suffering from a succession of famines and other unavoidable misfortunes, which had thrown enormous burdens on her finances, and there was a strong feeling in England, shared by men of all classes and parties, that, when the new calamity of war was added to the calamities which had gone before, England should help India in her difficulties. Although the course prompted by this generous feeling may not have been politically wise, its motives were so honourable to the people of England that I cannot cavil at it.

"46. But, whatever may be thought of the action taken in the past, when we were in a position of temporary embarrassment, no reasons exist at the present time for asking England to help us to meet the charges of the war. The figures which I have stated to the Council show that we have in our possession ample means of defraying all expenditure which it is likely we shall have to incur. We have obtained these means not only without the imposition of fresh burdens on the people, but at a time when we are relieving important industries, and freeing from taxation a vast number of persons, who, if not actually, are still relatively poor. To say that when we are reducing the pressure of taxation, when the general condition of the people of India is one of great prosperity, when every branch of our revenue is flourishing, and when we have actually got all the money that we want, we ought nevertheless to ask England to tax herself, and relieve us from a burden which we are perfectly able to bear, does not seem to me reasonable.

"47. But it will be said that, even if India must bear the cost of the Afghan war, and must pay for the frontier railways, the construction of which the war has made inevitable, all these charges ought not to be thrown on the present generation of tax-payers; that this expenditure is undertaken for the future, rather than for the present protection of India; that posterity should pay its share of burdens imposed for its benefit; and that these charges should be met by loans, not out of the income of the year.

"The question thus raised is an old one; but I think I may be allowed, without disrespect to those who think differently, to say that, in England at least, statesmen of all parties have agreed about the principles on which such questions are to be decided. Those principles are, that, especially in a country with a heavy public debt, and not able to reckon confidently on a large and constantly recurring surplus, by means of which new debt can certainly and speedily be cleared off, the wise course is undoubtedly to provide for war expenditure out of the revenue of the year, so far, but so far only, as this is possible without throwing excessive burdens on the taxpayers, and overloading (to use Sir Stafford Northcote's words) the springs of industry and commerce; and that, if the expenditure cannot thus be covered, the deficiency may properly be made good by loans or other temporary resources not included within the regular revenue of the year. This is the doctrine which I understand to be held by that great authority in matters of finance, Mr. Gladstone, and I have partly stated it in his own words, although at one time he went further in his advocacy of meeting such expenditure without recourse to loans. In India there may undoubtedly be special reasons for charging heavy war expenditure against loans, in preference to placing new burdens on the country. Not only is it difficult to make a very large and sudden addition to our existing taxation, but it may be politically unwise to do so. There would therefore be no cause for surprise if, in the case of having to meet a large expenditure on war, we were unable to contribute from current revenue as large a proportion of the cost as in England would be thought right. Nevertheless, the general principle is as true in India as in England,—that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income, and to allow no borrowing that is not really unavoidable. As the late Prince Consort, contrasting these two plans of meeting war charges, observed:—"The former course is manly, statesmanlike, honest; the latter is convenient, cowardly, perhaps popular."

"48. For the reasons which I have given, it is improbable that the Government would, if our finances had been less prosperous, have thought it right to propose the imposition of fresh taxation to meet the expenses of the present war; but it is fortunate that no such question now arises. We can carry out the wise principles which I have quoted, not only without any fresh demand upon the resources of the country, but while we are giving relief from present taxation. I can hardly conceive that it can seriously be maintained that, having in our possession all the money that we are likely to require for the prosecution of the war, we should not spend it on that object, that we should abandon existing income, and then borrow to supply the loss.

"49. The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier railways. Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation. I should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burdens.

"50. I may add, with reference to these railways, that the urgent necessity for pushing on their construction is not likely to be denied even by those who have opposed the policy under which the war in Afghanistan was undertaken. The estimates show a probable expenditure on this account of £1,440,000 in the present year, and of £2,270,000 next year. The Council is aware of the great and unprecedented speed with which the Railway from the Indus to the foot of the Biluchistan hills, on the line towards Kandahar, has been pushed on. The extension of the Punjab Northern Railway from Jhelam to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and to Khushalgarh, is making rapid pro-

gress. In less than four months from the commencement of operations, trains were running for 140 miles towards Kandahar; while on the Peshawar line, where the rails have to be carried over viaducts 100 feet high and through cuttings of rocks 60 feet deep, the engines are expected to reach the banks of the Indus before the end of 1880. Independently of military considerations, which possess, of course, at the present time, extreme importance, the completion of these lines, within the shortest practicable time, has become very urgent. As the Government of India has written on this subject, "it is obvious that immediate outlay upon the early and effectual improvement of our means of transport would be amply repaid by reduction in the excessive, and, to a great extent, wasteful expenditure which must otherwise be prolonged throughout the course of our present military operations, with the certainty of its recurrence on the first occasion of their renewal. The financial and economical interests affected by the inadequacy of our present Frontier communications are far-reaching, and the injury they sustain can scarcely be exaggerated."

"51. I have now, my Lord, to state to the Council the course which the Government proposes to take in regard to the Bill for amending the License Acts. It will be remembered that, when this measure last came before us, I announced, on behalf of the Government, that it was not proposed to take any further steps in the matter, until after the publication of the Financial Statement.

"The changes proposed in the existing law, when the Bill was introduced in November last, would, if they had been adopted, have had no appreciable effect upon the revenues, the amount surrendered by the exemption from taxation of the lower classes of traders being just made good by the extension of taxation to the official and professional classes. The effect of the further modifications subsequently proposed, and of the additional exemptions in favour of the poorer traders, would have been a loss on the one hand of £340,000 a year, and a gain on the other hand of £240,000, thus leaving us, as the general result, with £100,000 less revenue than we get now. The measure was essentially one which had for its object the equitable re-adjustment of taxation, and it had no financial importance.

"52. Before going further, I wish to ask the Council to recall the circumstances under which fresh taxation was imposed two years ago.

"The object of the new taxes was described in the preamble of the License Act passed by this Council; and nearly the same words were used in the other similar Acts passed for the various provinces of the Empire. It was stated that—

'in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue.'

"In making this quotation, I do not attach any exaggerated importance to the declaration that these taxes were intended to give a 'permanent increase' to the revenues. It is, of course, competent to the Legislature to alter its policy in regard to this, as to any other matter. The declaration, nevertheless, has this value, that it shows the intention of the Legislature, when these measures were enacted two years ago; and since the object for which they were enacted—the protection of the country against famine—is undoubtedly as important now as it was then, and as earnestly desired by the Government, it is reasonable to say that very good cause ought to be shown, before we consent to give up taxes avowedly imposed to make a 'permanent increase' to the revenues.

"53. I may remind the Council what this increase really was. Taking together the measures adopted in the two years 1877 and 1878, the first new taxation was the Public Works cess, imposed on the land in Bengal: this yielded in 1878-79 £355,590. In 1878, new cesses were also imposed on the land in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, yielding about £170,000. The total amount of new taxation on the land was therefore about £525,000; the actual receipts during the last two years have, however, not been so large, because it was thought right to postpone for a time the collection of the cess in parts of Northern India which had suffered from drought. Similar taxation was not imposed on the land in Madras and Bombay: the principal reason for this exemption was, that the salt duties had just been increased in those presidencies, and it was held to be inexpedient to impose cesses on the land at a time when the effects of the famine were still

being felt, and when the salt duties were being increased. A license-tax on traders was first imposed in 1877 in the North-Western Provinces, and, in the following year, the present License Acts were applied throughout India. They yielded, at their maximum, about £820,000 net.

"The total amount of what has been called the Famine Insurance taxation was therefore about £1,345,000.

"54. Considering that precisely the same reasons were given by the Government, and accepted by the Legislature, for imposing fresh taxation on the trading and on the agricultural classes, with the object of protecting the country against the financial consequences of famine, and that special stress was laid upon our desire to make the burden fall with approximate equality on each of these classes, it would be difficult, for the present Government at least, to accept any proposition for treating them differently now. In fact, it would be hardly possible to maintain the cesses on the land, if the tax on trades were abolished. It might be more possible to defend the abolition of the cesses on the land and the maintenance of the tax on trades. But it is needless to discuss such questions. Practically, so far as we are now concerned, these taxes on the agricultural and trading classes stand on the same basis.

"I need hardly say, after what has been said on former occasions, that the Government can entertain no idea of giving these taxes up, and of sacrificing a million a year of revenue. Even if these taxes were as bad as some think them, a time like the present, when we have to meet the heavy obligations entailed by a serious war, would not be opportune for abandoning them; still less could such a course be approved by those who believe with me, that these taxes are far less objectionable than others that could be named, and that when the time comes for remitting taxes, it is not with these that we ought to begin.

"55. At the same time, the Government desires to make all practicable improvements in the assessment and the administration of the License Acts. It was this desire which led the Government to the conclusion, explained by me to the Council, when the Bill for amending those Acts last came forward, that it was desirable to exempt from liability all persons whose annual earnings are less than Rs. 500 a year. As I formerly said, we expect by this change to exempt from taxation about a million and three quarters of the smaller traders, and to lose £340,000. The Government still adheres to these conclusions.

"56. Although, when this Bill was last before the Council, I was able to state that there had been great improvement in the financial position of the Government, I did not then venture to anticipate that the improvement would, when we came to make our estimates for next year, be so considerable as it is now shown to be. It has necessarily obliged the Government to reconsider the question of the propriety of extending taxation to the official and professional classes, and thus making good the greater part of the loss incurred by the exemption of the smaller traders from the License Acts.

"Although the main object of the Government in this part of its proposals was a more equitable adjustment of taxation, we felt that it was hardly prudent to give up £340,000 of income without any compensation, and this was one of the reasons assigned for the proposal to tax the officials and professional men. The Government has now had to consider this question:—admitting—as we must do, in the present state of the finances—that we do not absolutely require the £240,000 which the contemplated taxation of these classes would yield, is it now desirable to impose it merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing to some extent the reproach, which undoubtedly is true, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens?

"If it had now been possible to attempt the removal of the numerous inequalities and anomalies which are inseparable from any such partial system of taxation as that which now exists, this would have been an object of high importance; but the mere extension of taxation to the official and professional classes would clearly be no complete solution of such a problem, although it might be a step towards it. On the whole, the Government thinks it better, for the present at any rate, not to press this part of its proposals. We have given up £340,000 from our existing taxes, and we do not ask that any fresh taxation shall be imposed. The amendment of the present law is desirable to carry

out the exemption of the lower classes of traders, and for the removal of one or two difficulties which I shall explain later on; but with these exceptions no change is proposed in the License Acts now in force.

"57. I do not intend, My Lord, on this occasion to discuss afresh the vexed question of the Famine Insurance Fund or Surplus. There has been much misunderstanding between the Government and some of its critics as to what was said and as to what, though unsaid, we are presumed to have meant when the taxes to which I have referred were first imposed in 1877 and 1878: for this misunderstanding, so far as it has been due to want of precision in the explanations of our policy, I am prepared to accept my full share of responsibility, but for my part, I do not intend to refer to it again. I shall only say further that there has been, in regard to this matter, no change in the financial policy of the Government, nor is any change proposed now. In the following remarks, I shall endeavour to avoid controversy, and to refer only to actions and to facts which, whatever their motives and origin, can hardly be misconstrued.

"58. When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognized, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful inquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, £15,000,000 in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of £1,500,000, supplemented by a further surplus of £500,000 to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as, for example, to name the most serious of such demands, for war.

"This standard surplus of £2,000,000 was to be ascertained on a comparison of the revenues with the expenditure, exclusive of:—First, Productive Public Works, which, to whatever extent might be necessary, it was assumed might be provided for by loan; Secondly, Famine Relief, and loss of revenue due to famine; Thirdly, Protective works, *i. e.*, works not strictly fulfilling the definition of Productive Public Works, but constructed specially for the protection of the country against famine; and Fourthly, Abnormal expenditure, other than for famine, as, for example, on war.

"I do not stay to inquire afresh how far the standard thus adopted was adequate to the object in view, namely, the solvency of the State, although I believe it to have been so; I only recite facts.

"59. In order to secure this standard average surplus of £2,000,000, the Government next resolved that it was necessary to increase the revenues of the country. The occasion for such increase was the recognition of the increased obligations of the State in times of famine, and the measures of taxation adopted were framed in the belief that there were certain classes upon which this particular burden ought primarily to fall. As I have already explained, that taxation amounted originally to £1,345,000. It has now been reduced to £1,000,000.

"60. Whether the public accounts show surplus, equilibrium or deficit, it is indisputable that these taxes must prevent debt by the exact amount which they yield, and that, when famine occurs, our resources for meeting it will be increased by an amount exactly equal to the amount obtained from these taxes, with compound interest upon them. This part of the subject needs no further remarks.

"I have shown to-day that the precise burden borne by the country during these three years for this purpose has been or is estimated to be—

	£
in 1878-79	1,227,891
in 1879-80	1,184,000
in 1880-81	982,000
	3,393,891

"The actual expenditure on famine relief has been or is estimated to be:—

	£
in 1878-79	313,420
in 1879-80	99,000
in 1880-81	5,000
	417,420

"Therefore, the taxation thus levied in these three years, has enabled us to defray the expenditure on famine relief, and, moreover, to prevent debt to the amount of £2,976,471, with interest upon this sum. That this result has been achieved is self-evident, and, being independent of the surplus or deficit of the revenue as a whole, requires no further demonstration.

"61. I have perhaps already said enough upon the other part of this subject. The standard which we accepted was £2,000,000 revenue in excess of the expenditure on the ordinary account, excluding the expenditure upon famine, and other abnormal obligations. In my opinion this standard has been, in each of the three years of which I am speaking to-day, greatly surpassed.

"It will doubtless be always right to scrutinise rigidly and jealously the validity of the grounds upon which any part of the public expenditure is excluded from the account upon which the surplus for comparison with our standard surplus of £2,000,000, is ascertained; but I believe that, if the accounts and estimates of the three years before us are subjected to the most severe criticism, it will be found that the actual and estimated surplus of revenue during this period does truly far exceed the £6,000,000 which, according to the standard which we have prescribed for ourselves, should be attained in three years, if the solvency of the State is to be ensured.

"62. I find an apt illustration of our policy in this matter, ready to my hand, which I quote the more willingly because it is, in other respects, of much interest. According to present prospects, in the ten years ending with 1880-81 we shall have spent, all-told, including productive public works, war, and famine, £36,848,000 more than our whole revenue. The items included in this expenditure, which should be excluded before applying our standard, are—

	£
Productive Public Works*	35,881,000
War in Afghanistan	9,250,000
Famine	14,607,000
TOTAL ...	59,738,000

Our revenue will have exceeded the rest of our expenditure by £22,890,000; and, but for loss of revenue from famine, this surplus would have been £25,890,000, or, on an average, £2,589,000 a year.

"Thus, during these ten years, with an average surplus of £2,589,000 to compare with our standard of £2,000,000, we expect to have defrayed the whole cost of our famines and our wars, from our revenues, excepting only the trifling deficiency of £967,000. Considering the magnitude of our expenditure on famine and war during this period and the immense increase of charge under Loss by Exchange, this retrospect appears to me highly satisfactory.

"63. I wish I could say that our plans for the construction of works for the actual prevention and relief of famine had been as successful as our financial arrangements have been. And this brings me, My Lord, to another part of my subject.

"Financial safety was by no means our sole object. We felt not only that we had financially to provide the means of relieving famine when it occurred, but that the equally important duty devolved upon us of doing everything which it was possible for a Government to do, towards preventing these most terrible of all natural calamities, and furnishing the country with the machinery by which, when they occurred, the largest practicable amount of relief could be most speedily and effectually distributed. The new taxation and the other measures by which our finances were improved, would give us, we believed, the

* Including £11,076,000 spent on what I have called doubtful works.

means of carrying out these objects with a certainty and rapidity which would otherwise have been difficult.

"The investment of our surplus in Productive Public Works was, from a merely financial point of view, in no sense essential to our scheme, and it will be seen, from what has been said elsewhere, that this part of our plans was modified by the orders of the Secretary of State in a manner to which, on financial grounds, we could take no exception. But we certainly contemplated the extensive construction of works for the protection of the country against famine; and it was to these projects that public attention was mainly directed, and in them the public naturally and rightly felt a deeper interest than it could take in any merely financial arrangements.

"64. A nobler programme was, in my opinion, never put forth by any Government than that put forth by Your Excellency; a more beneficial scheme was, in my judgment, never formed for the material improvement of any country, than the scheme which Your Excellency explained to this Council on the 27th December 1877, in your Minute of March 1878, and on other occasions, I desire to remind the Council and the public of what the plans of the Government of India were, and to explain why they have not been carried into effect as completely as we desired.

"65. I wish, My Lord, it were possible for me to read to the Council, and incorporate in this Financial Statement, Your Excellency's speech of the 27th December 1877. As I cannot do this, but am anxious to place the whole case in the clearest light, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to string together some passages from that speech, for I could not describe the programme of the Government in any words so good as those which Your Excellency used—

"'The measures now before the Council have, for their principal object, the provision of that increase of the public income which experience has proved to be the first condition of any practical insurance against famine; and, therefore, it is only proper that the Council should know how we intend to employ the resources which its adoption of these measures will place at our disposal for that purpose. * *

"'Of the countless suggestions made from time to time, and more especially during the present year, for rendering less bitterly ironical than it still seems, that famous inscription on the huge granary built at Patna, for "the perpetual prevention of famine in these provinces," there are only three which merit serious consideration. These are firstly, Emigration; secondly, Railways; and, thirdly, Irrigation Works. Unfortunately for India, the first of these three material factors in the practical solution of problems similar to those we are now dealing with, is inapplicable, or only very imperfectly applicable, to the actual conditions of this country; * * though emigration unquestionably claims our fostering encouragement, I fear that, for many years to come, we must practically exclude this expedient from the list of those on which we mainly rely as a means of insuring the population of India against the calamities of periodical famine. The conclusion thus arrived at forcibly confines our immediate efforts to the most rapid development, by the cheapest methods, combined with the most appropriate and efficient application, of the only two remaining instruments for increasing the produce of the soil, facilitating its circulation, and thereby improving the general social condition, and augmenting the collective wealth, of the whole community. Those instruments are railroads and irrigation works.

"'"Now the incalculable value to India of her present railways has been unmistakeably demonstrated during the past year; and the Government is unquestionably bound to stimulate the extension of this class of works to the greatest extent and with the greatest rapidity, consistent with the requirements of financial prudence.

"'"* * It is an unquestionable fact, that the railways, and the railways alone, were the salvation of the situation in Northern Behar during the famine of 1874; and that they have again been the salvation of the situation in Madras during the famine of the present year.

"'"* * Had there been no railway within reach of these districts, the people, where they have now died by hundreds, must have assuredly succumbed by thousands.

"'"I am satisfied that the development of a network of subsidiary lines of railway, giving the means of transport through every district of British India, has become a matter of vital necessity for the attainment of the great object now before us. Our present object is to render available within the shortest possible time a maximum length of line, especially constructed for a slow goods traffic, rather than to provide those more ample conveniences for passengers and goods, which have commonly been deemed necessary for all Indian railways hitherto constructed. * * *

"'"The early conclusion of such an undertaking must necessarily depend upon its financial practicability; and, for this reason, all minor considerations must be subordinated to the most rigid economy in construction, and the most severe limitation of the works to what is indispensable for the efficient exercise of their special function. But, if these conditions be duly com-

plied with, I have confidence that, at a comparatively early period, we shall, without any strain upon our financial resources, have extended to all parts and provinces of our empire the most efficacious protection, not indeed from dearth (for that is impossible), but from those terrible effects of dearth which now generally terminate in famine.

"'These, then, are the principles on which we are prepared to apply at once to the extension of our railway system, as a means of insurance against famine, an adequate proportion of the resources at our command for that purpose. * * * * * *

"'We propose to apply to the extension of irrigation works precisely the same principle and policy. * *

"'I am not now speaking of what we ought to do, or would do, to ensure this country against the worst effects of future famine, had we only the means of doing it; but of what we can do, and will do, with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council. I do not mean to say that the construction of such an extensive system of local railroads and irrigation works as we propose to undertake, will not be the gradual task of many years. But I do mean to say that, in the manner and on the principles already explained, we are now providing for the prompt commencement, and uninterrupted continuation, of this great and necessary task. We are systematising a policy, the principles of which have been repeatedly proclaimed and approved by our predecessors. We are associating with it the interests, the powers, and the duties of our local administrations. We are providing them with the means of permanently prosecuting and developing it, not without reference to our financial control, but exempt from the distressing uncertainty which has hitherto been inseparable from the practical execution of this policy, in consequence of the obligation, which has till now rested upon the Government of India, with the very limited funds at its disposal for the prosecution of public works, to choose, from year to year, between the conflicting claims upon its purse of the various and dissimilar localities of this spacious Empire.'

"66. My Lord, I am convinced that the policy, which Your Excellency thus proclaimed your resolution to carry out, was not only wise and humane, because it provided the only possible means by which the Government could protect the country against the future calamities of famine, but that, financially, it was sound and prudent. Notwithstanding many mistakes which, in transactions of such magnitude, were inevitable, the policy by which, for many years past, we have been constructing railways and canals in India was, in my belief, sound and statesmanlike in its conception, and its practical results have been triumphantly successful. The wealth of the country, and the prosperity and happiness of its people, have been increased by it to an incalculable extent; the consequent gain to the country and the public finances has been immense, and is not to be measured by figures showing only the direct returns from the works which have been constructed. For my part, I see no drawbacks, no dangers, and no disadvantages, which deserve to be weighed for one moment against the benefits which have been derived. The Government of Your Excellency desired to extend and develop this policy, and hoped, by the construction of a network of cheap railways and of carefully planned works of irrigation, to do all that it was in the power of a Government to do, to prevent the frightful calamities of famine to which the country is now periodically exposed. We believed, and I believe still, that we could do this not only without financial risk, but with certain financial advantage.

"67. The Local Governments shared our convictions and our expectations. Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was prepared to undertake, from the resources already assigned to him, a system of railway communications which, without costing the imperial revenues a shilling, would, he believed, have added millions to the wealth of his great province. Sir George Couper sent us up a scheme, carefully prepared by my friend General Fraser, for constructing a complete system, some twelve or thirteen hundred miles in length, of light railways, which, in combination with works of irrigation, would have gone far, if not to make future famines in the North-Western Provinces improbable, at least to render the relief of such famines a comparatively easy and a certainly successful operation.

"68. My Lord, these visions have for the present, but I hope only for the present, faded. The plans which Your Excellency described to the Council two years ago, and which I have repeated to-day, have not yet been carried out; we have had to defer the hope of protecting the country against famine by the rapid development of railways and works of irrigation; and not only this, but we have even been compelled largely to reduce the expenditure which, for many years past, we have been incurring on works of this description.

"My Lord, I shall not call in question the sufficiency of the reasons which

led Her Majesty's Government, and a Committee of the House of Commons, to think that a very large reduction should be made in the expenditure of the Government of India on Productive Public Works; nor is it necessary that I should now repeat those reasons, because they have been fully explained in the Report of the Committee, which was published during the last session of Parliament. Nor do I wish it to be supposed that I am insensible to the advantages which we derive from this temporary restriction of expenditure. It has enabled us to carry out in a way which might otherwise have been hardly practicable, important reforms in the Public Works Department, and to get rid of hugely overgrown establishments.

"69. The limit of £2,500,000 which has been placed on our annual expenditure on productive public works has avowedly no sort of finality. 'The amount to be annually expended' (I am quoting from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons) 'should mainly depend upon the financial condition of India, and should, therefore, for the present, be limited to an amount of £2,500,000, as recently fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.' Considering what our financial condition already is, and what we hope it will be in the future, I predict with confidence that the check, which has been placed upon our expenditure on useful works essential to the progress of the country and to its protection against famine, will be only temporary, and that the execution of the plans described by Your Excellency two years ago has been only temporarily deferred. But at the same time I wish to make it clear that, if the Government of India has failed for the present fully to carry out its programme for the construction of material works for protecting the country against famine, no responsibility for that failure rests upon us. While I say this, I must again ask the Council to remember that, however much we may regret this disappointment, it in no way affects the financial efficacy of the measures taken to enable us to discharge our obligations in times of famine without fear of insolvency. Nothing can prevent the success of those measures, which have been subjected to this modification only, that, owing to the improvement of our general financial position, we have ventured to dispense with about a quarter of the additional taxation (amounting at its maximum to £1,345,000 a year) which was their main feature.

"70. I may here notice, with regard to the policy of the construction of productive public works, that, although the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State is not concluded, it is understood that the following points have been settled for the present:—

"i. That any money which it may be necessary to borrow for the construction of such works shall be borrowed in India in rupees, and not in London in sterling money.

"ii. That not more than £2,500,000 a year, on an average, shall be thus borrowed, in addition, however, to any capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any other undertaking which may be hereafter acquired by the State in like manner; in addition also to any money which may be lent to the Government of India by Native States for the construction of productive public works.

"iii. That the yearly grant for the construction of productive public works shall not exceed £2,500,000 in addition to the capital expended upon the East Indian Railway or any undertaking similarly acquired hereafter, and to the expenditure upon any works the funds for the construction of which are lent to the Government of India by Native States.

"iv. That the unexpended portion of the grant of the past year may be re-granted for expenditure in the following year. The object of this provision is to prevent the waste and inconvenience incident to the lapse of unspent grants for the construction of public works.

"As already explained, the grant for the construction of productive public works in 1880-81 has been regulated strictly by these principles.

"71. There are, My Lord, various questions connected with the customs tariff to which I must now refer.

"Beginning with the import duties, there is first the duty on cotton goods, and this is a subject of which I cannot speak without some reserve, because there has been in past times, as everybody knows, no unanimity of opinion regarding it among the members of the Government. Speaking, as I now am, on behalf of the Government generally, I desire to say nothing to which

any of my colleagues might take exception, and, although it will not be possible for me altogether to avoid the expression of my own opinions on questions of past and future policy, I hope it will be understood that I shall, in giving such opinions, be stating only what I myself think.

"The Government does not at present propose to make any alteration in the duties actually levied on cotton goods. There are, however, obvious and serious defects in the existing system, and no one can say that it can long be maintained.

"72. The measures taken during the last two years, whatever other results may have followed, have at least effected the particular object for which they were declared necessary. They have, for the present, removed all grounds for the complaint, that we were levying protective duties in favour of the Indian mills in their competition with English manufacturers. Some classes of English goods may be unduly favoured in comparison with other classes of English goods; but no protection remains for the special benefit of goods produced in India.

"When, last year, Your Excellency decided that it was impossible to defend the maintenance of the duty on certain classes of cotton goods, because it had a distinctly protective character, it was thought right to make a considerable sacrifice of revenue for its immediate removal. Whether the course adopted was right, as I then thought and think still, or whether it was wrong, is a question which I will not now discuss, but the Government feels that it cannot at the present moment go further, or submit to loss of revenue beyond that which the measures of the last two years have rendered unavoidable.

"73. I must say something of the effect which those measures have actually produced. Mr. Hope's Commission stated in its report last year that the remission of duty on all goods made of 30s and under 'would probably soon effect a complete revolution in the piece goods trade,' and it quoted, in support of its own conclusions, a report by Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, who, with reference to this remission, wrote as follows:—

"'It will operate to create a new class of shirtings made of yarns 28 by 29 or 30, instead of the present standard quality of 32 by 36. This will pass free of duty, and, if it finds favour in the market, will take the place to a large extent either of the long cloths or of the shirtings now used, or of both.'

"The Commission also quoted the following opinion of a large mercantile firm:—

"'There can be no doubt that a trade in cloth made of yarn just within the limit of exemption of duty would be fostered, and which might gradually become of considerable importance. Such cloth would probably be appreciated by consumers for its intrinsic value, as well as for its comparative cheapness, owing to there being no duty upon it; and, if this should be the case, it might do away with the importation of cloth made of yarns varying from 32s upwards.'

"74. I quote these passages, because the actual results have closely corresponded with the anticipations thus formed by the Commission and adopted by the Government. The chief difference has been that those results have followed more rapidly than either the Commission or the Government expected.

"The immediate consequence of the exemption from duty of goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s, was the rapid development of the manufacture and import of a new class of goods made of 30s and lower counts. In consequence of their superior relative cheapness, these duty-free goods have rapidly become popular; and the experiment having thus proved successful, the tendency is now to make of the coarser yarns all cloth for which they can be used, and to substitute the coarser for the finer fabrics formerly made of yarns ranging from 30s to 40s. This process has already reached such a point, that last month the duty-free shirtings and longcloths constituted more than 74 per cent. of those kinds of imported goods, and the dutiable qualities of some other classes of goods have almost disappeared from the market. We estimated last year that we might lose in the first year revenue to the amount of £150,000, and in subsequent years more. It is now probable that the loss in the first year, now about to close, will be nearly £200,000, and for the coming year it is estimated at £50,000 more.

"75. Now, clearly, the present state of things is not satisfactory. We are holding out to English manufacturers a strong inducement to supplant finer by coarser classes of goods, and it has been forcibly represented that these and other anomalies ought not to be left uncorrected. I may refer in particular to a letter addressed to us by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber points out that the declaration made last year by the Government, that "it is not reasonable that certain goods should be admitted free, while large quantities of goods of almost precisely the same character in every thing but name remain liable to duty," is still true, with this difference, that the hardship is now "not caused by the competition between Lancashire and our local mills, but by competition amongst Lancashire manufacturers themselves, to secure the full benefit of the Government of India's last act. They do not, however, carry less weight on that account." The letter of the Chamber has been seen by the Council; I need not repeat the forcible illustrations which it contains of the anomalies which now exist, but I fully admit the accuracy of its statements.

"The Chamber says that "to all appearance, these duties are dying a natural death, and as that process involves serious anomalies and hardships, it is a question whether the present is not a fitting moment to abolish them *in toto*. To the Committee there does not appear any other course open, consistent with the declarations of Government, to which they have referred."

"76. If I could now put aside financial considerations, I should say that this conclusion of the Chamber is perfectly right. I may add that the alternative course which it has suggested as possible, namely, the recall of last year's exemptions, and the re-imposition of a uniform duty of 2½ per cent. on all imported cotton goods, would not only be, in my opinion, objectionable in itself, but seems impracticable, because it would be opposed to the policy laid down for our guidance by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government. That policy was declared on the 4th April 1879, by the House of Commons, in the following Resolution:—

"'That the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished, and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged.'

"I need not pursue this subject further. It is impossible to deny that the present state of things is anomalous and objectionable. The Government will give to this question in the future that constant attention which its importance demands, but it cannot, at the present moment, make the large sacrifice of revenue which its complete solution would involve, and, as a provisional arrangement, meanwhile, it does not seem possible to draw any line better than that drawn last year. The abolition of the remaining duties on cotton goods would cost us £600,000, in addition to the £250,000 which we have given up already.

"I may remind the Council that the measures of last year were not hastily taken, and that they were in precise accordance with the specific recommendations of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, of Bengal, and of Bombay. I may add that, although I cannot doubt that the objections to which I have referred must have been felt as strongly in Lancashire as anywhere else, the Government has not received from the English manufacturers any complaints regarding them.

"77. Although, my Lord, I do not intend to discuss the propriety of the course that has been followed in regard to the removal of the duty on cotton goods, I must ask Your Excellency's permission to say a few words on what is, in some respects, a personal matter. We are constantly told that these measures have been adopted in disregard of the interests of the people of India, and in obedience to the selfish demands of the Manchester manufacturers. If, my Lord, we had, indeed, manipulated, in the interests of England or of any political party in England, the taxes paid by the people of India, our conduct would have been not only shameful and odious, but absolutely criminal, and I, as Your Excellency's chief constitutional adviser in the financial measures of the last two years, must have borne my share of the responsibility. But for myself, who

have taken part in these measures, I wish to say that I hardly remember the time when I did not argue, in the interests of India, for the removal of these and all other restrictions on her commerce. I advocated the abolition of these duties before, to the best of my belief, Manchester had herself discovered that she was injured by them, and long before Lord Salisbury had proved in his despatches, in a manner which seems to me unanswerable, the serious injury which they were inflicting upon this country. As I said in my first Financial Statement three years ago, I would not have accepted my present office, if I had not hoped that I should have an opportunity of co-operating with Your Excellency in carrying out what, I may say without exaggeration, have been the convictions of a life-time. I have had that opportunity. The cotton duties are, in my opinion, virtually dead.

"78. Before leaving this subject, I think it right once more to point out that we ought not to shut our eyes to the consequences which, as it seems to me, must inevitably follow from the loss of the cotton duties. Whether those consequences ought, as I believe, to be welcomed as fraught with a great development of wealth and prosperity to India, or ought, as others think, to be looked on as disastrous, we cannot wisely shut our eyes to the fact that the abolition of the duty on cotton goods will involve in all probability the loss of a great part of our revenue from sea customs. In the Financial Statements for 1877-78 and 1878-79 this was clearly pointed out. In the former of these, I said that I looked forward with confidence to the almost total abolition of customs duties in India, and I used these words:—"I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached, but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant, when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world."

"My Lord, the fulfilment of this vision seems to me now not far off. It was shown in the Financial Statement for 1878-79 that, putting aside the duties levied on salt and alcoholic liquors, which stand on special grounds, and on which internal excise duties corresponding with the customs duties are imposed, there would remain, apart from the cotton duties, a very small amount of import duties. Taking the estimates for the coming year, the net sum which we expect to receive from the sea customs duties, exclusive of salt, alcoholic liquors, and arms, is £1,115,000. The cotton duties will yield say £615,000, and, if I am right in believing that they must ultimately be altogether given up, our whole import duties would then yield only about £500,000. The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production, which the people of India now largely consume, and there is no present possibility of a large customs revenue from anything else. Will it be possible, when cotton goods have been freed from duty, still to tax woollen goods and many other articles? And can it be believed that we should long maintain our customs establishments for the sake of obtaining the insignificant revenue that would remain?

"79. I know only one suggestion which seems to deserve discussion, for saving a considerable portion of our customs revenue. I do not remember by whom it was first made, but I have heard of it for a good many years past. I believe that it really had its origin in a plan which at one time Mr. Gladstone thought of for England. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Hope, has lately given it his attention.

"Starting with the assumption that our customs tariff on its present footing cannot be maintained, this suggestion is that, instead of customs duties properly so called, we should, with certain exceptions, levy on all articles imported into India, and possibly, also on those exported, a registration fee at a very low rate. In this way, it is urged, we might obtain a considerable revenue in an unobjectionable way. I give no opinion of my own, much less do I give any opinion on behalf of the Government, in favour of this scheme, and all I say of it is that it deserves to be considered.

"80. Another solution of these difficulties has lately been suggested, but it seems to me unsound in theory, and impossible in practice. It is that a sort of treaty of commerce should be entered into between England and India, on the principle that India will admit all English merchandize free,

on condition that England gives up the duties which she now levies on Indian tea and coffee; if, it is added, England, in order to maintain her duty on China tea, prefers to continue to levy duty on tea and coffee from India, she might pay the proceeds amounting to a million a year, into the Indian Treasury.

"Of course we should be glad to see the English or any other duties on Indian tea and coffee or on anything else removed; but, if free trade be good for India, it is good for her whether other countries maintain duties on Indian products or not, and the fact that England (for, as it seems to me, excellent reasons) taxes our tea and coffee, is no reason for our taxing her cotton manufactures, and almost everything else that we get from her. To maintain the contrary is, to maintain the old delusion of reciprocity. In regard to the suggestion that England should pay to India the million which she levies on Indian tea and coffee, this is clear, that, whoever else might profit from such an arrangement, it would not be our tea and coffee interests. They would have to pay as much as before, nor would they be reconciled to the new arrangement by the reflection, that it was almost equivalent to the imposition upon them of an export duty for the purpose of saving the English treasury from loss, and for the benefit of the general revenues of India.

"81. I must add that I do not know why tea and coffee have alone been mentioned, as if they were the only articles of Indian production on which England levies any duty. There is tobacco, from which England derives a revenue of between eight and nine millions; I hope and believe that Indian tobacco has before it a great future; I should be delighted to see every legitimate encouragement given to its production; but I cannot conceive how it can be admitted into England free of duty. As, however, the adoption of the proposals, to which I have alluded, would practically lead to the surrender by England of the greater part of her customs revenue, I need hardly say more on this subject.

"82. Leaving the import tariff, I come now to questions connected with the duties on exports. Since 1875, the only export duties have been those on indigo, lac, and rice.

"83. It is surprising that the duties on the two first of these articles should have survived so long. Nobody has ever defended them, and the only reason assigned for keeping them has been that the Government could not give up the revenue yielded by them, though this has never been great. The average amount derived annually from the export duty on indigo is £42,000. The duty is levied at a fixed rate on quantity, so that the revenue does not fluctuate with the fluctuation of prices. On the finer qualities the incidence of the duty is not much over one per cent.; on the lower qualities it may be as much as four per cent. The cultivation of indigo by natives of the country has, in Northern India, been somewhat rapidly increasing, and the duty falls much more heavily on the qualities made by them, than on the better qualities turned out by the factories managed by Europeans. Indigo from Central America competes with ours in the European markets, but not very actively; and a more serious future danger to this industry is probably to be found in the competition of chemically prepared substitutes. The danger is not the less real because no efficient substitute has yet been found. The progress of scientific discovery is now so rapid, that we might hear almost any day that this highly important Indian industry was seriously threatened, and we should then be exposed to the deserved reproach that this competition had been stimulated by the suicidal folly of our fiscal legislation. Export duties enjoy the credit of having ruined the Indian trade in saltpetre; they were taken off when it was too late to repair the mischief; the Government does not wish to run any similar risk with indigo. A notification will, therefore, be issued to-day under the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Sea Customs Act, 1878, exempting indigo from liability to export duty.

"84. The same notification will abolish the equally indefensible export duty on lac. The trade in lac has been in a depressed condition, and during the last two years the average amount of revenue yielded by the duty has been only about £9,000.

"85. I do not think that any one will question the propriety of these exemptions. Taking them both together, they involve a loss of about £54,000 a year.

"86. The only export duty, which will now remain, is that on rice. It yielded, in 1878-79, a net revenue of £556,000. As it is an export duty, it is often assumed that its effect must be more mischievous than that of any import duty. No one can be more alive than I am to the economical objections to export duties; but this duty on rice is, in my opinion, at the present moment, less open to objection than some of our other customs duties. I have before me a valuable note by Mr. O'Conor on the Indian rice trade. It is shown that more than half of our exports of rice goes to Europe. Of the remainder, the greater part is consumed in the countries near India, such as Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, &c., or is sent to various colonies, of which Mauritius is the most important, for the supply of the cooly population. The table rice exported from Bengal to Europe is used as food; other qualities, and the rice from Burmah, a thick coarse grain, is chiefly used for distillation, or for conversion into starch.

"87. There is practically, at the present time, no competition with India on the part of other countries in Asia or America in the rice trade. Great apprehensions were expressed some years ago of the competition of Saigon. Similar apprehensions have been felt in regard to Siam. As yet these apprehensions have not been justified; but I must observe that there has been this year a large increase in the export of rice from Saigon to Europe. Northern Italy produces a good deal of rice, and sends large quantities to France; other countries furnish smaller supplies. Rice cultivation, which was formerly very extensive in North Carolina, has ceased to be important, and little rice now goes from the United States to Europe. Thus, although it would not be correct to say that India has a monopoly of the trade in rice, she has something approaching to it, and, so long as this remains true, it cannot be said that the export duty has a seriously injurious effect on Indian interests. At the same time, it is impossible to say how long this may continue true; the Government cannot keep too watchful an eye on the rice trade, and must be prepared, if it should become necessary, to take immediate action. While, therefore, I am not prepared to say that our export duty on rice is at the present moment especially objectionable, I feel that we cannot count upon it as a permanent source of revenue, and if we could afford the loss, I should be very glad to get rid of it. The exports of rice from India, during the last seven years, have not very greatly varied in quantity. In 1873, the year before the Bengal famine, they were 1,164,697 tons; in 1875, in consequence of the famine, they fell to 869,646 tons, and this was the lowest amount reached; in 1879 they had again risen to 1,061,861 tons, and the trade is now again increasing.

"88. Considering that, between 1874 and 1878, the country was passing, with hardly any intermission, through a period of drought and famine, and that vast quantities of rice were absorbed in feeding the famine-stricken population, it is satisfactory to find that exports to other countries should have shown little diminution, and that the enormous increase in prices should not have interfered materially with the foreign demand. In 1878-79, although prices still ruled high and an active demand continued for internal consumption, the exports nearly attained the level of the trade previous to the famine period. This year the exports will, it is thought, exceed those of last year, and, if harvests continue good, next year will probably be a time of great activity in the rice trade.

"89. In leaving this part of my subject, I will only add, that I am as sure as ever that there is no country in the world in which the fullest application of the principles of free trade is more desirable than it is in India. India (to repeat what was said in the Financial Statement for 1878-79) "is a country which, from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges." I confidently believe that the time is not far off when the truth of this will be generally recognized.

"90. The re-adjustment of the salt duties, to which I must next refer, has proved a very successful measure. It will be in the recollection of the Council that, at the end of 1877, a step was taken towards equalizing the rate throughout India, by raising it, in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, from 1 Rupee 13 annas to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund, and by lowering it, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, from 3 Rupees 4 annas to 3 Rupees, and, in the Upper Provinces, from 3 Rupees to 2 Rupees 12 annas per maund. In the following August, a further reduction was made of 2 annas in Lower Bengal, and of 4 annas in the Upper Provinces. By these means a uniform rate of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund has been established throughout India, except in Bengal, where the duty is 6 annas higher, and in Burma and part of the Punjab trans-Indus, where it is nominal.

"On the 1st October 1878, the salt sources which the British Government had, under recently negotiated agreements, obtained on lease from the Native States in Rajputana, were taken over, and at these, as well as at the Sambhar Lake already in our possession, the duty of 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund was then levied on all salt, excepting that exempted under the agreements just mentioned, the details of which were fully described in the Financial Statement last year. Considering that this result has been obtained not only without any general increase in the rate of duty on salt, but with a large reduction of that rate throughout by far the greater part of India, and simultaneously with a reduction of price to the vast majority of the population, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the success of our policy.

"It was formerly shown that, by the re-adjustment of the rates of duty, we hoped to lower the price of salt to 130,000,000 of people, while only 47,000,000 were affected adversely. Rajputana and Central India are now liable to the salt tax, but a portion of the population still obtains its salt free of duty, and another portion pays only half the usual rate. Throughout the greater part of these States the price of salt, independent of the duty, has been greatly diminished, not only directly, but by the extension of railways. The people have further been relieved by the abolition of local transit duties, and by the abolition of the British duty on sugar taken across the now defunct Inland Customs Line, which yielded £150,000 a year. The Government is now endeavouring to redeem all remaining transit duties on salt in Rajputana and Central India, so that the transport of salt may everywhere be free from restriction.

"91. The Inland Customs Line, on the enormities of which I have so often dilated, finally disappeared at the commencement of the present official year. When I think of this abominable barrier, which was likened to the Great Wall of China, stretching 2,000 miles across the whole of India, so that, if it had been put down in Europe, would have reached from London to Constantinople, with the countless evils that it entailed, I find it difficult not to begin again my old expressions of indignation. However, it is now dead, and I congratulate Your Excellency and the country on the fact. By its disappearance we have saved about £100,000 a year.

"92. I will state to the Council the principal facts in my possession, illustrating the effect produced by our measures on the consumption of salt and on the public revenues.

"We have complete returns for the first ten months of the present year. Comparing these with the returns for the same period in 1877-78, the last year in which the old rates of duty were in force, there has been an increase of consumption, throughout India, amounting to about 2,400,000 maunds; the total consumption in the former period was 20,373,000, and in the latter period 22,776,000 maunds. More than 537,000 maunds of this increase is the increase in Lower Bengal, and nearly 1,900,000 maunds in Northern India. About a third part of the latter is attributed to the consumption in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. In Madras and Bombay there was a small falling off in the consumption, which fell from 8,850,000 to about 8,654,000 maunds, or by 196,000 maunds. The reduction in Madras is believed to be more apparent than real, because a large number of the population consume untaxed salt. The law relating to salt in the Madras Presidency is as yet very leniently enforced, or is, perhaps, not sufficiently stringent.

"In making the above comparison, I have taken the most unfavourable figures for my own argument that I could find; 1877-78 was the great famine year, but nevertheless for some reason, which I have failed to understand, the amount of salt taxed in Madras in that year was, as I noticed in the last Financial Statement, extraordinarily large.

"If we compare the returns for the first ten months of the present year with those of 1876-77 (and, if I went further back, my case would be still stronger), we find that, taking the whole of India, there has been an increase in the total consumption of 2,718,000 maunds, or from 20,058,000 to more than 22,776,000 maunds; and this increase has been spread over the whole country. In Lower Bengal the consumption has risen from 6,822,000 to 7,682,000 maunds, and, notwithstanding the reduction of duty, the revenue has only fallen off by £30,000, or from £2,220,000 to £2,190,000.

"In Northern India the consumption has risen from 3,775,000 to 5,442,000 maunds, and, in spite of the reduction of duty, the revenue has increased from £1,142,000 to £1,348,000. Even in Madras and Bombay, where the duty was increased, and where the revenue has risen from £1,662,000 to £2,155,000, the consumption has increased from 8,641,000 to 8,654,000 maunds.

"The figures I have just quoted refer to revenue derived from the duty on salt. There are, besides this, large receipts from other heads, such as the sale price of Government salt.

"In 1877-78 the gross salt revenue of the whole year was under 6½ millions sterling; in 1878-79 it had risen to 7 millions; the Regular Estimates for the current year exceed 7⅓ millions, while, for next year, our estimate of salt revenue is 7½ millions. Thus the improvement is expected to be more than one million in four years.

"While the revenue has thus increased, the salt expenditure has diminished from £508,000 in 1875-76 to £404,000 in 1878-79, and is estimated at £368,000 in 1880-81. Against this saving in expenditure, however, must be put £253,000 on account of the annual compensations paid to the Native States and to Portuguese India; this, with £70,000 for the Sambhar Lake, is charged in the public accounts under *Allowances and Assignments*.

"93. I think, my Lord, I may now say confidently that the wisdom of the policy followed in regard to the equalization of the salt duties has been proved by experience. To what extent the increased consumption and lower price of salt throughout the greater part of India have been the consequence of the reduction of the duty, and to what extent they have been attributable to the extension of railways, to the general improvement of communications, the opening out of new markets, and the increase of the population, it is not possible to say; these various influences have, doubtless, all contributed to the result; but it was with the knowledge, and indeed with the certainty, that all the conditions with which we had to deal were highly favourable to the success of our policy, that we were induced to adopt it.

"94. I must add that we received a few weeks ago a representation from the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, Cheshire and Worcestershire, to the effect that one of the results of our late measures has been an increase of the former difference between the rates of duty on Liverpool salt and that produced in Northern India, which places the former at a greater disadvantage than heretofore, and has driven it back from markets in Behar formerly supplied by it. Although, as I have already shown, there has lately been a great increase in the consumption of Liverpool salt in Bengal, careful inquiry is now being made into this subject. But, whatever may be the result of that inquiry, I may say at once that, although the Government cannot, at the present moment, make any further reduction in the Salt Duty in Bengal, it fully recognises the necessity of completing, as soon as possible, the actual equalization of the duty throughout India. It is an essential part of our policy to do so, and I feel sure that the measures which have still to be taken will prove as satisfactory to the country, and as beneficial to the revenue, as those of which I have been describing the results.

"95. When, my Lord, the Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published a year ago, we were far from foreseeing the extraordinary improvement which was about to take place in our financial position, and which we now perceive had even

then commenced. The loss caused by the great disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver had reached alarming proportions, and there was nothing to re-assure us regarding the future. We were engaged in war; the surplus which we considered necessary to protect the country against the financial consequences of famine had disappeared; our estimates, apart from the war, showed a surplus of only £605,000. We decided, however (to quote the words of the last Financial Statement), that it was "wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided."

"96. I see nothing to be ashamed of in our want of foresight. I do not see how we were to know that there would be a great improvement in the exchange, which would last through nearly the whole year, and which, in spite of an increase in our remittances, would better our position by £760,000; that our opium estimate, which we had taken at a higher amount than, with one exception, it had ever been taken at before, would prove, taking both sides of the Account, to be too low by £1,900,000; that in consequence of the most favourable season which India has known for many years, the increased prosperity of the people, and other causes, every great branch of the public income would show an increase; that we should get £450,000 more from Land Revenue, £335,000 more from salt, and so on.

"97. Although, as I need hardly say, it was not a pleasant task which I had last year to perform, in laying before the Government and the public so unpromising a budget, there are now good reasons for not expressing much regret that we were not gifted with greater powers of foresight. For the result was to make us undertake a most searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, with the firm resolution that everything superfluous should be ruthlessly sacrificed. The reductions which we have made already, and which we hope still to make, are not the leasts atisfactory part of the year's history.

"The Local Governments throughout India loyally responded to our invitation to co-operate in the task which we had undertaken. We left it entirely to their discretion to decide where they could reduce their expenditure, and exercised no kind of interference in their proceedings. The result of our communications with them was, that, with their full consent in every case, the assignments made to them from the Imperial treasury in the present year have been reduced by £335,000, and a similar reduction will be made in the coming year.

"98. Besides less important savings, which I need not now detail, there has been in the present year a reduction in the Public Works expenditure of £661,000. I hope that £400,000 to £500,000 a year will eventually be permanently saved by getting rid of superfluous establishments. Some explanation is necessary on this subject.

"99. Before any orders to reduce the expenditure on Productive Public Works had been issued by the Secretary of State, or the question of reducing the Ordinary Public Works expenditure had been taken up afresh by the Government of India, it was an acknowledged fact that the strength of our Public Works establishments was enormously in excess of what was necessary. When the Secretary of State ordered, subject to certain conditions, the reduction of our annual expenditure on Productive Public Works to the sum of £2,500,000, this excess became, of course, a still more serious evil. I will not now go into the question of the causes which led to the growth of these needlessly large establishments. It is easy to be wise after the event; they were, for the most part, the result of errors of system which were only discovered to be errors by experience. However, this may have been, we found ourselves, at the beginning of the present financial year, in this position, that our Public Works establishments were declared by the highest authorities in the Public Works Department to be costing not less than £500,000 a year more than was necessary for the expenditure on Ordinary and on Productive Works which had to be carried on. We therefore resolved that these superfluous establishments must be at once reduced.

"100. The Local Governments and the authorities in the Public Works Department deserve the thanks of the Government of India for the efficient manner in which the serious task of making this great reduction has been performed. I think it will be admitted that the measures of the Government were carried out with the greatest possible consideration for individuals, and that the engineers with whose services we have unwillingly been compelled to dispense have been treated liberally. The reductions actually made will save us £250,000 a year. In the present year there will, of course, be a large set-off on account of pensions and gratuities; it amounts, indeed, to about £280,000; but the greater part of the cost of reduction will be incurred, once for all, in the shape of gratuities.

"Although these great changes in the constitution of the Public Works Department could not be made without some temporary inconvenience, there can be no doubt, I hope, that they will lead to a permanent increase of efficiency. Our difficulties, however, are not over; our Public Works establishments are still larger than they ought to be, and the constant supply of young engineers that pours in from Cooper's Hill will, if it be not speedily stopped, prove a cause of renewed embarrassment, and of useless and serious expense.

"101. Before leaving this subject, there is one important point that I must notice. It will be plain from what I have said, or have still to say to-day, that the Government of India looks with regret on the reduction of expenditure on Productive Public Works, and that it hopes to see that expenditure again increased hereafter. How, it may be asked, holding these opinions and expectations, can you justify this reduction of Public Works establishments? If, hereafter, your expenditure is increased as you hope it will be, you will have deprived yourself of the machinery necessary for the execution of your works.

"102. If, my Lord, this were true, I should, for my own part, have thought our proceedings very foolish; but I am satisfied that we need be under no apprehensions of the kind. I think that I cannot better explain the views of the Government on this subject, than by reading to the Council the following extract from a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in September last:—

"'Our present difficulties have not disturbed our belief in the great importance of the most rapid possible development of the means of communication and other material improvements in India. * * * * * * *

"'With these convictions, we should not have acquiesced, without remonstrance, in the absolute permanent restriction to £2,500,000 a year, of our expenditure on the construction of Productive Public Works, if we had understood this to be Your Lordship's intention. * * Accordingly, we have been careful so to frame our proposals for the re-organisation of our establishments, that we shall have no difficulty in hereafter increasing our expenditure on Productive Public Works to any extent which is likely to be considered expedient. We could not have undertaken any reductions not compatible with this condition.

"'The ordinary difficulty of organising an efficient and economical service has been aggravated, in the case of the Public Works Department, by the fluctuations of public policy which have manifested themselves in large variations of the grants made for expenditure in this Department. We need not now enquire into the causes of these fluctuations, and we do not wish to criticise the policy either of the school which advocates a lavish public expenditure on such works, or of that which regards with distrust any such expenditure which can be avoided. It only concerns us now to recognise the fact that we have no reason for expecting, hereafter, more immunity from such alternations of conflicting influences than we have enjoyed heretofore Our duty, therefore, is to anticipate their recurrence, and frame our measures accordingly.

"'Hitherto, our establishments have been organised on a plan which demands, for successful and economical results, a steady and unbroken prosecution of works; engineers having been brought into the service on engagements which have been understood as ensuring to them continuous employment. But such employment is incompatible with the conditions on which we can provide funds for the construction of Productive Public Works; and, clearly, we must now so organise our establishments that their strength may be, at any time, readily reduced or increased. In other words, the cause of our present difficulties being that we have, on the whole, been burdened with establishments in excess of what, with the funds at our disposal, we could constantly and profitably employ, we must, for the future, take care to engage no establishments in excess of the greatest strength for which we can confidently expect to provide constant and full employment, whatever policy as to the material improvement of the country may be in the ascendant.

"'We have resolved, therefore, to organise our permanent establishment, rather upon the model of the staff of a great contractor, supplementing it, as occasion requires, by temporary

establishments engaged for particular works only, with no claim to absentee allowances, pensions, employment upon any other work, or any of the rights and privileges of a regular establishment. Moreover, we desire to look, more and more, to the employment, upon considerable undertakings, of contractors with large capital, and to the development of the existing system of petty contracts for petty works. In this way, we expect to avoid a recurrence of the inconvenience from which we are now suffering.

"'We anticipate no difficulty in carrying out the policy thus designed: on the contrary, we believe that, while guarding us against a return of our present embarrassment, this policy will, by encouraging persons to adopt the profession of Civil Engineer, and otherwise, promote the general interests, and be favorable to the extended employment of Natives of India in this department of our service, an object which we have much at heart.'

"103. Before leaving the subject of reduction of expenditure, I have still to mention what I hope may prove hereafter to have been the most important measure of the year. I refer to the appointment of the Special Commission, presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the army in India. The Report of the Commission is now under the consideration of the Government, and I should be going altogether beyond my own proper business, if I were to attempt in any way to discuss the recommendations which the Commission has made, or to give any opinion as to the extent to which those recommendations may be carried out. But there are some facts to which I may refer without impropriety, and which seem to me highly encouraging. This Commission, presided over by one of the most eminent of Indian statesmen, and including among its members some of our greatest Indian soldiers, has arrived at unanimous conclusions on almost every one of the questions submitted to it. These high authorities believe that the adoption of their proposals would greatly increase the efficiency of the army in peace and war; that it would add to the military strength of the British portion of our forces; that the strength and efficiency of the Native army, as a fighting body, and the popularity of the service, would be increased; that the medical service would be placed in harmony with the true principles of army organisation; that in the departments of the army greater uniformity and power of administration would be obtained; that the great lines of military communication would be improved and made permanently secure; that, under a more scientific system, the troops could be more rapidly and easily mobilised; and that (to quote the words of the Commission) "with improved transport arrangements, with a more thorough knowledge of the vast resources of the country in supply and transport, and with a decentralised military system, the Government of India will be able, provided the details are thoroughly worked out beforehand, to place in the field a force which will be a powerful weapon of offence or defence, while the troops remaining in garrison will be ample to supply a reserve if needed, and to maintain the peace of the country undisturbed." The Commission believes that these great results, by which the efficiency of the army would be immensely increased, could be attained, not only without additional expense, but with a positive saving to the State of £1,250,000 a year.

"I have not been able to take credit for any part of such savings in the coming year; but I sincerely trust that this most important matter will not be allowed to sleep, and that no feeling that the improvement in our finances has rendered military economy less urgently necessary, will be permitted to cause delay in settling the questions which have been raised. As the Commission, quoting the principles strongly enunciated by Lord Mayo, and reiterated by his successors, has observed, "the people of India ought not to be called upon to support or pay for one unnecessary soldier."

"104. The warning which I have now given, that we ought not to be induced by the improved state of our finances to relax our efforts in the direction of economy, is not true in regard to military expenditure alone. It would be a dangerous mistake to conclude that our prospects are not still uncertain.

"In the Financial Statement for last year, prominent attention was called to the consequences entailed upon India by the violent disturbance of the long standing equilibrium between gold and silver. It was then stated that the Government of India had submitted its views on this subject to the Secretary of State, and, as the Council is aware, Her Majesty's Government did not think it possible to accept our recommendations.

"Although the exchange has, during the present year, been less unfavourable to India than we anticipated, it would be a great error to suppose that our anxiety on this account has been removed, or even seriously diminished. The gravity of the subject can hardly be better illustrated than by this fact, that, even in the present year, which has been comparatively favourable, the charge for Loss by Exchange amounts to £3,188,000, while for the coming year it is estimated at £3,411,000. Ten years ago, in 1869-70, the charge was £142,555. Although the relations between the two metals have, of late, been comparatively steady, yet, as this stability does not rest upon any known foundation, it does not afford ground for confidence in the future relations of the two metals, which, under the existing conditions, cannot be predicted for a single month.

"Obviously we cannot depend on the maintenance of our Opium revenue at its present unprecedentedly high amount. Other causes for a prudent anxiety are not wanting. It is, for example, plainly impossible to say what may be the actual cost, and the future obligations entailed upon us by the war in Afghanistan; although, so far as can now be foreseen, ample provision on this account seems to have been made. Altogether, while our financial prospects look, on the whole, far brighter than they were a year ago, we cannot say that there are not many causes for anxiety remaining. The prudent view to take is this, that we ought to take advantage of the breathing time that has now been obtained, to set our house in order.

"105. I think, my Lord, that there is only one remaining subject to which I need refer. Attempts have recently been made in England to compare the financial condition of India as it is now with what it was in past periods, and it seems to have been assumed by many persons that, because difficulties are found in making such comparisons without more information than is given in the published abstracts of our accounts, therefore there is something wrong in the structure of our accounts themselves. The fact is that, for many years past, we have been steadily striving to make such improvements in our published abstracts as were called for by changes in financial circumstances, and in order to give fuller information. In this view, heads of accounts which used to be lumped up together have been separated, while others have been consolidated, and, instead of entries showing merely the net result of the differences between revenue and expenditure, the actual revenue and expenditure have been entered on each side of the account respectively.

"106. For example, in Mr. Wilson's Budget Statement in 1860, there were only six revenue heads. The first was "Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree," and it included Land, Forest and Excise revenue, all lumped together; then came, separately, "Customs," "Salt" and "Opium;" then "Miscellaneous," a large item of over 4 millions; and lastly, "Receipts from Railway Companies," which at that time were only £330,000. On the expenditure side the charges on account of collecting the revenue on account of Land, Forest, Excise, Customs, Salt, Opium, Post Office and Stamps together with Political Pensions, Allowances, Assignments, and Charitable Grants, were all included under one head; the remaining heads were "Interest on Debt in India;" "Military Charges;" "Marine;" "Civil Charges," which included all Political, Judicial, and Police Establishments, and all Public Works, except Military and Marine; "Miscellaneous;" and "Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital." The charges incurred in England were not classified at all. In the next year, 1861, the heads of Revenue and Expenditure were re-arranged and somewhat increased in number. The net charges in England were also shown separately.

"From that time the abstract has been, from year to year, improved in the manner I have indicated. In the last few years these changes have been considerable, involving the entry of large amounts on each side of the Account, which were previously shown net on one side only. For instance, until quite recently, the excess of the Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital over the net earnings of the Railways was shown in one entry on the expenditure side, instead of the net earnings being entered on the revenue side and the full Guaranteed Interest on the expenditure side; this obvious improvement has caused an addition to each side of the account of some 5 millions sterling. So again, the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is now entered in the gross, under the appropriate heads, instead of net on one side only of the

account. This has added about a million to both sides. Finally, local revenue and expenditure which, although as much public transactions as any other, used to be excluded altogether from the Financial Statements, have now been included, adding more than 2½ millions to each side of the account.

"Thus, under these three heads alone, the totals of our revenue and expenditure have been increased by about 8½ millions, without any addition whatever to our revenue or expenditure. I will not say that our form of abstract is even now perfect; but it gives detailed information which it was impossible to obtain from the abstracts as formerly framed. The improvement of late years has been great, and it is certain that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. It can hardly be contended that the difficulties which such changes throw in the way of persons who wish to make minor comparisons, ought to have deterred us, or should in future deter us, from rendering our published accounts as perfect and comprehensive in form as possible, or that because our published statements were incomplete ten or twenty years ago they ought to have remained incomplete for ever.

"107. I cannot now take up the time of the Council with any elaborate comparison between our present financial position and that of ten or twenty years ago. As, however, there seems to be an impression that there has been a great increase in the public expenditure, I will briefly compare the accounts of our net expenditure in 1868-69 and 1869-70 with the accounts of 1878-79 and the estimates of 1880-81. That this comparison may be effective, I have eliminated the expenditure from Local Funds, recently incorporated with the rest of the public expenditure, and also the expenditure on the war in Afghanistan. In like manner I have removed, throughout, the credits from the extinct Military Funds. I have then divided the net expenditure thus ascertained into four groups, as follows:—

"*First.*—Land Revenue (except Charges of collection, Surveys and Settlements), Post Office, Administration, Minor Departments, Jails and Penal Settlements, Law and Justice, Police, Marine. Education, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Stationery, Printing, Political, and Miscellaneous.

"*Second.*—Interest, Loss by Exchange, Furlough Allowances, Pensions and Famine.

"*Third.*—Public Works, Telegraphs, Railways, and Canals.

"*Fourth.*—The Army.

"The whole net expenditure thus classified is as follows:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1878-79.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£
Group I.—Effective civil administration ...	10,042,000	10,489,000	10,997,000	11,255,000
Group II.—Non-effective civil expenditure ...	7,054,000	6,543,000	11,182,000	10,536,000
Group III.—Public Works ...	8,195,000	6,235,000	3,454,000	1,883,000
Group IV.—The Army ...	15,137,000	15,251,000	15,441,000	15,330,000
TOTAL ...	40,428,000	38,518,000	41,074,000	39,004,000

"108. *Group I.*—The effective civil charges proper have increased in the twelve years by about one million sterling, of which £587,000, under the Head of Law and Justice, is due to the development of backward provinces, such as Assam, Burmah and Oudh, and to improved administration; and £233,000, under Education and Medical Services, is to be attributed to the constant demands for more schools and dispensaries. It does not seem to me that either the fact that the whole active civil administration of this great country costs only net 11¼ millions a year, or the increase of its cost in twelve years by one and a quarter million sterling, is indicative of any laxity of financial control or any disregard of the interests of the tax-payers.

"109. *Group II.*—The non-effective civil charges, many of which are not subject to control, show an increase of about 3½ millions, caused mainly by the disturbance of the relative values of gold and silver, but also notably by the growth of the pension list. Notwithstanding the addition of 37¼ millions (net)

to our debt, the charge for interest shows little or no increase, the rate of interest having been, by successive operations involving labour and forethought, constantly reduced. The average rate of interest upon the whole debt is now 4·40 per cent.

"110. *Group III.*—The growth of the revenue from Railways, Telegraphs and Canals, and the reduction of the expenditure on Public Works Ordinary has produced a diminution of the net expenditure in this group of more than six and a quarter millions a year, which therefore largely exceeds the increase in Group II. During this period we have spent 65¼ millions sterling upon Railways, including the Guaranteed Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs. The result shown in the figures here given is remarkable evidence of the manner in which India responds to outlay of this character.

"We have seen that in the coming year, the revenue derived from productive public works is likely to exceed the interest on the capital expended in their construction, together with the working expenses. I have read criticisms, in which the policy of constructing these works has been condemned on the ground that they had not yielded, and in many cases were not likely to yield, any extra profit after fully paying their expenses. But if the Government has succeeded in making these magnificent works for nothing, that is, without throwing any permanent charge for them on the people of India, surely it may well be contented.

"111. *Group IV.*—Although there was an intermediate reduction of the cost of the Army, the net military expenditure here shown is little larger in the later than it was in the earlier years.

"112. Owing to the rapid improvement in the financial results of our Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs, and to economy in the expenditure on public works ordinary, the whole net expenditure shows no increase, but a positive reduction.

"113. Considering that, during this period, the charge for loss by exchange has increased by 3 millions, and that, including the guaranteed railways, we have invested no less than 65¼ millions in productive public works, this, My Lord, is a result of which the Government of India need not be ashamed, and which I earnestly commend to the study of those statesmen who, from motives worthy of all respect, but which appear to me to be founded upon a dangerous misapprehension of facts, would withhold from India those material benefits which are to be obtained only by the expenditure of capital upon the development of her vast resources.

"114. It now, My Lord, only remains for me to make the motion standing against my name. If it be adopted by the Council, it will be equivalent to a resolution that the Trades and Professions Bill shall be dropped altogether, and I shall afterwards ask permission to introduce a new Bill for the amendment of the present law. It will be understood, from what I have said to-day, that it will be a very short and simple measure, and its principal effect will be to relieve the poorer classes of traders from the taxation to which they are now liable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings. He said:—

"After the explanations that have been given by me in the Financial Statement to-day, I need only occupy the time of the Council for a few minutes in explanation of the small and simple measure which I wish to introduce.

"The reasons for which the amendment of the present law is desirable are these. In the first place, it is thought right to sanction by legislative action the exemptions already proposed, and in some instances already ordered, by the Executive Government, in favour of the poorer classes of tax-payers.

"Secondly, it is desirable that the license-taxes should be collected everywhere, as they are already in Bengal, for the official instead of for the calendar year, although the assessments should continue to be made during the cold season, and as soon as possible after the first January. As the Council will remember, the collections which under the present Acts ought, excepting in

Bengal, to have been made in the first three months of the calendar year, were suspended by executive order, until the Financial Statement could be brought forward, and if there were now no legislation, we should lose a great part of the tax for the next financial year. The result of the change now proposed will be that the tax for three months will be relinquished. Thus, a certain small amount of temporary relief has been given.

"It is thought desirable to take the opportunity of removing two or three other defects in the existing law.

"Doubts have arisen in some Provinces whether tea-planters and others are legally liable to the License-tax when they sell the produce of their own land. They have been exempted from payment by executive orders, but it is thought desirable to make it clear that the law imposes on them no such liability.

"As the law now stands, a person carrying on trade in more than one Province or district may sometimes be called on to pay license-fees in more than one place. The Bill will invest the Governor General in Council with power to direct that a person shall be assessed at one place in British India, however numerous may be his places of business.

"I must explain that in Bengal the collections are already made for the financial year, and the second reason that I gave for amending the existing law is therefore not applicable to Bengal. The Bengal Act also provides already for the exemption of tea-planters and others. As there are other matters in which the Bengal Government desires to amend its local Act, it is thought better to make no reference to Bengal in our amending Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY said:—"The Bill is of so simple a character that it may seem hardly necessary to refer it to a Select Committee, but it is, I think, as well to do so, for its consideration may suggest improvements which have been overlooked. I will only add to what I have said already, that the Bill is really shorter and simpler than it looks. It has been thought desirable so to frame it that the provisions applicable to each Province will fit in to, and form part of, the existing local Acts, for this will be convenient to the local officers, who have to administer the law. The Bill has, therefore, been divided into three parts, applicable to Northern India, Madras and Bombay respectively. The result is that provisions which are virtually the same, appear three times over, and the Bill thus seems longer than it really is. I have already explained why it does not apply to Bengal. I beg now to ask the Council to refer the Bill to the same Committee which was formerly appointed to consider the defunct Trades and Professions Bill, and to move that the Bill be referred to a Committee consisting of the following Members:—

"The Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan, Paul and the Mover."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, before he put the motion, it might be as well that he should explain that, if this motion was carried, he proposed to adjourn the Council to that day week, in order that all hon'ble Members, who wished to make any observations on the Financial Statement, might have full time to consider it. With that explanation, he put the question that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Hope and Colvin, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Batten, Morgan and Paul and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th February, 1880.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNM

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REVENUES.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, compared with R: Estimates, 1878	
							Increase.	Dec
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,450,803	21,939,000	22,389,000	450,000	...	22,062,000	...	3:
II.—Tributes ...	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	
IV.—Excise ...	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	2
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,0
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	
XV.—Minor Departments ...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	
XVII.—Police ...	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	
XX.—Medical	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	
XXV.—Railways	6,178,134	6,454,000	6,701,000	247,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	
XXVI.—Irrigatn. & Navigatn.	790,775	788,000	871,000	83,000	...	861,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	
XXVIII.—Provl. & Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	

DIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EREST ON DEBT ...	5,982,893	6,353,000	6,039,000	...	314,000	5,739,000	...	300,000
EREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
UNDS AND DRAWBACKS ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
D REVENUE ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
EST ...	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
ISE ...	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
SSED TAXES ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
VINCIAL RATES ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
OMS ...	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
...	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
M ...	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
PS ...	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
STRATION ...	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
...	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
OFFICE ...	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
GRAPH ...	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
INISTRATION ...	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	...	19,000
OR DEPARTMENTS ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
AND JUSTICE ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
CE ...	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
INE ...	548,703	546,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
CATION ...	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
LESIASTICAL ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
ICAL ...	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
IONERY AND PRINTING	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
TICAL ...	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
OWCES. & ASSIGNMENTS...	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
L FURLOUGH ALLCES. ...	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
EANNUATIONS ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
ELLANEOUS ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
INE RELIEF ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	[illegible],000
WAYS ...	6,561,827	6,536,000	6,987,000	451,000	...	6,751,000	...	236,000
GATION & NAVIGATION...	1,063,037	1,085,000	1,173,000	88,000	...	1,077,000	...	96,000
ER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
FL. & LOCAL SURPLUSES	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
Y ...	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
BY EXCHANGE ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TAL ORDINARY ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,507,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
... ...	2,044,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
DUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNM

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REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, compared with R Estimates, 187	
							Increase.	De
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,000	...	99,000	21,359,000	...	3
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...	
III.—Forest	605,433	672,000	662,000	...	10,000	690,000	28,000	
IV.—Excise	2,619,349	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000	
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...	2
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,740,000	2,706,000	...	34,000	2,764,000	58,000	
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...	
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000	
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,410,000	...	1,
X.—Stamps	3,110,540	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,194,000	...	
XI.—Registration ...	266,369	267,000	262,000	...	5,000	265,000	3,000	
XII.—Mint	172,335	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...	
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	...	15,000	1,008,000	40,000	
XIV.—Telegraph ...	426,694	380,000	486,000	106,000	...	486,000	...	
XV.—Minor Departments...	84,968	58,000	98,000	40,000	...	81,000	...	
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000	
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000	
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	206,000	...	...	226,000	20,000	
XIX.—Education ...	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...	
XX.—Medical ...	44,332	39,000	54,000	15,000	...	40,000	...	
XXI.—Stationery & Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...	
XXII.—Interest	628,367	634,000	709,000	75,000	...	651,000	...	
XXIII.—Superannuations ...	675,258	526,000	529,000	3,000	...	386,000	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	348,554	310,000	324,000	14,000	...	268,000	...	
XXV.—Railways ...	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	
XXVI.—Irrigation & Navign.	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	...	181,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works	571,076	477,000	480,000	3,000	...	471,000	...	
XXVIII.—Provl.& Local Deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	
XXIX.—Army	974,773	880,000	924,000	44,000	...	833,000	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,000	...	237,000	...	
TOTAL ...	58,291,292	57,353,000	59,493,000	2,140,000	...	57,818,000	...	
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
I.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	...	703,000	...	
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,444,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,545,000	844,000	
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation	622,156	604,000	679,000	75,000	...	680,000	1,000	
Total ...	6,916,402	7,209,000	8,090,000	881,000	...	8,928,000	838,000	
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...	
Deficit	...	1,395,000	...	...	...	...	...	

NDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

oductive Public Works.)

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EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ITEREST ON DEBT ...	4,575,069	4,758,000	4,452,000	...	306,000	4,014,000	...	438,000
ITEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS...	378,703	386,000	382,000	...	4,000	400,000	18,000	...
EFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
AND REVENUE ...	2,960,010	3,028,000	2,945,000	...	83,000	2,995,000	50,000	...
OREST	454,934	510,000	521,000	11,000	...	532,000	11,000	...
XCISE	87,839	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
SSESSED TAXES ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
ROVINCIAL RATES ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
USTOMS	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
ALT	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
IUM	1,698,730	2,500,000	2,059,000	...	441,000	2,160,000	101,000	...
AMPS	115,452	111,000	113,000	2,000	...	105,000	...	8,000
EGISTRATION	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
INT	103,991	113,000	104,000	...	9,000	111,000	7,000	...
OST OFFICE	1,033,327	1,083,000	1,131,000	48,000	...	1,142,000	11,000	...
ELEGRAPH	470,790	531,000	492,000	...	39,000	467,000	...	25,000
DMINISTRATION ...	1,487,665	1,498,000	1,485,000	...	13,000	1,466,000	...	19,000
INOR DEPARTMENTS ...	355,325	375,000	367,000	...	8,000	437,000	70,000	...
AW AND JUSTICE ...	3,297,063	3,236,000	3,292,000	56,000	...	3,353,000	61,000	...
OLICE	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
ARINE	548,703	516,000	558,000	12,000	...	568,000	10,000	...
DUCATION	978,254	1,025,000	972,000	...	53,000	1,016,000	44,000	...
CCLESIASTICAL ...	155,200	161,000	156,000	...	5,000	159,000	3,000	...
EDICAL	669,059	679,000	673,000	...	6,000	709,000	36,000	...
TATIONERY & PRINTING ...	471,470	536,000	443,000	...	93,000	482,000	39,000	...
OLITICAL	448,793	426,000	471,000	45,000	...	436,000	...	35,000
LLOWCES. & ASSIGNMENTS	1,826,484	1,909,000	1,900,000	...	9,000	1,846,000	...	54,000
IVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWCES.	231,561	232,000	220,000	...	12,000	233,000	13,000	...
UPERANNUATIONS ...	1,995,520	1,923,000	2,094,000	171,000	...	1,982,000	...	112,000
ISCELLANEOUS ...	293,368	277,000	314,000	37,000	...	264,000	...	50,000
AMINE RELIEF ...	313,420	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
AILWAYS	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
RRIGATION & NAVIGATION ...	630,919	644,000	711,000	67,000	...	634,000	...	77,000
THER PUBLIC WORKS ...	4,318,247	4,895,000	4,146,000	...	749,000	4,306,000	160,000	...
ROVL. & LOCAL SURPLUSES	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	[illegible],000
RMY	17,092,426	18,255,000	21,067,000	2,812,000	...	20,293,000	...	774,000
OSS BY EXCHANGE ...	3,359,144	3,952,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
ENDITURE ORDINARY ...	54,988,380	57,479,000	58,788,000	1,309,000	...	57,714,000	...	1,074,000
diture on Productive Public orks (Working Expenses and Interest).								
NTEREST ON DEBT ...	1,407,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
Railways	6,334,981	6,442,000	6,627,000	185,000	...	6,447,000	...	180,000
Irrigation and Navigation	432,118	441,000	462,000	21,000	...	443,000	...	19,000
Total ...	8,174,923	8,478,000	8,676,000	198,000	...	8,615,000	...	61,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,163,303	65,957,000	67,464,000	1,507,000	...	66,329,000	...	1,135,000
Surplus	2,014,391	...	119,000	1,514,000	...	417,000	298,000	...
Productive Public Works	4,381,898	3,500,000	3,700,000	200,000	...	3,312,000	...	388,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA

REVENUE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Opening Balance	...	1,323,500	1,092,700	2,416,200	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2
I.—Land Revenue	21,236,200	1,027,300	125,500	22,389,000	20,911,300	1,025,800	124,900	22
II.—Tributes	714,000	...	...	714,000	698,000	...	...	
III.—Forest	619,700	18,300	21,000	662,000	650,300	16,800	22,900	
IV.—Excise	641,400	2,119,100	1,200	2,765,000	661,500	2,119,400	1,100	2
V.—Assessed Taxes	600,300	196,700	...	797,000	351,700	183,300	...	
VI.—Provincial Rates	118,200	376,200	2,181,600	2,676,000	169,600	401,600	2,180,800	2
VII.—Customs	2,016,500	214,500	...	2,231,000	1,962,000	213,000	...	2
VIII.—Salt	7,318,800	16,200	...	7,335,000	7,522,500	18,500	...	7
IX.—Opium	10,459,000	...	...	10,459,000	9,110,000	...	...	9
X.—Stamps	566,800	2,636,200	...	3,203,000	566,800	2,627,200	...	
XI.—Registration	600	261,400	...	262,000	900	261,100	...	
XII.—Mint	254,000	...	...	254,000	196,000	...	...	
XIII.—Post Office	965,300	2,300	400	968,000	1,005,500	2,100	400	
XIV.—Telegraph	486,000	...	...	486,000	486,000	...	...	
XV.—Minor Departments	51,300	31,900	15,700	98,000	30,300	35,700	15,000	
XVI.—Law and Justice	77,500	577,400	8,200	663,000	77,100	591,800	8,100	
XVII.—Police	100	181,600	39,300	221,000	100	192,900	39,000	
XVIII.—Marine	78,300	127,700	...	206,000	90,800	135,200	...	
XIX.—Education	1,000	110,800	25,200	137,000	1,500	110,300	25,200	
XX.—Medical	2,200	49,500	2,300	54,000	1,900	35,200	2,900	
XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	13,000	39,000	...	52,000	11,200	33,800	...	
XXII.—Interest	687,900	13,400	7,700	709,000	628,900	15,500	6,600	
XXIII.—Pensions	511,400	12,600	5,000	529,000	368,400	12,600	5,000	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	67,900	144,100	112,000	324,000	49,900	131,000	87,100	
XXV.—Railways	6,348,500	352,500	...	6,701,000	7,115,000	430,000	...	
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	322,500	547,600	900	871,000	306,400	553,700	900	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ..	70,400	311,400	98,200	480,000	69,300	300,500	101,200	
XXVIII.—Provl. and Local Deficits ..	59,000	...	...	59,000	247,000	...	...	
XXIX.—Army	924,000	..	..	924,000	833,000	..	...	
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	320,400	3,600	...	324,000	234,400	2,600	...	
	55,561,700	9,371,000	2,617,300	67,550,000	54,657,300	9,158,600	2,630,100	
Allotments	...	*4,497,400*	...	...	...	*4,496,700*	...	
Contributions	*400*	*52,700*	*95,000*	...	*400*	*37,700*	*115,700*	
Debt	...	..	*6,400*	...	...	...	*100*	
Total ...	...	13,920,800	2,718,700		...	13,923,000	2,745,900	
Grand Total ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	...	15,251,800	4,082,600	
ncial and Local Deficit ...	...	...	...	...	...	160,300	...	

Fort William;
. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. W. KELLNER

ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

EXPENDITURE.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.				Budget Estimates, 1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NTEREST	5,352,200	686,800	...	6,039,000	5,010,100	728,900	...	5,739,000
NTEREST	378,700	500	2,800	382,000	396,600	600	2,800	400,000
EFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ..	193,200	150,900	5,900	350,000	190,700	121,200	6,100	318,000
AND REVENUE	872,000	1,586,900	486,100	2,945,000	862,600	1,628,400	504,000	2,995,000
OREST	188,200	15,300	17,500	521,000	498,300	13,200	20,500	532,000
XCISE	21,900	87,400	700	110,000	22,700	87,400	900	111,000
SSESSED TAXES	8,100	26,900	...	35,000	5,000	15,000	...	20,000
ROVINCIAL RATES	...	4,400	45,600	50,000	...	5,100	47,900	53,000
USTOMS	23,000	178,000	...	201,000	22,600	181,400	...	204,000
ALT	300,700	55,300	...	356,000	302,700	65,300	...	368,000
PIUM	2,059,000	...	...	2,059,000	2,160,000	...	...	2,160,000
AMPS	51,600	61,400	...	113,000	42,800	62,200	...	105,000
EGISTRATION	600	161,400	...	162,000	800	165,200	...	166,000
INT	104,000	...	...	104,000	111,000	...	...	111,000
OST OFFICE	1,044,000	31,600	55,400	1,131,000	1050,800	31,600	59,600	1,142,000
ELEGRAPH	492,000	...	...	492,000	467,000	...	...	467,000
DMINISTRATION	911,700	563,100	10,200	1,485,000	881,200	572,800	12,000	1,466,000
INOR DEPARTMENTS	250,100	83,000	33,900	367,000	312,700	90,200	34,100	437,000
AW AND JUSTICE	583,100	2,708,500	100	3,292,000	583,700	2,769,200	100	3,353,000
OLICE	61,100	2,174,700	248,900	2,485,000	72,800	2,166,600	273,600	2,513,000
ARINE	423,700	134,300	...	558,000	409,200	158,800	...	568,000
DUCATION	11,100	761,300	279,300	972,000	11,300	720,100	284,600	1,016,000
CCLESIASTICAL	115,700	40,300	...	156,000	119,400	39,600	...	159,000
EDICAL	166,500	421,500	85,000	673,000	171,800	435,300	101,900	709,000
TATIONERY AND PRINTING .	86,700	355,100	1,200	443,000	122,600	358,100	1,300	482,000
ENSUS	470,500	100	100	471,000	435,500	400	100	436,000
LLOWANCES	1,237,100	662,900	...	1,900,000	1,193,400	652,600	...	1,846,000
. F. & A. ALLOWANCES	219,500	500	...	220,000	232,500	500	...	233,000
UPERANNUATION	1,941,500	148,800	700	2,091,000	1,835,700	146,000	300	1,982,000
ISCELLANEOUS	101,600	131,400	75,000	314,000	71,000	112,800	80,200	264,000
AMINE RELIEF	98,900	100	...	99,000	5,000	...	...	5,000
AILWAYS	6,691,500	292,500	...	6,987,000	6,465,100	285,900	...	6,751,000
RRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ...	761,100	407,500	4,400	1,173,000	615,800	421,200	10,000	1,077,000
THER PUBLIC WORKS	1,478,900	1,573,200	1,093,900	4,146,000	1,475,800	1,613 000	1,217,200	4,306,000
.& L. SURPLUSES	324,000	...	...	324,000	131,000	...	...	131,000
RMY	21,067,000	...	...	21,067,000	20,293,000	...	...	20,293,000
OSS BY EXCHANGE	3,188,000	...	...	3,188,000	3,411,000	...	...	3,411,000
	51,588,700	13,148,300	2,426,400	67,161,000	50,023,200	13,618,300	2,657,200	66,329,000
l Contributions to Imperial Treasury	...	*535,000*	...	...	...	*535,000*	...	...
butions	...	*128,600*	*59,400*	...	...	*99,700*	*44,100*	...
... .	...	...	*18,900*	...	...	...	*31,100*	...
TOTAL ...	...	13,912,500	2,504,700	...	...	14,083,300	2,732,100	...
G BALANCE	...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	...	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	15,244,300	3,841,400	...	...	15,254,800	4,082,600	...
SCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS ..	...	8,300	256,500	...	...	...	44,500	...

. WATERFIELD ... CHAIRMAN

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURI

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimat compared with Estimates, Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance ...	15,574,959	14,200,000	13,910,078	...	289,922	16,000,000	2,089,922
II.—Imperial revenue ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...
III.—Provincial and local surplus ...	716,378	17,000	324,006	307,000	...	131,000	...
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...
VII.—Savings banks' deposits	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,853,867	12,433,000	12,701,000	268,000	...	12,606,000	...
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000
XI.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,891,108	1,196,000	1,486,000	290,000	...	1,183,000	...
XII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	15,164,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000
XIII.—Political and trust funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	8,070,758	8,009,500	13,138,000	5,128,500	...	2,833,000	...
XV.—Treasury notes ...	262,636	278,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,184,677	3,073,000	2,842,000	...	231,000	1,709,000	...
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in I
that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact ar

Abstract of the above showing

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.

	£
Surplus of provincial and local revenue ...	715,405
Service funds, civil ...	96,375
Political and trust funds	6,924
Public debt incurred ...	4,199,268
Treasury notes ...	122,750
Balance reduced ...	1,664,881
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

	£
Deficit of imperial revenue	2,337,507
Service funds, military ...	349,99
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,048,705
Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934
Deposits repaid ...	1,630,876
Secretary of State's bills discharged ...	1,271,110
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	154,531
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

REC

Surplus of provincial and local revenue ..
Service funds, civil ..
Savings banks' deposits ..
Deposits ..
Public debt incurred .
Treasury notes .
Guaranteed railway capital received .
TOTAL .

Fort William;
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. W. KELL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	67,545,201	69,457,000	71,164,000	1,707,000	...	69,641,000	...	1,523,000
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICITS	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	18,484,743	12,247,000	12,437,000	190,000	...	12,170,000	...	267,000
LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,688,813	1,290,000	1,949,000	659,000	...	1,252,000	...	697,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
POLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	3,871,490	3,683,000	8,007,000	4,324,000	...	2,127,000	...	5,880,000
TREASURY NOTES ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	3,339,208	3,073,000	2,660,000	...	413,000	2,391,000	...	269,000
BALANCE ...	13,910,078	13,500,000	16,000,000	2,500,000	...	13,250,000	...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...	10,065,078

t can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself .he exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

and Means are provided.

, 1879-80.

	£
IT OF IMPERIAL ENUE ...	3,581,000
CE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	220,000
TO NATIVE STATES, COR-TIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	173,000
ICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	60,000
TANCES ...	161,078
CE INCREASED ...	2,089,922
TOTAL ...	6,285,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	152,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	124,000
DEPOSITS ...	436,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	706,000
TREASURY NOTES ...	275,000
BALANCE REDUCED ...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

	£
DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	2,895,000
DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	116,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	32,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	19,000
REMITTANCES ...	631,000
POLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	68,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	682,000
TOTAL ...	4,443,000

W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Bank of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURII

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimat compared with Estimates, 1 Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance ...	15,574,959	14,200,000	13,910,078	...	289,922	16,000,000	2,089,922
II.—Imperial revenue ...	65,207,694	64,562,000	67,583,000	3,021,000	...	66,746,000	...
III.—Provincial and local surplus ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...
VII.—Savings banks' deposits	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,853,867	12,433,000	12,701,000	268,000	...	12,606,000	...
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000
XI.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,891,108	1,196,000	1,486,000	290,000	...	1,183,000	...
XII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold*	15,164,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000
XIII.—Political and trust funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	8,070,758	8,009,500	13,138,000	5,128,500	...	2,833,000	...
XV.—Treasury notes ...	262,636	278,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,184,677	3,073,000	2,842,000	...	231,000	1,769,000	...
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 18
that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact an

Abstract of the above showing

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.

	£
Surplus of provincial and local revenue ...	715,405
Service funds, civil ...	96,375
Political and trust funds	6,924
Public debt incurred ...	4,199,268
Treasury notes ...	122,750
Balance reduced ...	1,664,881
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

	£
Deficit of imperial revenue	2,337,507
Service funds, military ...	349,940
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,048,705
Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934
Deposits repaid ...	1,630,876
Secretary of state's bills discharged ...	1,271,110
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	154,531
TOTAL ...	6,805,603

REGI

Surplus of provincial and local revenue ...	
Service funds, civil ...	
Savings banks' deposits ...	
Deposits ..	
Public debt incurred ..	
Treasury notes ..	
Guaranteed railway capital received ..	
TOTAL ..	

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,

E. W. KELLI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	67,545,201	69,457,000	71,164,000	1,707,000	...	69,641,000	...	1,523,000
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICITS	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	18,484,743	12,247,000	12,137,000	190,000	...	12,170,000	...	267,000
LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,688,813	1,290,000	1,949,000	659,000	...	1,252,000	...	697,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
POLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	3,871,490	3,683,000	8,007,000	4,324,000	...	2,127,000	...	5,880,000
TREASURY NOTES ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	3,339,208	3,073,000	2,660,000	...	413,000	2,391,000	...	269,000
BALANCE ...	13,910,078	13,500,000	16,000,000	2,500,000	...	13,250,000	...	2,750,000
TOTAL ...	147,151,615	146,097,500	156,278,078	10,180,578	...	146,213,000	...	10,065,078

t can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

and Means are provided.

, 1879-80.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.			
	£		£		£
IT OF IMPERIAL ENUE ...	3,581,000	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	152,000	DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	2,895,000
CE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	220,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	124,000	DEFICIT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUE ...	116,000
TO NATIVE STATES, CORTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	173,000	DEPOSITS ...	436,000	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	32,000
ICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	60,000	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	706,000	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	19,000
TANCES ...	161,078	TREASURY NOTES ...	275,000	REMITTANCES ...	631,000
CE INCREASED ...	2,089,922	BALANCE REDUCED ...	2,750,000	POLITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	68,000
				GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	682,000
TOTAL ...	6,285,000	TOTAL ...	4,443,000	TOTAL ...	4,443,000

W. WATERFIELD,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

[illegible] Bank of India

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE O

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates compared with Estimates, Increase.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,323,869	21,778,000	21,679,000	...	99,000	21,359,000	...
II.—Tributes	703,660	703,000	714,000	11,000	...	698,000	...
III.—Forest	603,939	670,100	660,600	...	9,800	688,400	27,800
IV.—Excise	2,619,319	2,742,000	2,765,000	23,000	...	2,782,000	17,000
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	900,920	896,000	797,000	...	99,000	535,000	...
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,638,835	2,749,000	2,706,000	...	31,000	2761,000	58,000
VII.—Customs	2,326,561	2,248,000	2,231,000	...	17,000	2,175,000	...
VIII.—Salt	6,941,120	7,000,000	7,335,000	335,000	...	7,541,000	206,000
IX.—Opium	9,399,401	9,000,000	10,459,000	1,459,000	...	9,159,000	...
X.—Stamps	3,110,510	3,087,000	3,203,000	116,000	...	3,134,000	...
XI.—Registration ...	266,360	267,000	262,000	..	5,000	265,000	3,000
XII.—Mint	172,283	180,000	254,000	74,000	...	196,000	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	911,806	983,000	968,000	.	15,000	1,008,000	40,000
XIV.—Telegraph ...	403,627	357,000	460,300	103,300	...	403,200	2,800
XV.—Minor Departments ...	60,142	32,400	59,500	27,100	...	61,700	2,200
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	647,130	649,000	663,000	14,000	...	680,000	17,000
XVII.—Police	211,108	233,000	221,000	...	12,000	232,000	11,000
XVIII.—Marine	250,595	206,000	203,000	...	3,000	226,000	23,000
XIX.—Education	147,425	139,000	137,000	...	2,000	137,000	...
XX.—Medical ...	42,119	37,500	52,000	14,500	...	38,200	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	47,096	46,000	52,000	6,000	...	45,000	...
XXII.—Interest	612,934	624,000	701,500	77,500	...	611,000	...
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions	571,871	430,500	430,500	...	...	291,700	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	334,693	306,100	315,000	8,900	...	262,000	...
XXV.—Railways	10,822	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	168,619	184,000	192,000	8,000	.	181,000	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	554,295	461,000	464,600	3,600	...	456,700	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficit ..	973	208,000	59,000		149,000	217,000	188,000
XXIX.—Army	926,962	844,500	858,300	13,800	..	800,200	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ...	133,313	78,000	324,000	246,[illegible]	...	237,000	
TOTAL ...	58,042,667	57,140,900	59,226,300	2,085,400		57,615,000	1,0
Revenue from Productive Public Works.							
I.—Land Revenue ...	126,934	161,000	710,000	549,000	.	703,000	.
XXV.—Railways	6,167,312	6,441,000	6,701,000	257,000	...	7,515,000	814,000
XXVI.—Irrign. and Navigation	621,604	603,500	678,000	74,500	...	679,200	1,200
Total ...	6,915,850	7,208,500	8,089,000	880,500	..	8,927,200	838,200
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,100	...	66,542,200	... 7

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,
The 24th February 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

'ERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

81.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt ...	1,981,957	2,089,500	1,862,600	...	226,900	1,644,100	...	218,500
Interest, other Accounts	377,827	385,000	380,600	...	4,400	398,400	17,800	...
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	406,562	356,000	350,000	...	6,000	318,000	...	32,000
and Revenue ...	2,958,216	3,025,300	2,944,100	...	81,200	2,994,400	50,300	...
Forest	451,106	505,300	516,200	10,300	...	527,600	11,400	...
Excise	87,879	118,000	110,000	...	8,000	111,000	1,000	...
Assessed Taxes ...	37,617	29,000	35,000	6,000	...	20,000	...	15,000
Provincial Rates ...	64,431	53,000	50,000	...	3,000	53,000	3,000	...
Customs	200,417	203,000	201,000	...	2,000	204,000	3,000	...
alt	404,743	383,000	356,000	...	27,000	368,000	12,000	...
pium ...	1,697,792	2,199,100	2,058,700	...	440,400	2,159,500	100,800	...
tamps	73,807	74,900	76,900	2,000	...	77,500	600	...
egistration	160,801	155,000	162,000	7,000	...	166,000	4,000	...
Mint	94,607	87,300	83,300	...	4,000	91,500	8,200	...
ost Office	941,971	983,300	1,005,600	22,300	...	1,043,800	38,200	...
elegraph	388,313	392,200	385,200	...	7,000	380,900	...	4,300
dministration ...	1,269,500	1,279,600	1,271,900	...	7,700	1,245,500	...	26,400
inor Departments ...	328,265	346,600	336,100	...	10,500	415,100	79,000	...
aw and Justice ...	3,295,968	3,231,500	3,290,100	55,600	...	3,350,900	60,800	...
olice	2,419,119	2,472,000	2,485,000	13,000	...	2,513,000	28,000	...
arine	404,700	396,900	385,800	...	11,100	419,000	33,200	...
ducation	977,100	1,024,500	971,600	...	52,900	1,015,800	44,200	...
clesiastical	153,562	159,900	154,700	...	5,200	158,600	3,900	...
edical	661,851	679,000	665,000	...	14,000	701,400	36,400	...
ationery and Printing...	283,416	345,900	328,700	...	17,200	415,700	87,000	...
olitical	435,858	375,700	428,200	52,500	...	393,000	...	35,200
llowances and Assignts....	1,792,419	1,887,900	1,878,900	...	9,000	1,824,900	...	54,000
vil Furlo. Allowances	4,182	2,000	4,000	2,000	...	3,000	...	1,000
perannuations ...	683,269	631,000	764,200	130,200	...	646,300	...	117,900
iscellaneous ..	266,220	245,000	294,000	49,000	...	243,300	...	50,700
mine Relief... ..	312,823	10,000	99,000	89,000	...	5,000	...	94,000
ilways ...	226,846	94,000	360,000	266,000	...	304,000	...	56,000
rigation and Navigation	629,308	613,800	710,800	67,000	...	633,800	...	77,000
her Public Works ...	4,220,707	4,732,200	4,006,400	...	745,800	4,216,500	210,100	
ovincial & Local Surplus	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...	193,000
my	13,109,753	14,135,300	16,448,600	2,313,300	...	15,171,900	...	1,276,700
ss by Exchange ...	3,359,141	3,252,000	3,188,000	...	764,000	3,411,000	223,000	...
TOTAL ...	45,878,521	48,027,300	48,972,200	944,900	...	47,776,400	...	1,195,800
enditure on Productive Works (Working expenses and Interest).								
erest on Debt ..	1,107,824	1,595,000	1,587,000	...	8,000	1,725,000	138,000	...
lways	1,845,795	1,697,500	1,890,200	192,700	...	1,855,700	...	35,200
igation and Navigation	382,007	391,000	412,000	21,000	...	393,000	...	19,000
Total ...	3,435,536	3,683,500	3,889,200	205,700	...	3,973,000	83,800	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,314,060	51,710,800	52,861,400	1,150,600	...	51,749,400	...	1,112,000
oductive Public Works	3,689,029	2,720,700	3,066,700	346,000	...	1,906,000	...	1,160,700

WATERFIELD, R. B. CHAPMAN.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HC

Estim

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 188 compared with Regu Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decr
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
III.—Forest	1,494	1,600	1,400	...	200	1,600	200	..
XII.—Mint	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
XIV.—Telegraph ...	23,067	23,000	25,700	2,700	...	22,900	...	
XV.—Minor Departments	24,826	25,600	38,500	12,900	...	19,300	...	
XVII.—Marine ...	...	...	3,000	3,000	...	. .	...	
XX.—Medical ...	1,913	1,500	2,000	500	...	1,800	...	
XXII.—Interest ...	15,433	10,000	7,500	...	2,500	10,000	2,500	.
XXIII.—Superannuation Contributions ...	103,387	95,500	98,500	3,000	...	94,300	...	
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	13,861	3,900	9,000	5,100	...	6,000	...	
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	16,781	16,000	15,400	...	600	14,300	...	
XXIX.—Army ...	47,811	35,500	65,700	30,200	...	32,800	...	
TOTAL ...	248,625	212,600	266,700	54,100	...	203,000	...	
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXVI.—Irrigation ...	552	500	1,000	500	.	800	...	
TOTAL ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,600	...	203,800	...	

Fort William;

W. W KELLNER.

SURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1.

XPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81, compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EREST ON DEBT ...	2,593,112	2,668,500	2,589,400	...	79,100	2,369,900	...	219,500
EREST, OTHER ACOUNTS	876	1,000	1,400	400	...	1,600	200	...
D REVENUE ...	1,794	2,700	900	...	1,800	600	...	300
EST	3,828	4,100	4,800	700	...	4,400	...	400
M	938	900	300	...	600	500	200	...
IPS	41,646	36,100	36,100	...	...	27,500	...	8,600
... ...	9,384	25,700	20,700	...	5,000	19,500	...	1,200
OFFICE ...	91,356	99,700	125,400	25,700	...	98,200	...	27,200
GRAPH ...	82,477	138,800	106,800	...	32,000	86,100	...	20,700
INISTRATION ...	218,164	218,400	213,100	...	5,300	220,500	7,400	...
DR DEPARTMENTS ...	27,061	28,400	30,900	2,500	...	21,900	...	9,000
AND JUSTICE ...	1,095	1,500	1,900	400	...	2,100	200	...
NE	144,003	149,100	172,200	23,100	...	149,000	...	23,200
ATION	1,154	500	400	...	100	200	...	200
ESIASTICAL ...	1,638	1,100	1,300	200	...	400	...	900
CAL	7,208	...	8,000	8,000	...	7,600	...	400
ONERY AND PRINTG	188,024	190,100	114,300	...	75,800	66,300	...	48,000
ICAL	12,935	50,300	42,800	...	7,500	43,000	200	...
VANCES AND ASSIGNNTS	34,065	21,100	21,100	...	...	21,100	...	...
FURLOUGH ALLOWCES	227,079	230,000	216,000	...	14,000	230,000	14,000	...
ANNUATIONS ...	1,312,251	1,289,000	1,329,800	40,800	...	1,335,700	5,900	...
LLANEOUS ...	27,148	32,000	20,000	...	12,000	20,700	700	...
IN RELIEF ...	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ATION ...	1,611	200	200	...	...	200	...	...
S WORKS ...	97,540	142,800	139,600	...	3,200	89,500	...	50,100
... ...	3,982,872	4,119,700	4,618,400	498,700	...	5,121,100	502,700	...
TOTAL ...	9,109,856	9,451,700	9,815,800	364,100	...	9,937,600	121,800	...
re on Productive lic Works.								
AYS	4,689,276	4,744,500	4,736,800	...	7,700	4,592,000	...	144,800
ATION ...	50,111	50,000	50,000	...	...	50,000	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,739,387	4,794,500	4,786,800	...	7,700	4,642,000	...	144,800
TOTAL ...	13,849,243	14,246,200	14,602,600	356,400	...	14,579,600	...	23,000
TIVE PUBLIC KS	692,869	779,300	633,300	...	146,000	1,406,000	772,700	...

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREAS

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estima compared wit Estimates,
							Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Balance	14,498,302	12,988,800	12,792,153	...	196,647	14,193,075	1,400,922
II.—Imperial revenue ...	64,958,517	64,348,900	67,315,300	2,966,400	...	66,542,200	...
III.—Provincial and Local surplus... ...	716,378	17,000	324,000	307,000	...	131,000	...
IV.—Service funds, civil ...	616,401	603,000	591,000	...	12,000	603,000	12,000
V.—Service funds, military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	228,361	216,000	1,078,000	862,000	...	213,000	...
VII.—Savings banks' deposits...	677,946	730,000	765,000	35,000	...	793,000	28,000
VIII.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	16,825,797	12,429,000	12,670,900	241,900	...	12,602,500	...
IX.—Local remittances ...	167,330	456,000	178,000	...	278,000	86,000	...
X.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	17,967,362	25,000,000	25,663,000	663,000	...	26,019,000	356,000
XI.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,389,859	1,089,000	1,335,600	246,600	...	1,054,000	...
XIII.—Political and Trust Funds ...	267,380	384,000	74,000	...	310,000	83,000	9,000
XIV.—Public debt incurred*	4,344,174	5,000,000	9,264,500	4,264,500	...	819,700	...
XV.—Treasury Notes ...	262,636	218,000	195,000	...	23,000	308,000	113,000
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	2,310,878	2,149,700	2,022,600	...	127,100	1,459,000	...
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 188
that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact an

Abstract of the above showing

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.				REGU	
	£		£		
Surplus of Imperial revenue ...	11,955,428	Service funds, military ...	349,940	Surplus of Imperial revenue ...	
Surplus of Provincial and local revenue ...	715,405	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	1,048,705	Do. of Provincial and Local ...	
Service funds, civil ...	96,375	Savings banks' deposits withdrawn	12,934	Service funds, civil ...	
Political and Trust Funds	6,924	Secretary of state's bills paid	15,464,758	Savings banks' deposits ...	
Public debt incurred ...	3,847,184	Deposits repaid ...	1,649,656	Deposits ...	
Treasury Notes ...	122,750	Remittances ...	695,236	Remittances ...	
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	771,014			Public debt incurred ...	
Balance reduced ...	1,706,149			Treasury Notes ...	
TOTAL ...	19,221,229	TOTAL ...	19,221,229	Guaranteed railway capital received ...	
				TOTAL ...	

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81 compared with Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—Imperial expenditure ...	53,003,089	54,431,500	55,928,100	1,496,600	...	53,655,400	...	2,272,700
—Provincial and Local deficits	973	208,000	59,000	...	149,000	247,000	188,000	...
—Service funds, civil ...	520,026	453,000	421,000	...	32,000	451,000	30,000	...
—Service funds, military ...	349,940	214,000	220,000	6,000	...	32,000	...	188,000
—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	1,277,066	416,000	1,251,000	835,000	...	232,000	...	1,019,000
—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	690,880	700,000	648,000	...	52,000	669,000	21,000	...
—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	18,475,453	12,243,000	12,432,500	189,500	...	12,166,500	...	266,000
—Local remittances ...	42,079	837,000	...	...	837,000	...	...	...
—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	19,566,018	24,525,000	25,539,078	1,014,078	...	26,667,000	1,127,922	...
—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	611,690	256,500	908,500	652,000	...	109,200	...	799,300
—Secretary of State's bills on India paid* ...	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	...
—Political and Trust Funds	260,456	368,000	134,000	...	234,000	151,000	17,000	...
—Public debt discharged ...	496,990	1,673,500	5,397,300	3,723,800	...	836,700	...	4,560,600
—Treasury Notes ...	139,886	126,500	39,000	...	87,500	33,000	...	6,000
—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,539,864	1,608,900	1,348,500	...	260,400	1,312,500	...	36,000
—Balance ...	12,792,153	12,568,500	14,193,075	1,624,575	...	11,444,175	...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	125,231,321	125,629,400	134,269,053	8,639,653	...	124,906,475	...	9,362,578

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

ys and Means are provided.

ES, 1879-80.

	£
RVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	220,000
ANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	173,000
LITICAL AND TRUST FUNDS	60,000
CRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	15,750,000
LANCE INCREASED ...	1,40 ,922
TOTAL ...	17,603,922

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.

	£
Surplus of Imperial revenue	12,886,800
Service funds, civil ...	152,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	124,000
Deposits ...	436,000
Remittances ...	382,800
Treasury Notes ...	275,000
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	146,500
Balance reduced ...	2,748,900
TOTAL ...	17,152,000

	£
Deficit of Provincial and Local expenditure ...	116,000
Service funds, military ...	32,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	19,000
Political and Trust Funds	68,000
Debt discharged ...	17,000
Secretary of State's bills paid ..	16,900,000
TOTAL ...	17,152,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE H

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates compared with Regular Estimates,	
							Increase.	D
	£	£	£	£	£	£*	£	
I.—Balance	1,076,657	1,211,200	1,117,925	...	93,275	1,806,925	689,000	
II.—Public revenue ...	249,177	213,100	267,700	54,600	...	203,800	...	
VIII.—Deposits received and advances recovered ...	28,070	4,000	30,100	26,100	...	3,500	...	
XI.—Secretary of State's Bills on India sold and Bills bought in India	15,464,758	15,000,000	15,750,000	750,000	...	16,900,000	1,150,000	
XII.—Other miscellaneous remittances from India ...	501,249	107,000	150,400	43,400	...	129,000	...	
XIV.—Public debt incurred* ...	3,726,584	3,009,500	3,873,500	864,000	...	2,013,300	...	1,8
XV.—Guaranteed Railway Capital received	873,799	923,300	819,400	...	103,900	250,000	...	5
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	7

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1880-81 and of the Debt transactions the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing ho

ACCOUNTS, 1878-79.				REGULAI	
	£		£		
Net Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,780	Deficit of Revenue ...	14,292,935	Net Deposits received and Advances recovered ...	
Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,464,758	Net Miscellaneous Remittances	575,874	Secretary of State's Bills ...	15,7
Net Public Debt incurred ...	352,084	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	925,545	Net Public Debt incurred ...	1,2
		Balance increased ...	41,268		
TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	15,835,622	TOTAL ...	17,0

Fort William;
Dept. of Finance and Commerce,

ŒASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1878-79.	Budget Estimates, 1879-80.	Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1880-8 compared with the Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
-Public Expenditure ...	14,542,112	15,025,500	15,235,900	210,400	...	15,985,600	749,700	...
-Deposits repaid and advances made	9,290	4,000	4,500	500	...	3,500	...	1,000
-Miscellaneous remittances to India	1,077,123	1,033,500	1,040,500	7,000	...	1,142,800	102,300	...
-Public debt discharged ...	3,374,500	2,009,500	2,609,700	600,200	...	1,290,300	...	1,319,400
-Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn	1,799,344	1,464,100	1,311,500	...	152,600	1,078,500	...	233,000
-Balance	1,117,925	931,500	1,806,925	875,425	...	1,805,825	...	1,100
TOTAL ...	21,920,294	20,468,100	22,009,025	1,540,925	...	21,306,525	...	702,500

at can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself tha bt transactions will be carried out as estimated.

ys and Means are provided.

ES, 1879-80.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81.			
	£		£		£
ICIT OF REVENUE ...	14,968,200	Secretary of State's Bills	16,900,000	Deficit of Revenue ...	15,781,80
Miscellaneous remit-ances to India ...	890,100	Net Debt incurred ...	723,000	Net Miscellaneous Remit-tances to India ...	1,013,80
Guaranteed railway pital withdrawn ...	492,100	Balance reduced ...	1,100	Net Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn ...	828,50
ANCES INCREASED	689,000				
TOTAL ...	17,039,400	TOTAL ...	17,624,100	TOTAL ...	17,624,1

H. B. CHAPMAN

IX.

CLOSING BALANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

	Regular Estimate, 1879-80.			Budget Estimate, 1880-81.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	...	4,900	4,900	...	3,000	3,000
Central Provinces	64,500	40,700	105,200	59,400	34,100	93,500
British Burmah	166,900	49,800	216,700	122,300	47,800	170,100
Assam	16,300	2,600	18,900	25,800	4,300	30,100
Bengal	524,900	256,500	781,400	561,700	324,400	886,100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	337,200	430,700	767,900	195,600	474,200	669,800
Punjab	86,700	54,400	141,100	98,100	58,500	156,600
Madras	44,100	372,500	416,600	76,200	306,600	382,800
Bombay	91,200	124,600	215,800	32,400	97,300	129,700
Total ...	1,331,800	1,336,700	2,668,500	1,171,500	1,350,200	2,521,700

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure ...	3,930,374	2,601,684	5,992,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	3,581,000	2,895,000
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,700,000	3,312,000
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—							
SURPLUS	319,197	1,668,945	... ...	... ...	2,044,391	119,000	417,000
DEFICIT	... ...	... ...	2,182,778	3,543,087			
Net Public Debt incurred	8,398,168	4,109,522	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,263	5,131,000	706,000
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	4,382,300	2,878,300	3,317,000	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,523,300	488,000
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	56,359,000	58,000,000	61,014,000	65,222,000	60,937,000		
Value of commodities imported, excluding Gold and Silver	36,222,000	38,887,000	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	20,137,000	19,204,000	23,586,000	23,758,000	23,137,000		
Net imports of Gold	1,874,000	1,545,000	207,000	468,000	(Exports) 896,000		
Net imports of Silver	4,642,000	1,553,000	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	6,516,000	3,098,000	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	13,621,000	16,106,000	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000		
Grand total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	102,348,000	104,480,000	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,777,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) ... . Rs.	11,74,37,000	13,75,00,000	14,85,70,000	11,69,85,000	16,91,24,000	18,90,00,000	20,28,00,000
Sterling Equivalent received ... ... £	10,841,600	12,390,000	12,696,000	10,134,000	13,949,000	15,750,000	16,900,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	4,897,000	2,550,000	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	8,421,902	
Gold coined in Germany	... ...	12,756,000	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	
Silver coined in Germany	... ...	6,602,000	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	...	
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	59¼*d.* (25th April)	57⅞*d.* (27th April)	58⅝*d.* (18th Jan)	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼*d.* (2nd April)	53⅞ (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto	57*d.* (9th March)	52½*d.* (22nd March)	47*d.* (7th July)	53½ (21st June)	48½*d.* (21st Dec.)	49⅝ (April)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta ... ... Rs.	10 12 0	11 12 0	13 (7th July)	11 14 0 (6th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	
Minimum ditto ... ... ,,	10 9 0	11	11 Rs. 3as. (6th Feb.)	11 4 0 (10th April)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee ... £	1*s.* 10·22*d.*	1*s.* 9·64*d.*	1*s.* 8·49*d.*	1*s.* 8·79*d.*	1*s.* 7·761*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.*
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1*s.* 10*d.*	1*s.* 10⅛*d.*	1*s* 9⅜*d.*	1*s.* 9⅛*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 7⅛*d.*	1*s.* 8⅛*d.*
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 (11th April)	9 (May)	11 (April)	12 (May)	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	
Minimum ditto	3½ (July to Nov.)	4 (Nov. and Dec.)	5 (Aug. and Sept.)	(Dec. and Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	6 (Dec.)	4 (Oct. and Jan.	2 throughout the year.	5 (Oct. and Nov.)	6 (Oct. and Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	
Minimum ditto	2½ (July)	2 (Aug.)		2 (subsequently.)	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	6,927,800 (July)	7,041,800 (July)	6,382,700 (July)	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,703,600 (Febv.)	
Minimum ditto	4,359,200 (May)	4,762,300 (May)	4,132,500 (Oct.)	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES ...	104⅜ (15th July)	102⅝ (3rd June)	102⅜ (25th July)	98¼ (27th June)	97 (July and Aug.)	95½ (July)	
Minimum ditto	101½ (25th March)	99 (21st March)	96¼ (13th Jan.)	92 (5th Sept.)	91⅞ (March)	91¼ (May)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	14,214,617 (Nov.)	14,107,861 (Oct.)	14,125,982 (April)	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,210,709 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	13,098,988 (May)	14,111,441 (April)	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	
Maximum price in London of such securities (in Gold)	98	93½ (7th April)	92 (15th Dec.)	84½ (5th April)	81¾ (1st April)	80⅝ (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto	93½	82 (4th March)	77 (8th July)	81½ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104⅞ (Feb.)	106½ (5th Aug.)	104⅜ (22nd Feb.)	104½ (30th Aug.)	104¼ (July & Aug.)	105¼	
Minimum ditto	100½ (April)	102¾ (3rd June)	101 (20th Oct.)	101½ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅝	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	11,327,607 (7th Feb.)	12,161,224 (22nd Oct.)	12,551,185 (7th Feb.)	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	9,221,438 (7th April)	10,668,628 (7th May)	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	326	330	340	343	338	339	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	67,316	73,401	80,004	83,518	84,503	90,484	
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,746,793	1,895,452	1,936,193	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,057,639	
Average of each Deposit	25	25	24	23	22	22	
Net addition to Deposits	9,936	148,659	40,741	10,858 (Decrease.)	12,934 (Decrease.)	145,238	
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of							

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared*

No.	EXPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1
1	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests.	94,746	88,350	96,870	92,820	
	Value	£	11,956,972	11,148,426	12,404,748	12,374,355	12,
	Average declared value per chest, in Rupees	Rs.	1,262	1,261	1,281	1,333	
2	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	5,600,086	5,009,788	4,557,914	3,459,077	2
	Value	£	15,257,342	13,278,964	11,746,184	9,383,534	7
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	...	As. 3 11	As. 3 9	As. 3 8	As. 3 10	A
	Pence, at average exchange	...	5·40	5·13	4·71	4·98	
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	2,834,725	6,228,511	7,926,710	15,600,291	21
	Value	£	147,562	266,951	367,303	682,059	
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas.	As. 8 4	As. 6 10	As. 7 5	As. 7 0	A
	Other manufactures—Value	£	364,812	396,472	445,079	460,674	
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached... ...	Annas.	...	As. 2 6	As. 2 6	As. 2 3	
	Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	„	...	As. 4 9	As. 5 3	As. 4 10	
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		3·25	4·76	6·47	10·85	
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	17,392,938	20,416,032	19,914,334	18,428,386	21
	Value	£	4,765,334	5,311,095	5,815,221	6,950,276	8
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees	...	2 0 10	2 2 3	2 15 1	3 12 6	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	5·11	4·70	5·02	6·55	
4	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	3,485,522	3,294,521	3,356,124	4,289,241	
	Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees	...	5 14 7	5 6 2	5 13 1	6 7 3	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	10·94	9·72	9·94	11·18	
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		6·85	14·85	21·43	17·97	
5	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	6,074,756	10,506,822	9,582,865	12,187,020	
	Value	£	3,235,950	5,461,982	5,319,124	7,360,284	
	Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees	...	5 0 0	5 4 6	5 5 11	5 13 10	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	9·27	9·52	9·17	10·16	
6	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	21,137,087	24,361,599	27,784,124	33,459,075	3
	Value	£	1,937,429	2,166,417	2,607,425	3,044,571	
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas	...	As. 14 8	As. 14 3	As. 15 0	As. 14 6	A
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	1·70	1·60	1·60	1·57	
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	18,162,851	19,433,332	19,792,877	22,916,317	2
	Value	£	2,677,767	2,943,575	2,998,684	3,756,888	
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value		18·87	40·41	49·77	48·29	
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	81,466	110,392	100,384	120,605	
	Value	£	2,576,302	2,875,062	2,962,785	3,494,334	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	...	316 3 10	260 7 0	295 2 4	289 11 9	2
	Sterling, at average exchange ...	£	29·27	23·48	25·19	25·09	
9	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	311,831	371,986	362,489	297,327	
	Value	£	1,305,335	1,627,027	1,345,822	1,338,499	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	...	41 13 9	43 11 10	44 7 10	45 0 3	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	77·51	78·88	75·97	77·98	
10	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,159,086	1,295,193	1,293,490	1,151,518	
	Average declared value of raw wool per lb.— Annas	...	As. 7 2	As. 7 4	As. 7 2	As. 6 6	
	Pence, at average exchange ...	...	9·90	9·95	9·22	8·44	
11	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	998,450	656,728	1,000,566	854,629	
	Average declared value of raw silk per lb.— Rupees	...	4 10 1	3 2 9	5 7 8	4 10 5	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	8·57	5·72	9·25	8·06	
12	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	1,069,076	2,498,185	5,583,336	6,340,150	
	Value	£	490,435	901,026	1,956,332	2,856,990	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	..	4 9 5	3 9 8	3 8 0	4 8 1	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	8·50	6·51	5·98	7·80	
13	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwts.	553,330	415,080	466,218	389,002	
	Value	£	501,468	348,949	381,706	379,002	
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees	...	9 1 0	8 6 7	8 3 0	9 11 11	
	Shillings, at average exchange	...	16·78	15·16	13·96	16·88	
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	254,011	755,747	536,976	362,048	
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons.	42,868	60,612	45,108	56 939	
	Value	£	328,564	440,618	332,764	406,652	
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees	...	76 10 4	72 11 1	73 12 4	71 6 8	
	Sterling, at average exchange ..	£	7·09	6·83	6·29	6·19	
16	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	319,238	253,937	925,196	745,851	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Sea-borne Trade for the year, &c.—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	37,097,260	31,927,340	33,270,208	36,196,661	33,145,651
	Value	£	3,157,780	2,794,769	2,733,535	2,850,616	2,779,774
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	...	11·00	13·14	12·60	13·42
		Pence at average exchange ...	...	1*s.* 6·93*d.*	1*s.* 4·83*d.*	1*s.* 4·37*d.*	1*s.* 4·57*d.*
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	16,263,560	16,463,875	16,012,932	17,332,639	14,137,694
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Gross Imports ...	£	19,421,340	19,258,644	18,746,467	20,183,255	16,917,468
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	*781,220*	*792,668*	*839,539*	*934,437*	*754,648*
	Value	£	*56,249*	*57,424*	*58,123*	*62,733*	*51,217*
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	*1,061,727*	*984,105*	*1,064,392*	*1,089,614*	*1,132,627*
	Total Re-exports ...	£	*1,117,976*	*1,041,529*	*1,122,815*	*1,152,347*	*1,183,844*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS.—Net Imports ...	£	18,303,364	18,217,115	17,623,652	19,030,908	15,733,624
2	METALS	Value £	2,607,122	3,310,452	3,721,007	3,736,958	3,372,903
3	SILK, (Raw and Manufactured)	„ „	1,583,405	1,404,235	1,037,957	1,485,550	1,496,487
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	„ „	780,867	1,079,105	1,194,115	1,727,560	1,491,831
5	SUGAR	„ „	516,564	895,929	403,697	798,036	1,180,880
6	LIQUORS	„ „	1,636,568	1,702,197	1,585,315	1,683,655	1,372,487
7	PROVISIONS	„ „	363,727	717,234	664,938	861,116	990,530
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	557,585	1,119,274	911,890	955,142	961,666
9	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK	„ „	1,185,943	1,439,921	963,504	873,960	893,875
10	COAL, (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons	360,252	388,480	523,384	603,731	473,027
	Value	£	685,720	647,562	918,309	1,001,942	881,444
	Average declared value per ton—	Rupees	19·03	16·67	17·54	16·64	18·63
		Shillings, at average exchange ...	34·94	31·01	30·34	28·83	30·68
11	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	277,085	345,254	298,776	251,231	274,182
	Value	£	755,771	601,116	430,895	401,366	593,621
	Average declared value per ton—	Rupees	27·28	16·45	14·42	15·78	21·65
		Shillings, at average exchange ...	50·51	29·66	24·62	27·35	35·65
12	APPAREL	Value £	620,156	634,256	512,860	579,106	546,089
13	SPICES	„ „	179,126	395,988	432,991	488,884	509,043

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months (Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value).*

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities exported, excluding gold and silver ...	16,309,370	18,265,519	52,210,342	47,821,206	51,522,819
Value of commodities imported, excluding gold and silver ...	30,830,219	30,408,746	34,457,474	32,426,305	33,557,0[illegible]
Excess Exports ...	15,479,151	17,856,773	17,752,868	15,394,901	17,965,724
Net imports of silver	966,336	5,628,814	13,117,467	2,187,577	6,680,763
Net imports of gold	1,186,222	110,234	278,765	—182,078	1,388,535
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER ...	2,152,558	5,218,580	13,396,232	1,705,499	8,069,298
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS ...	83,124,766	91,365,735	101,112,057	88,090,522	96,944,010

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten months, &c.*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.			Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
1	OPIUM ...	Quantity	Chests	73,095	81,613	77,387	76,165	91,081
		Value	£	9,186,788	10,490,687	10,264,066	10,917,614	12,299,004
		Average value per chest ...	Rs.	1,256-13-3	1,285-6-8	1,326-5-3	1,433-6-8	1,350-5-5
2	COTTON, RAW	Quantity	Cwts.	4,295,871	3,561,477	2,585,377	2,281,507	2,895,909
		Value	£	11,476,987	8,968,014	6,949 554	6,149,132	7,992,393
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-3-9	0-3-7	0-3-10	0-3-10	0-3-11
	,, MANUFACTURES—							
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity ...	lbs.	4,587,225	6,817,270	12,779,989	18,306,631	20,415,445
		Value	£	196,768	316,636	558,913	767,675	854,667
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-6-10	0-7-5	0-6-11	0-6-8	0-6-8
	Other manufactures—Value		£	326,201	375,860	392,895	431,844	420,624
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)...		£	11,999,956	9,660,510	7,901,362	7,348,651	9,267,684
3	RICE AND PADDY.	Quantity	Cwts.	13,045,994	11,658,224	10,186,650	12,420,606	12,507,197
		Value	£	3,549,719	3 397,812	4,017,310	5,699,274	5,149,989
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	2-11-6	2-14-8	3-15-1	4 9-5	4-1-11
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	2,639,630	2,895,432	3,679,332	4,076,573	4,539,642
5	SEEDS ...	Quantity	Cwts.	8,514,379	8,559,142	11,239,493	6,357,815	5,767,116
		Value	£	4,414,518	4,688,529	6,758,930	4,089,485	3,764,594
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	5-2-11	5-7-8	6-0-2	6-6-11	6-8-5
6	HIDES AND SKINS.	Quantity	Cwts.	534,504	495,367	709,852	630,278	709,755
		Value	£	2,378,801	2,309,783	2,930,696	2,455,043	2,786,059
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	44-8-1	46-10-0	42-2-1	38-15-2	39-4-1
7	TEA ...	Quantity	lbs.	21,254,915	25,186,248	30,306,610	30,692,313	34,243,539
		Value	£	1,899,961	2,361,799	2,770,735	2,808,432	2,716,782
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs.	0-14-4	0-15-0	0-14-7	0-14-8	0-12-10
8	INDIGO ...	Quantity	Cwts.	78,004	83,443	90,577	64,514	78,538
		Value	£	2,037,990	2,450,385	2,632,728	1,767,026	2,256,421
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	261-4-3	293-10-7	290-10-7	273-15-0	287-6 11
9	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ...		£	1,061,452	1,079,667	939,198	1,049,930	1,007,621
10	WHEAT ...	Quantity	Cwts.	2,155,626	4,839,290	6,206,669	1,095,857	1,814,566
		Value	£	775,554	1,673,400	2,790,304	508,125	918,918
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	3-9-6	3-7-4	4-7-11	4-14-6	5-1-0
11	COFFEE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	164,692	168,552	191,693	201,626	188,080
		Value	£	662,275	722,544	846,358	885,939	833,670
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	40-3-5	42-13-11	44-2-5	43-15-0	44-5-2
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value ..		£	531,870	801,388	766,098	607,139	584,575
13	SALTPETRE ...	Quantity	Cwts.	300,501	369,887	311,682	311,091	421,268
		Value	£	254,955	302,734	304,068	296,222	386,482
		Average value per cwt. ...	Rs.	8-7-9	8-2-11	9-12-1	9-8-4	9-2-9
14	TEAK ...	Quantity	C. tons	48,776	35,771	44,153	34,115	30,810
		Value	£	356,332	263,504	311,678	247,752	222,878
		Average value per ton ...	Rs.	73-0-11	73-10-8	70-2-9	72-9-11	72-5-5
15	LAC		£	593,588	425,327	299,599	234,712	220,105
16	SUGAR		£	94,465	425,940	447,616	184,724	156,533

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first ten months*—concluded.

	IMPORTS.			TEN MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.				
				1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	COTTON—							
1	Twist and yarn ...	Quantity	lbs.	25,923,585	26,724,669	30,872,371	29,736,857	27,309,866
		Value	£	2,286,139	2,230,376	2,425,336	2,480,030	2,248,408
		Average value per lb. ...	Rs	0-14-1	0-13-4	0-12-7	0-13-4	0-13-2
		Ditto in sterling average exchange	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
	Other manufactures ..	Value	£	13,097,382	13,056,417	14,512,524	12,274 502	13,819,200
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS		... £	15,383,521	15,286,793	16,937,860	14,754,532	16,067,608
	Re-exports							
	Twist and yarn ...	*Quantity*	*... lbs.*	*701,646*	*614,051*	*736,160*	*651,373*	*730,075*
		Value	*... £*	*50,656*	*43,119*	*49,811*	*44,508*	*47,715*
		Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	*0-11-7*	*0-11-3*	*0-10-10*	*0-10-11*	*0-10-5*
	Other manufactures—Value		*... £*	*819,803*	*859,708*	*875,357*	*966,712*	*857,852*
	Total Re-exports		*... £*	*870,459*	*902,827*	*925,168*	*1,011,220*	*905,567*
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports		... £	14,513 062	14,383,966	16,012,692	13,743,312	15,162,041
2	METALS		Value £	2,533,767	2,893,993	3,008,118	2,919,762	2,849,539
3	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)		... „ „	1,126,453	831,428	1,271,782	1,313,717	1,263,602
4	LIQUORS		... „ „	1,194,828	1,286,521	1,431,367	1,113,119	1,250,897
5	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK		... „ „	931,228	1,013,812	1,227,159	1,249,238	1,104,248
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ...		... „ „	856,225	823,119	849,529	846,254	901,642
7	PROVISIONS		... „ „	560,436	539,059	716,939	834,573	882,062
8	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)—	Quantity	Tons	262,999	347,716	469,270	377,684	446,226
		Value	£	428,858	643,794	764,610	708,320	860,491
		Average value per ton	Rs.	16-4-10	18-8-2	16-4-8	18-12-1	19-4-6
9	SUGAR		Value £	618,833	349,806	657,043	1,137,030	853,951
10	SALT ...	Quantity	Ton	302,897	255,501	217,202	223,565	277,279
		Value	£	505,238	363 684	324.628	477,384	611,322
		Average value per ton	Rs	16-10-10	14-3-9	14-15-1	21-5-7	22-0-9
	MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK		... Value £	1,243,685	803,705	724,078	781,963	549,049
12	APPAREL		... „ „	548,970	460,767	491,306	464,159	466,922
13	SPICES		... „ „	315,656	367,877	389,649	430,862	406,197

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

	MEASURED IN GOLD.							MEASURED IN SILVER.*						
IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
tch Pig Iron (Warrants) ...	91	68	54	49	43	36	55	95	71	58	51	48	44	63
als, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	94	90	75	57	55	60	50	97	94	79	59	61	72	57
per, Chili Bars	93	93	92	85	74	68	74	96	97	98	90	82	77	85
nits Tin	79	65	56	52	45	42	62	82	67	60	54	50	50	71
eat	112	81	83	91	94	72	85	115	84	88	96	104	87	97
ur, town-made	111	82	90	82	98	69	86	114	85	96	86	109	83	98
f, inferior	125	110	128	98	85	90	85	129	115	136	102	94	108	97
tton, No. 40, Mule Twist ...	95	83	86	80	71	61	77	97	88	91	84	78	73	87
ol, Southdown Hogs ...	96	89	85	80	76	65	71	99	93	91	85	84	78	81
gar, Foreign Muscovado ...	92	87	77	113	74	80	95	95	91	82	119	82	96	108
ffee	124	97	105	101	98	73	83	128	101	111	106	1'9	88	94
pper	126	95	78	69	63	N.	...	109	100	83	73	70	N.	...
tpetre	86	80	83	87	98	89	96	86	82	88	92	109	108	110
ld	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	103	104	106	105	11'	120	114
ver	97	96	94	95	90	83	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)														
ey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)								93	84	84	78	73	74	81
le Twist, white, good, No. 40								96	91	87	87	75	75	88
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)								115	104	94	85	85	78	77
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60								107	93	87	90	83	73	87
per, Sheathing								102	100	102	93	83	80	87
n, flat, bolt, bar and square								115	89	78	68	60	56	76
lter, hard								114	118	148	143	130	107	121
des, buffalo, slaughtered								92	88	75	104	75	69	96
ligo, good								110	Nil.	90	110	86	100	119
e, picked								144	137	125	150	147	153	169
edye, fine								87	60	55	69	58	54	73
ll Lac, fine orange								129	183	119	68	49	56	153
seed, fine hold clean								111	110	92	102	106	N.	120
e, Bullam								165	153	135	159	168	259	153
k, raw, Cossimbazar								80	58	40	98	80	69	87
gar, Benares								94	87	87	88	Nil.	...	...
, good Souchong								114	123	104	123	100	77	82
eat, Doodiah								115	96	78	96	104	109	109
ld								102	100	102	103	105	109	110

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—*Actual CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on RAILWAYS in 1878-79, and estimated Expenditure on such works in 1879-80 and 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81.*

	1878-79, Accounts.	1879-80, Regular Estimate.	1880-81, Budget-Estimate.	To end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	207,314	58,700	630,000	(a) 38,266,981	...	...
Rajputana	359,296	248,000	172,000	3,545,000	3,267,000	—278,000
Western Rajputana	311,633	681,000	385,000	1,619,000	1,604,000	—45,000
Sindia	241,264	130,000	190,000	893,000	904,000	11,000
Holkar	—73,865	36,000	19,000	1,260,000	1,246,000	—14,000
Neemuch	226,255	278,000	339,000	1,780,000	2,202,000	416,000
Wurdah Coal	11,027	15,000	...	501,000	541,000	40,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	1,6300	250,000	217,000	593,000	837,000	244,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	123,375	44,000	10,000	1,262,000	1,261,000	—1,000
Northern Bengal	386,180	129,000	60,000	2,139,000	1,945,000	—194,000
Tirhoot	20,850	27,000	15,000	565,000	600,000	35,000
Patna and Gya	250,105	73,000	27,000	350,000	401,000	51,000
Nalhati	6,968	1,000	1,000	32,000	36,000	4,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	14,069	—1,000	—2,000	672,000	739,000	67,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad...	59,715	154,000	68,000	282,000	322,000	40,000
Ghazipur and Dildarnaggar	2,053	44,000	5,000	55,000	65,000	10,000
Muttra-Hathras...	3,740	1,000	...	110,000	125,000	15,000
Muttra-Achneyra	5,311	...	55,000	60,000	90,000	30,000
Dhond and Manmad	359,469	112,000	100,000	1,121,000	1,350,000	226,000
Indus Valley	816,105	301,000	200,000	6,295,000	7,180,000	885,000
Punjab Northern	369,905	663,000	303,000	4,053,000	3,808,000	—245, 00
Fluctuations in Store Balances	—166,725	—213,000	—80,000	155,000	...	—155,000
Reserve	...	...	242,000	242,000	...	—242,000
	3,464,630	2,940,000	2,232,000	27,623,000	28,526,000	903,000
Deduct PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY included in the above	3,327,888	2,708,000	1,982,000	26,533,000	...	...
Balance ORDINARY OUTLAY ...	136,742	332,000	250,000	1,090,000	...	...
Railways constructed wholly from Ordinary Funds—						
Patri Salt Railway	...	...	...	81,000	90,000	9,000
Frontier Railways chargeable to Army ...	...	1,110,000	2,040,000	3,480,000	...	...
Total ORDINARY ...	136,742	1,772,000	2,290,000	4,651,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,630	4,380,000	4,272,000	31,184,000	...	...

(a).—£6,550,000 added on account of premium added to the Capital of the East Indian Railway on the purchase being effected.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—*Actual Capital Expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, in 1878-79, and estimated expenditure on such work in 1879-80, 1880-81, and to the end of 1880-81, &c.*

	1878-79 Actuals.	1879-80 Regular Estimates.	1880-81 Budget-Estimates.	To end of 1880-81. Outlay against current sanctions.	Outlay against sanctions that have expired.	Total.	Estimated cost (current sanctions).	Balance of current sanctions remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canals	56,256	78,000	44,000	1,953,300	...	1,953,300	1,931,000	...
Midnapore Canal	27,817	7,300	15,500	755,800	...	755,800	768,000	12,200
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	177,300	...	177,300	177,000	...
Sone Canals	171,768	139,700	80,500	2,298,500	...	2,298,500	2,736,000	437,500
Ganges Canal	61,798	39,000	59,500	743,825	2,343,275	3,087,100	1,021,000	277,175
Agra ,, ...	6,597	5,000	7,500	786,800	...	786,800	801,000	14,200
Lower Ganges Canal	157,693	151,100	133,000	1,688,100	...	1,688,100	2,473,000	784,900
Western Jumna ,, ...	79,438	58,100	65,000	462,000	312,000	774,000	722,000	260,000
Bari Doab ,, ...	11,376	10,000	5,000	1,509,600	...	1,509,600	1,652,000	142,400
Other projects	233,945	318,200	220,000	...	...	4,955,600	...	...
TOTAL ...	806,638	797,400	630,000	...	...	17,986,100	...	...
Deduct Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works included above.	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	794,654	797,400	630,000	...	...	12,679,800	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. (*Not classed as Productive Public Works*).								
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,511	9,700	10,000	69,000	204,000	273,000	139,000	70,000
Other projects	105,653	134,600	95,800	...	...	2,294,900	...	...
Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works ...	11,984	...	...	...	...	5,306,300	...	...
TOTAL ...	119,148	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,874,200	...	...
Deduct Outlay against the grant for Productive Public Works or works not admitted to the category of Productive Public Works	—3	...	...	...	...	255,200	...	...
NET TOTAL ...	119,151	144,300	105,800	...	...	7,619,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	913,805	941,700	735,800	...	...	20,298,800	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—*Gross earnings, Working expenses and net traffic earnings of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,057	4,093	4,308	4,495	4,532	4,541	4,562
Gross Earnings.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Eastern Bengal	365,956	323,889	376,650	507,641	439,942	460,000	470,000
Madras	501,955	644,832	806,164	930,759	643,615	675,000	675,000
South Indian	97,401	129,578	221,266	335,118	318,131	350,000	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603,308	646,577	701,747	780,775	698,533	700,000	780,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,052,012	2,103,261	2,679,511	3,270,167	2,719,740	2,450,000	2,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	226,691	288,104	369,038	437,013	433,085	400,000	480,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	680,318	697,041	835,540	1,011,304	969,393	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total	4,617,754	4,833,315	5,991,516	7,281,777	6,223,457	6,135,000	6,525,000
Working Expenses.							
Eastern Bengal	205,462	206,842	172,857	200,090	198,517	220,000	215,000
Madras	397,268	454,362	475,576	600,831	484,040	450,000	450,000
South Indian	56,101	56,795	118,537	186,407	2 5,008	265,000	240,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	301,545	372,720	366,580	311,786	3 [illegible]	330,000	350,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,143,102	1,001,479	1,235,797	1,567,671	1 147 744	1,480,000	1,500,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	141,082	175,733	216,565	258,022	2 [illegible]	260,000	275,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	430,748	452,104	540,777	582,259	584,783	700,000	600,000
Total	2,687,308	2,720,235	3,131,980	3,687,666	3,502,090	3,705,000	3,630,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Eastern Bengal	160,494	117,047	204,293	306,951	241,425	240,000	255,000
Madras	104,687	190,470	330,588	329,928	159,574	225,000	225,000
South Indian	41,300	72,783	102,729	148,711	85,123	85,000	130,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	298,853	273,857	338,367	471,989	37 [illegible]	370,000	430,000
Great Indian Peninsula	908,910	1,101,785	1,443,714	1,702,496	1,27 [illegible]	970,000	1,250,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	85,612	112,371	153,073	178,991	2 [illegible]	140,000	205,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	249,570	244,937	295,763	429,045	3 [illegible]	400,000	400,000
Total	1,930,426	2,113,110	2,876,527	3,594,111	2,960,117	2,430,000	2,895,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
East Indian.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,503
Gross Earnings	3,451,465	3,011,412	3,818,447	4,362,143	4,0 [illegible]	4,250,000	4,250,000
Working Expenses	1,317,081	1,140,861	1,316,676	1,396,082	1,165,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Net Traffic Earnings	2,134,384	1,870,551	2,501,471	2,966,141	2,8 [illegible]	2,750,000	2,750,000
Other State Railways.							
OPEN MILEAGE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	221	485	683	806	1,287	2,011	2,493
Gross Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	93,819	203,102	280,319	261,474	331,077	382,000	450,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						1,000	55 000
Holkar and Neemuch	16,702	38,349	30,272	62,065	96,7 [illegible]	125,000	152,500
Sindia				1,319	10,8 [illegible]	11,500	20,000
Wurdah Coal	2,112	2,936	3,085	10,659	11, [illegible]	32,000	55,000
Punjab Northern		22,657	50,154	76,112	108,1 [illegible]	19,000	240,000
Indus Valley					11 [illegible]	3,000	450,000
Dhond and Manmad						2,000	50,000	67,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh								10,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				62,876	97,561	100,000	120,000
Patna and Gya						35,000	40,000
Northern Bengal				17,111	109,289	110,000	160,000
Tirhoot		4,804	21,358	34,321	14,981	4,000	17,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	9,861	10,486	9,777	12,616	15,5 [illegible]	15,000	13,500
Nalhati	8,192	7,178	8,098	9,140	8,0 [illegible]	9,000	9,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad								11,000
Hattras-Muttra			8,977	9,593	10,822	12,500	12,500
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur								4,000
	130,686	289,512	380,068	557,890	976,828	1,731,500	1,917,000
Working Expenses.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	57,836	119,658	159,082	181 [illegible]	203,816	250,000	275,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)						1,000	50,000
Holkar and Neemuch	11,078	35,715	39,041	39,319	67,3 [illegible]	95,500	102,500
Sindia				2,157	12,5 [illegible]	14,000	18,500
Wurdah Coal	2,403	3,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	11, [illegible]	23,000	27,500
Punjab Northern		15,757	45,95 [illegible]	70,439	80,5 [illegible]	140,000	160,000
Indus Valley					109,861	300,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad					24,5 [illegible]	50,000	57,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh								10,000
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				59,991	92,561	80,000	80,000
Patna and Gya						19,500	20,000
Northern Bengal				16,102	89,573	120,000	110,000
Tirhoot		4,006	14,189	25,5 [illegible]	32,95 [illegible]	51,000	27,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	7,320	9,303	12,89 [illegible]	8,226	1,7 [illegible]	9,000	9,500
Nalhati	7,967	7,936	8, [illegible]	8,7 [illegible]	4,1 [illegible]	6,000	7,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad								7,000
Hattras-Muttra			4,919	5,251	5,936	6,700	6,500
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur								3,000
	86,604	195,485	287,088	426,086	749,547	1,166,200	1,321,000
Net Traffic Earnings.							
Rajputana and Western Rajputana (Northern Section)	35,983	83,444	80,267	70 [illegible]	127,261	132,500	175,000
Western Rajputana (Southern Section)								5,000
Holkar and Neemuch	5,624	2,634	225	23,747	25,508	30,000	50,000
Sindia				[illegible]	-818	-1,922	-2,500	1,500
Wurdah Coal	-291	-214	27	3,0 [illegible]	269	2,500	27,500
Punjab Northern		8,920	4,196	5,913	21,8 [illegible]	35,000	80,000
Indus Valley					4,0 [illegible]	70,000	100,000
Dhond and Manmad					472		10,000
Nagpur and Chattisgarh								
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley				2,882	5,000	21,000	40,000
Patna and Gya						14,000	20,000
Northern Bengal					19,716	20,000	50,000
Tirhoot		798	7,169	10,752	11,988	11,000	20,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,541	1,183	-3,045	4,8 [illegible]	14,257	4,000	4,000
Nalhati	1,125	-758	217	398	4,0 [illegible]	2,500	2,000
Cawnpore and Furruckabad								4,000
Hattras-Muttra			4,058	4,112	4,820	5,800	6,000
Ghazipore and Dildarnagur								1,000
	44,982	96,027	92,640	131,884	236,481	364,800	596,000

APPENDIX.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table VIII.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c.; for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, to end of 1878-79, with Regular Estimates for 1879-80 and Budget-Estimates for 1880-81.*

	Actuals.					Regular Estimates, 1879-80.	Budget-Estimates, 1880-81.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
Gross Direct Revenue.							
Orissa Canals	4,818	4,549	7,156	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,689	17,069	17,071	22,100	26,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,263	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals	...	5,039	7,318	10,130	33,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	201,988	212,882	220,154	250,453	261,114	271,500	245,000
Agra ,,	55	3,703	1,952	21,147	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	18,000
Western Jumna ,,	91,200	100,872	87,813	99,210	118,056	117,100	113,000
Bari Doab ,,	61,668	77,189	59,270	56,903	80,636	98,400	108,400
Other projects	10,462	11,384	16,936	25,372	25,718	27,300	35,100
Total	390,222	429,079	425,201	502,882	613,270	666,900	680,600
Indirect Revenue.							
Ganges Canal	41,915	62,580	61,279	72,290	67,181	66,900	66,900
Agra ,,	...	...	...	1,509	...	...	...
Western Jumna Canal	57,256	46,128	58,597	37,376	10,937	21,700	11,700
Bari Doab ,,	14,625	16,643	4,679	11,993	17,748	14,700	10,000
Other projects	24,291	20,315	25,936	27,789	31,078	606,200	614,000
Total	138,087	139,706	133,317	158,867	126,934	709,500	702,600
Total Direct and Indirect Revenue.							
Orissa Canals	4,818	4,549	7,156	16,110	18,200	27,000	28,500
Midnapore Canal	11,622	11,111	13,689	17,069	17,071	22,100	26,000
Tidal Canal	5,289	2,263	4,503	6,228	6,079	6,100	6,100
Sone Canals	...	5,039	7,318	10,130	33,763	51,500	56,000
Ganges Canal	243,903	275,462	281,433	322,743	328,295	338,400	311,900
Agra ,,	55	3,703	1,952	22,656	42,633	35,900	43,500
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	9,100	18,000
Western Jumna Canal	148,546	141,000	126,401	136,586	128,993	139,100	125,700
Bari Doab ,,	76,293	93,832	63,949	68,896	98,384	113,100	118,400
Other projects	34,753	32,529	42,902	53,161	56,826	634,100	649,100
Total	528,309	569,785	558,718	654,749	743,201	1,376,400	1,383,200
Working Expenses.							
Orissa Canals	19,645	20,782	21,158	21,697	23,909	25,100	29,700
Midnapore Canal	15,013	16,710	17,12	20,852	17,283	12,900	12,900
Tidal Canal	3,153	3,904	4,413	3,656	2,318	2,700	2,400
Sone Canals	...	11,503	19,074	27,241	37,051	11,500	32,800
Ganges Canal	97,393	100,162	105,044	97,870	96,991	102,100	94,600
Agra ,,	4,576	8,610	11,613	15,792	18,859	19,700	20,100
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	450	9,100	21,100
Western Jumna ,,	37,874	37,516	38,937	41,873	51,456	46,100	49,100
Bari Doab ,,	5,746	18,091	5,365	52,308	41,163	43,500	46,700
Other projects	11,887	28,118	92,207	86,250	91,710	106,300	92,900
Total	247,190	240,758	363,356	361,158	381,550	111,800	333,000
Net Revenue.							
Orissa Canals	−14,795	16,313	−14,010	−5,107	5,709	1,900	−1,900
Midnapore Canal	−1,171	5,629	6,129	−3,253	−212	9,200	13,100
Tidal Canal	1,836	1,641	3,950	5,172	3,761	3,400	3,700
Sone Canals	...	−6,153	−12,641	−17,111	6,712	10,200	23,200
Ganges Canal	146,580	170,000	177,395	224,873	231,304	236,303	217,300
Agra ,,	−1,521	−1,610	−2,661	10,184	23,774	16,200	23,400
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	−170	...	−3,100
Western Jumna Canal	91,672	103,484	87,469	94,713	77,537	93,000	85,600
Bari Doab Canal	45,547	75,741	58,584	16,588	56,861	66,600	71,700
Other projects	7,084	−66,089	−56,603	−23,078	−34,884	527,800	556,500
Total	280,814	218,027	195,562	202,291	358,654	964,600	990,200
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS. *(Not classed as Productive Public Works.)*							
Gross Direct Revenue.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	61,111	59,749	56,541	57,563	63,198	72,900	60,300
Other projects	22,171	20,053	29,596	19,353	23,908	29,300	30,200
Total	83,282	79,802	86,137	76,916	87,106	102,200	90,500
Indirect Revenue.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,989	22,152	22,153	24,080	22,153	22,200	22,200
Other projects	95,825	111,608	123,180	125,587	134,131	187,000	222,900
Total	112,814	133,760	145,333	148,667	156,284	209,200	245,100
Total Direct and Indirect Revenue.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	78,100	81,101	78,694	80,213	85,351	95,100	82,500
Other projects	118,296	131,661	153,076	145,340	158,039	216,300	253,100
Total	196,396	233,052	231,770	225,583	243,390	311,400	335,600
Working Expenses.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	20,171	23,077	21,474	20,357	20,415	18,700	19,600
Other projects	95,933	108,917	108,489	109,822	95,925	91,300	94,300
Total	116,104	131,974	129,963	130,179	116,340	110,200	113,900
Net Revenue.							
Eastern Jumna Canal	57,929	58,024	57,220	59,856	64,936	76,400	62,900
Other projects	22,363	22,744	44,587	35,518	62,114	124,80	158,800
Total	80,292	101,088	101,807	95,404	127,050	201,200	221,700

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 90.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1880.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 27, to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 28th February 1880.

No. 85.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant to the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of three months and three days, with effect from the 17th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The 2nd March 1880.

No. 90.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67., Sec. 27, to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER FRASER has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 91.—Mr. W. R. Millar is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th November 1879.

No. 95.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 6th October 1879.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, in Oudh, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. C. Capper, C. S., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 139.—Surgeon A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 52.—The services of the Reverend C. G. Moore, M.A., late Chaplain of Rangoon Town, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 3rd instant, or subsequent date on which he may take over charge of the Chaplaincy of Lucknow Cantonments.

FORESTS.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 159 *F.*—The Notification of this Department, No. 99 F., dated the 13th ultimo, directing the promotion of Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests in British Burma, and the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in that province, will not take effect until the 1st November 1880.

No. 161 *F.*—Mr. A. L. Home, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, and Assistant Comptroller General (Forests), has obtained privilege leave for 17 days with effect from the 13th March 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 1st March 1880.

No. 37 *J.-J.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following rules relating to the agreements of Legal Practitioners with clients, and imposing a penalty on the receiving or giving of commission, shall come into force in the territories of Mysore on and from the date hereof:—

1. In these rules "Legal Practitioner" means an "Advocate or Pleader enrolled in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore or in any Court subordinate thereto."

2. No agreement entered into by any Legal Practitioner with any person retaining or employing him, respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Legal Practitioner shall be valid unless it is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

3. Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

4. Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Legal Practitioner beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

5. A provision in any such agreement that the Legal Practitioner shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Legal Practitioner, shall be wholly void.

6. Whoever commits any of the following offences:—

(*a*) solicits or receives from any Legal Practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business;

(*b*) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered, or agreed to be paid or delivered to any Legal Practitioner for such employment;

(*c*) being a Legal Practitioner, tenders gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other Legal Practitioner,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

MILITARY.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 18 *G.-M.*—The following Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Bhopal Battalion, dated 15th January 1880, is confirmed:—

Captain C. Ransford, Adjutant, having reported his arrival at Regimental Head-quarters on the 11th instant, from furlough to England, will officiate as 2nd-in-Command from that date, *vice* Major G. R. Peart, Officiating Commandant.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 54 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction, upon Babu Lahman Das Hazarika.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 245 *I.-P.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, in pursuance of certain

arrangements for the better execution of the Salt Agreement between the British Government and the Meywar State, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has consented to the abolition of transit duty within the Meywar State on all articles of commerce save and except the following, namely :—

Opium.	Timber.
Cotton.	Iron.
Cloth.	Mhowa.
Tobacco.	Gunja.
Jagree.	Silk Cloth.

GENERAL.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 226 *E.-G.*—The services of Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, with effect from the date upon which he reported his arrival at Jacobabad.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 492 *G.-G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd March 1880.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 512 *G.-G.*—The following List is published, in continuation of the List notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 8th March 1879 :—

List of Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1878 and 31st August 1879.

Government or Administration.	Names.	Language and Examination passed.
Govt. of India	Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.
,, of Madras	Lieutenant R. H. Fraser	Persian, High Proficiency
,, of Bombay	Surgeon A. S. Jayakar	Arabic, High Proficiency.
,, ,,	Captain C. W. H. Sealy	Arabic, High Proficiency
,, ,,	Lieutenant J. S. King	Persian, High Proficiency.
,, of the N.-W. P. and Oudh	Mr. W. Hoey, B.C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.
Govt. of the Punjab	Mr. P. del. H. Johnstone, B.C.S.	Persian, High Proficiency.

No. 518 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. C. Brown, on special political duty with the British Forces under Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 532 *G.-G.*—Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Political Agent, Alwar, is posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Governor-General.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 538 *G.-G.*—Major C. Bowen, R.E., Assistant Superintending Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway, and Joint Secretary, Railway Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., or until further orders, with effect from the 7th February 1880.

No. 543 *G.-G.*—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted special leave of absence for four months, under Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1880, or the date of his departure.

Captain R. J. McGhee, Acting Quartermaster, 27th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence of Major A. L. Playfair on leave, or until further orders.

No. 546 *G.-G.*—The following Notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 30th January 1880, is republished by order of the Governor-General in Council :—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
5th January 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., now Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

No. 548 *G.-G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, is appointed to the Medical charge of Deoli, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Surgeon A. Barclay, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1880.

No. 909.—Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 385, dated 24th January 1880, providing that the above Resolution does not apply to Military Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 561, dated 5th February 1880, permitting the Comptroller General to receive and hold in trust Government Paper for any Depositor.

RESOLUTION.—Sundry additions having been made to the Savings Banks Rules published on the 20th December 1879, the Governor General in Council

considers it expedient to issue the following revised Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.*

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18 or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. And stock or notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into stock. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Deposi-

tor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—The Comptroller General should report to the Governor General in Council any refusal to sanction an application under Rule IV or VII with his reasons for such refusal.

XVI.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVII.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVIII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each deposit book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVIII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
1½	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

The 6th March 1880.

No. 70*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from four-fifths of the duties to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the following articles, *viz.* :—

Swedish round Iron of all sizes.
Swedish Iron sheets and plates.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 8th of March 1880.

No. 71*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, and Notification No. 60, dated the 13th March 1879, to fix for the articles mentioned in the second column of the following statement, the tariff values set forth in the fourth column of the same. This Notification shall take effect on and after the 8th March 1880 :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.
			Rs. A.
15	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—		
	Bottle Corks	gross.	1 12
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—		
	Cotton rope	cwt.	30 0
	Piece Goods—		
	Grey—		
	Mulls	lb.	0 15
	Printers	,,	0 10½
	Shirtings, Long Cloths, and Madapollams ...	,,	0 8½
	T Cloths 18 reed and upwards	,,	0 9
	T Cloths exceeding 12 × 10 and not above 4 lbs. ...	,,	0 8½
	T Cloths other sorts, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills	,,	0 7
	Twist—		
	Mule, Nos. 33 to 42	,,	0 9
	,, ,, 43 to 52	,,	0 10½
	,, ,, 53 to 60	,,	0 12
	Water ,, 21 to 30	,,	0 9
	,, ,, 31 to 40	,,	0 11
	,, ,, 41 to 50	,,	0 12½
	,, above 50	,,	0 15
	Twist, orange, red, and other colours, except Turkey red*	,,	0 11
	Twist, Turkey red, all kinds*	,,	1 2
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—		
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0
	,, Soco'ra	,,	28 0
	Aloe wood	lb.	3 0
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	75 0

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn ; when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuations.
			Rs. A.
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—contd.	cwt.	
	Asafœtida coarse (hingra)	,,	12 0
	Brimstone, (amalsara)	,,	40 0
	Camphor, crude in powder	,,	50 0
	Cassia lignea	,,	26 0
	China root, rough	,,	9 0
	,, scraped	,,	22 0
	Galangal, China	,,	8 0
	Pellitory, (Akalkara)	,,	35 0
	Storax, liquid (Rose Melloes)	,,	36 0
18	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Aniline Dyes—Magenta and oseine	lb.	4 0
	,, Scarlet	,,	3 0
	Cochineal	,,	1 12
	Gallnuts Myrabolam	cwt.	4 8
23	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt	100 pairs	15 0
	,, ,, ,, not gilt	,,	2 8
	Glass, Crown of sizes	100 supl. ft.	6 0
	Pearls, false—		
	Lolakh	thousand	0 12
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN—		
	Copal	cwt.	65 0
	Gum Ammoniac	,,	14 0
	,, Arabic	,,	18 0
	,, Bdellium (common gum)	,,	7 0
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	16 0
	,, Persian (false)	,,	4 0
	Myrrh	,,	35 0
	Rosin	,,	5 8
29	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		
	Unmanufactured—		
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and *hollows* each weighing 10 lbs. and over	cwt.	500 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and *hollows* each weighing less than 10 lbs.	,,	425 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each less than 10 lbs.	,,	225 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs. ...	,,	175 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	,,	85 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ...	,,	55 0
	Articles made of ivory—		
	Bangle-rings	,,	800 0
	Cylinder-rings	,,	1,000 0
	Other sorts	,,	*Ad valorem.*
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—		
	Brass—		
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	,,	84 0
	Copper—		
	Australian cake	,,	47 0
	Bolt	,,	48 0
	Braziers and Sheets	,,	48 0
	China Cash	,,	32 0
	Nails and composition-nails	,,	48 0
	Sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	,,	50 0
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0
	Iron—		
	Angle and T iron...	ton	120 0
	Flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	,,	95 0
	Galvanized sheets and ridging	cwt.	12 0
	Hoop, plate, and sheet	ton	120 0
	Nails, rose, clasp, flat headed, rivets and washers ...	cwt.	12 0

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs. A.
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS —contd.		
	Iron—*contd.*		
	Nail-rod	ton	100 0
	Pig	,,	50 0
	Rice bowls	set of ten	5 0
	,, ,, ...	set of six	2 8
	Rod, round, British, not exceeding half inch diameter ...	ton	105 0
	Rod, exceeding half an inch in diameter	,,	95 0
	Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	,,	140 0
	,, nail-rod...	,,	175 0
	,, round rod, not exceeding half an inch in diameter	,,	185 0
	Patent or yellow metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts ...	cwt.	40 0
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 3
	Steel, excluding railway materials—		
	Blistered	cwt.	9 0
	British and foreign, other than Swedish	,,	7 8
	Cast	,,	21 0
	Spring	,,	9 0
	Swedish	,,	10 0
	Tin, block	,,	50 0
	,, foil, China	lb.	0 12
	Zinc or Spelter—		
	Nails	cwt.	21 8
	Sheet or zinc sheathing	,,	16 0
41	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—		
	Patent driers	cwt.	15 0
	Turpentine	Imp. gallon	1 12
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	75 0
	White lead	cwt.	13 0
43	PERFUMERY—		
	Rose-flowers, dried	,,	10 0
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—		
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	18 0
	Sago	cwt.	12 0
	Tapioca	,,	13 0
	Vinegar, Persian	Imp. gallon	1 0
51	SHELLS COWRIES—		
	Cowries—		
	Bázár, common	cwt.	3 0
	Nakhla	,,	65 0
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—		
	Raw Silk—		
	Chahàram, Cochin China, and Yellow Shanghai ...	lb.	5 0
	Mathow	...	2 0
	Panjam	...	1 6
	Sewing thread, China	...	9 0
54	SPICES—		
	Betelnuts—		
	White, Srivardhan	cwt.	20 0
	All other sorts	...	11 0
	Cloves	...	70 0
	Clove stems and heads	...	22 0
	Cloves in seed, Narlavang	...	40 0
	Mace	lb.	1 0
	Nutmegs, in shell	...	0 8
56	SUGAR—		
	China, candy	cwt.	25 0
	Loaf	...	28 0
	Soft	...	16 8

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 136.—With reference to para. 14 of G. G. O. No. 610, dated the 11th July, 1879, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following nominal roll of officers and men, British and Native, who were killed and wounded during the campaign of 1878-79, in Afghanistan :—

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
General Staff.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, 17th Foot, Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, Kuram Field Force.	Wounded, severely.	
General Staff.	Máidának, 17th March, 1879,		Captain Edward P. Leach, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys.	„ slightly.	
Transport Department.	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	...	Captain Fred. T. Goad, Bengal Staff Corps.	Wounded, mortally.	Died 14th December, 1878.
"I" Battery, "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	2007	Gunner Timothy Coonan ..	Killed.	
		1997	Trumpeter Richard Hill ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2014	Gunner William Cooper ...	„ slightly.	
	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	1271	Gunner William Fletcher ...	„ mortally.	Died 25th April 1879.
"E" Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	Attack on Camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	4928	Gunner Charles Humphries ...	Wounded, severely.	
		5011	Driver William Newman ...	„ „	
		...	Lascar Chakan Sing ...	„ „	
No. 11 Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	3764	Sergeant Edward Blackwell ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1311	Gunner William Day ...	„ severely.	
		1644	„ Henry Akers ...	„ „	
		1645	„ Edwin Allen ...	„ „	
		1698	„ George Sutton ...	„ „	
	Bázár Valley, 28th January, 1879.	3764	Sergeant Edward Blackwell ...	„ „	
No. 13 Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	Shagái Heights, 28th November, 1878.	1445	Sergeant Robert Parsons ...	Wounded, slightly.	
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	...	Mule-Driver Shah Newáz ...	Killed.	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Captain John Andrew Kelso ...	Killed.	
		323	Gunner Sant Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Sa ári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	362	Gunner Basáwá Sing ...	„ „	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	402	Gunner Fazl Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
No: 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.	Attack on baggage-guard near Khúsh-dil-khan-ka-kila, 9th March, 1879.	3	Driver-Havildar Saiad Úsman...	Wounded, severely.	
10th Hussars.	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	487	Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Stuart ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		452	Private George Smith ...	,, ,,	
		839	,, George Hall ...	,, ,,	
		1126	,, Frederick May ...	,, dangerously.	
		1498	,, George Boyes ...	,, mortally.	Since dead.
		1499	,, Richard Dobin ...	,, severely.	
		1641	,, Charles Briselden ...	,, slightly.	
15th Hussars.	Saif-ú-dín, 4th January, 1879.	...	Major George Luck ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		475	Troop Sergeant-Major James Craddock	,, ,,	
		1156	Private James Collins ...	,, severely.	
		1298	,, James Bridgham ...	,, ,,	
		1380	,, William Tasker ...	,, slightly.	
		1480	,, Henry Taylor ...	,, ,,	
		1488	,, Wm. Robert Whellock	,, ,,	
1st Bengal Lancers.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	740	Lance-Daffadár Ahmed Khan...	Wounded, slightly.	
11th Bengal Lancers.	Shagái, 29th November, 1878.	1551	Sowár Kálá Sing	Wounded, severely.	
	Deh Sarak, 24th March, 1879.	1176	Sowár Atar Sing	Killed.	
		20	Ressaidár Sardúl Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		53	Daffadár Fazl Khan ...	,, ,,	
		917	Sowár Kánh Sing ...	,, ,,	
		1150	,, Panjáb Sing ...	,, severely.	
		1195	,, Jiwand Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		1325	,, Kálá Sing... ..	,, ,,	
		1335	,, Atrá	,, ,,	
		1376	,, Attáh Mahomed ...	,, ,,	
		1407	,, Mohtá Sing ...	,, severely.	
		1460	,, Bishen Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		1505	,, Gangá Rám ...	,, ,,	
		1531	,, Gúrdit Sing ...	,, ,,	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
13th Bengal Lancers.	Bázár Valley, 31st January, 1879.	490	Sowár Kishen Sing ...	Killed.	
	Deh Sarak, 24th March, 1879.	80	Daffadár Kálá Sing ...	Killed.	
19th Bengal Lancers.	Jaldak, 20th January, 1879.	994	Sowár Nehál Chand ...	Killed.	
1st Punjab Cavalry.	Saif-ú-din, 4th January, 1879.	...	Jemadar Haknewáz Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1318	Sowár Sháh Pasand ...	,, ,,	
		1487	,, Jiwand Sing ...	,, ,,	
		1549	,, Rám Rakhá ...	,, severely.	
	Núr Khan, 21st January, 1879.	...	Sowár Fateh Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Saiad-Búd, 27th March, 1879.	1264	Daffadár Sabdil Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1456	,, Gúlám Haidar Khan...	,, ,,	
		1660	,, Mazar Ali Khan ...	,, ,,	
		1275	Sowár Lakhmir Khan ...	,, mortally	Died 11th May, 1879.
		1382	,, Mehtáb Roy ...	,, slightly.	
5th Punjab Cavalry.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	189	Daffadár Hassan Khan ...	Killed.	
		167	,, Hashmat Jang ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		1445	Sowár Jhandá Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		1604	,, Bhúp Sing... ...	,, severely.	
		1804	,, Yetbar Sháh ...	,, slightly.	
Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.	Near Dákká, 8th December, 1878.	345	Sowár Laddá	Killed.	
	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	...	Major Wigram Battye	Killed.	
		10	Ressaidár Mahmúd Khan		
		180	Daffadár Núr Mahomed		
		624	Sowár Shamir Sing		
		...	Ressaidár Dúni Chand ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		...	,, Kálá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		...	Jemadár Jiwand Sing ...	,, ,,	
		...	,, Bishen Dás ...	,, ,,	
		66	Kot-Daffadár Atar Sing ...	,, mortally	Died 6th April, 1879.
		184½	Daffadár Súchét Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		233	,, Tejá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		325	,, Bútá ...	,, mortally	Died 19th April, 1879.
		482	,, Sadá Rang ...	,, slightly.	
		585	Lance-Daffadár Chatar Sing ...	,, ,,	
		220	Sowár Kesar Sing ...	,, ,,	
		475	,, Nihál Sing ...	,, dangerously.	
		476	,, Kirpál Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		492	,, Gúláb Sing ...	,, dangerously.	
		502½	,, Chogat Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		558	,, Nádir Sing ...	,, severely.	
		565	,, Himáiat Khan ...	,, slightly.	
		611	,, Harnám Sing ...	,, ,,	
		641	,, Hirá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		659	,, Bishen Dás ...	,, ,,	
		708	,, Diál Sing ...	,, dangerously.	
		709	,, Bholá Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		710	,, Wadáwá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		719	,, Sant Rám ...	,, ,,	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks
Cavalry of the Corps of Guides—*contd.*	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	730	Sowár Sháh-dád Khan ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 5th A
		744	„ Sarmúkh Sing ...	„ severely.	
		758	„ Mal Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		781	„ Gokal Chand ...	„ „	
		808	„ Kandú Sing ...	„ severely.	
		855	„ Yakút ...	„ „	
3rd Sind Horse.	Khúshk-i-Nákhúd, 26th February, 1879.	...	Major William Reynolds	Killed.	
		349	Náik Fateh Mahomed Khan		
		411	Sowár Tilok Sing		
		444	„ Shaikh Ramzán		
		...	„ Mádho Persád		
		...	Lieutenant-Colonel John H. P. Malcolmson.	Wounded, slightly.	
		2	Náik Dal Sing	„ severely.	
		733	Lance-Náik Mardán Khan ...	„ dangerously.	
		67	Sowár Sarfaráz Khan ...	„ slightly.	
		95	„ Jabar Khan ...	„ severely.	
		164	„ Shaikh Makdúm Baksh	„ „	
		214	„ Shaikh Ahmed ...	„ slightly.	
		262	„ Gúláb Khan ...	„ dangerously.	
		271	„ Gúl Báz Khan ...	„ severely.	
		371	„ Khan Mahomed Khan	„ slightly.	
		452	„ Gajádar	„ „	
		488	„ Akhbar Khan ...	„ mortally	Died 1st A 1879.
1st Battalion, 5th Foot.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	1740	Color-Sergeant Geo. Pickford ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		895	Lance-Sergeant Wm. Reed ...	„ severely.	
2nd Battalion, 8th Foot.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1357	Drum-Major Owen Cunningham	Killed.	
		1774	Color-Sergeant Wm. Innes ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1066	Sergeant James Howard ...	„ dangerously.	
		1381	Lance-Corporal Thomas Savage	„ slightly.	
		685	Private Lewis Jones ...	„ „	
		1097	„ John Burgess ...	„ severely.	
		1324	„ Charles Delany ...	„ slightly.	
		1437	„ Robert Jones ...	„ „	
1st Battalion, 12th Foot.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	1746	Sergeant George Stark	Killed.	
		32B/473	Private John Welsh		
		32B/100	„ James Glover ...	Wounded, severely.	
		32B/109	„ Edward Grady ...	„ slightly.	
		32B/127	„ James Henry Priest ...	„ severely.	
		32B/364	„ Charles Taylor ...	„ slightly.	
		32B/1098	„ Richard Dunn ...	„ „	
1st Battalion, 17th Foot.	Bázár Valley, 21st December, 1878.	27B/287	Private John Powell ...	Wounded, severely.	
		1661	„ Thomas Bashford ...	„ mortally	Died 23rd 1878.
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	27B/287	„ John Powell ...	Killed.	
	Near Dákká, 19th March, 1879.	1627	Private William Benwell ...	Killed.	
		1760	„ Edward Bradbury ...		

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, 17th Foot—*contd.*	Fatehábád, 2nd April, 1879.	...	Lieut. Nicholas Cuthbert Wiseman.	Killed.	
		1879	Private Henry Good ...		
		638	Sergeant John Halpin ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1811	Lance-Corporal Fred. Moore ...	„ dangerously.	
		522	Private Michael Gavin ...	„ slightly.	
		1807	„ John Clarke ...	„ severely.	
1st Battalion, 25th Foot.	Bázár Valley, 26th January, 1879.	6B 1317	Private Robert McMullen ...	Killed.	
		6B 600	Drummer Samuel Colbeck ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		6B 27	Private Thomas Flute ...	„ dangerously.	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	6B 455	„ John Birmingham ...	„ slightly.	
	Attack on picquet at Landi Kotal, 18th May, 1879.	6B 858	„ Thomas Gregson ...	„ „	
51st Foot.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	8B 169	Private John Nelson ...	Killed.	
		8B 938	Lance-Corporal Joseph Holland	Wounded, slightly.	
		2026	Private Robert Talbot ...	„ severely.	
	Attack on picquet, Ali Masjid, 28th November, 1878.	881	Sergeant William Binge ...	„ „	
		8B 847	Lance-Corporal John H. Darter	„ slightly.	
		2165	Private Thomas White ...	„ „	
		2727	„ Samuel Drury ...	„ „	
		8B 140	„ William White ...	„ „	
	Attack on picquet at Ali Masjid, 19th January, 1879.	8B 882	„ Robert Downey ...	„ severely.	
		8B 956	„ James Gall ...	„ „	
59th Foot.	Attack on Camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	814	Private John Friend ...	Killed.	
		1590	Sergeant John Donovan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		657	Private William Collier ...	„ slightly.	
		1313	„ Thomas Wardall ...	„ mortally	Died 7th Feb., 1878.
70th Foot.	Attack on camp at Kandahár, 6th February, 1879.	2029	Private James Turner ...	Wounded, severely.	
72nd Highlanders.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1674	Private David Power ...	Killed.	
		58B 323	„ James Stewart ...		
		...	Sub-Lieut. Seymour C. H. Monro ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		429	Sergeant Abraham Patterson	„ „	
		1298	Corporal David Darling ...	„ severely.	
		1746	Lance-Corporal Wm. Brown ...	„ mortally	Died 16th Dec., 1879.
		1232	Private Robert Cooper ...	„ slightly.	
		1576	„ George Barnett ...	„ „	
		1836	„ George Kettle ...	„ severely.	
		58B 31	„ Wm. Stewart ...	„ slightly.	
		58B 146	„ Wm. Rattray ...	„ severely.	
		58B 237	„ James Hone ...	„ „	
	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	58B 692	„ Thomas Wood ...	„ „	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
81st Foot.	Sarkái Peak, 28th November, 1878.	1616	Private Michael McCann ...	Killed.	
81st Foot.	In the Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	12B/647	Sergeant John McMahon ...	Wounded, severely.	
4th Co. Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Attack on a telegraph train, near Kandahár, 28th March, 1879.	1773	Sepoy Nék Mahomed Khan ...	,, slightly.	
8th Co., Bengal Sappers and Miners.	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1879.	1940	Sepoy Abdúlla Khan ...	,, severely.	
6th Bengal Native Infantry.	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1573	Sepoy Baktáwar Rám ...	Killed.	
6th Bengal Native Infantry.	Attack on camp at Ali Masjid, 1st January, 1879.	...	,, Malay Khan ...	Killed.	
6th Bengal Native Infantry.	Attack on grazing guard near Ali Masjid, 5th April, 1879.	1582	,, Tiloki ...	Wounded, mortally	Died the same day.
6th Bengal Native Infantry.	Near Fort Ali Masjid, 11th June, 1879.	1470	,, Jowálá Sing ...	,, severely.	
14th Bengal Native Infantry.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	88	Havildár Rúr Sing ...	Killed.	
		231	,, Dharam Sing ...		
		204	Náik Chart Sing ...		
		423	Sepoy Bhagwán Sing ...		
		674	,, Kálá Sing ...		
		810	,, Gúrmúkh Sing ...		
		872	,, Wazir Sing ...		
		956	,, Jagat Sing ...		
		...	Captain John G. Maclean ...	Wounded, severely.	
		...	Subadár Suhél Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		62	Havildár Prem Sing ...	,, severely.	
		167	,, Sapah Sing ...	,, ,,	
		305	,, Mán Sing ...	,, ,,	
		...	Drummer Bhagwán Sing ...	,, ,,	
		343	Sepoy Bútá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		364	,, Gohar Khan ...	,, ,,	
		431	,, Atar Sing ...	,, ,,	
		479	,, Atar Sing ...	,, ,,	
		510	,, Panjáb Sing ...	,, ,,	
		621	,, Ganeshá Sing ...	,, ,,	
		667	,, Sujan Sing ...	,, ,,	
		693	,, Santoke Sing ...	,, ,,	
		737	,, Karam Sing ...	,, ,,	
		858	,, Tilok Sing ...	,, slightly.	
		895	,, Subhá Sing ...	,, severely.	
		959	,, Mal Sing ...	,, ,,	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
20TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	2174	Sepoy Baktáwar Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
21ST BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Matún, Khost Valley, 7th January, 1879.	1858	Sepoy Hashmat Ali ...	Killed.	
		1786	„ Rehmatúllah Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Badesh-Khél, 28th June, 1879.	...	Subadár Bhagél Sing	Killed.	
		1551	Sepoy Atra		
23RD BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY (PIONEERS.)	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	...	Major Alex. D. Anderson	Killed.	
		1354	Havildár Kharak Sing		
		1566	Lance-Náik Jita		
		1034	Sepoy Rám Sing		
		776	Náik Búr Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1406	Sepoy Prem Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1978	„ Jowálá Sing ...	„ „	
		2002	„ Búr Sing ...	„ „	
		2038	„ Fateh Sing ...	„ „	
		2166	„ Jowáhir Sing ...	„ „	
	Attack on Camp at Ali-Khél, 12th April, 1879.	1287	„ Jowálá Sing ...	„ mortally	Died 12th May, 1879.
24TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Bázár Valley, 27th January, 1879.	1785	Sepoy Ahmed Khan ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	1827	Sepoy Gúrmúkh Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 1st February, 1879.	1641	Sepoy Háji	Killed.	
	Near Michni, 28th February, 1879.	1139	Náik Dewá Sing ...	Killed.	
		1635	Sepoy Dáiah Sing		
		1051	„ Súrúf Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		2002	„ Miah Sing	„ severely.	
		2011	„ Khan Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
	Near Jamrúd, 29th March, 1879.	1177	Sepoy Sejáwal	Killed.	
25TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on baggage-guard, near Camp Selim.	247	Sepoy Súdh Sing	Killed.	
26TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on Convoy in the Bolán Pass, 17th March, 1879	1071	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
27TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.	...	Major Henry Holwell Birch	Killed.	
		...	Lieut. Thomas Otho FitzGerald		
		1229	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...		
		1471	„ Badáwá Sing ...		
		...	Bhisti Gangú		
		...	Subadár Dóo	Wounded, slightly.	
		744	Havildár Gúláb Sing ...	„ „	
		764	„ Mahomed Roshan ...	„ severely.	
		774	Sepoy Nathú	„ mortally	Died 22nd Nov. 1878.
		1114	„ Gúláb Sing... ...	„ dangerously.	
		1293	„ Khúshial Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1653	„ Súrat	„ slightly.	
		1816	„ Lálú	„ „	
	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1590	Sepoy Kishen Sing ...	Killed.	
		1894	„ Mohbin	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	761	Náik Himmat Sing ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 8th January, 1879.
		1380	Sepoy Háiát	„ slightly.	
		1749	„ Ammer Náth ...	„ „	
		1811	„ Lálú	„ „	
	Haft Cháh, 18th June, 1879.	1306	Sepoy Naráin Sing ...	Killed.	
		248	„ Súndar Sing ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
29TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Peiwár, 28th November, 879.	...	Lieutenant Alex. J. F. Reid ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		1000	Náik Prem Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1477	Sepoy Radá	„ slightly.	
		1493	„ Dewá Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		1505	„ Maná Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1595	„ Sáiad Gúlám ...	„ „	
		...	Bhisti Gújar	„ „	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	416	Sepoy Kádir Baksh	Killed.	
		1315	„ Nehál Sing		
		1438	„ Búdh Sing		
		1552	„ Badáwá Sing		
		1858	„ Jiwan Sing		
		1156	„ Sharif Khan ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 13th Dec 1878.
		1331	„ Jitá Sing ...	„ „	Died 12th De 1878.
		1474	„ Fazl Ahmed ...	„ severely.	
		1475	„ Shér Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		1487	„ Atar Sing ...	„ severely.	
		1560	„ Fateh Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1574	„ Dewá Sing ...	„ „	
		1612	„ Jiwan Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		1621	„ Jagat Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1747	„ Ranj Khan ...	„ „	
		1824	„ Naurungá ...	„ „	
39TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Attack on grazing-guard, near Ali Masjid, 29th April, 1879.	1896	Sepoy Harnám Sing ...	Wounded, slightly	
	Near Ali Masjid, 10th May, 1879.	1818	Sepoy Nánická	„ severely.	

Corps, Regiment or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
45TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.	Shagái, 28th November, 1878.	1474	Sepoy Mewá Sing ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Kháibar Pass, 29th November, 1878.	1057	„ Rúrá	„ severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	1216	„ Dassaundá Sing ...	„ „	
	Bázár Valley, 28th January, 1879.	...	Lieutenant Henry R. L. Holmes	„ „	
		1057	Sepoy Rúrú	„ „	
	Máidának, 17th March, 1879.	1059	Havildár Dewá Sing ...	Killed.	
		...	Lieutenant Francis Miles Barclay	Wounded, mortally	Died 1st April, 1879.
		1417	Sepoy Wasáwá Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		1474	„ Mewá Sing ...	„ „	
		1595	„ Kishen Sing ...	„ severely.	
	Attack on post at Dákká, 16th June, 1879.	665	Havildár Kharak Sing ...	Killed.	
2ND (SIRMÚR) GÚRKHA REGIMENT.	Attack on grazing-guard in the Kháibar, 18th December, 1878.	1059	Rifleman Púnbhadar Thápá ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Bázár Valley, 22nd December, 1878.	858	„ Sarjin Pún ...	„ mortally	Died the same day.
	Bázár Valley, 26th January, 1879.	948	„ Gangábir Gharti ...	„ slightly.	
		1017	„ Kalú Gúrúng ...	„ „	
	Bázár Valley, 29th January, 1879.	1195	„ Jangbir Thápá ...	Killed.	
		975	„ Gajbir Gúrúng ...	Wounded, slightly.	
	Attack on picquet at Basáwal, 26th April, 1879.	1041	„ Thákúr Sain ...	„ „	Died 9th May, 1879.
4TH GÚRKHA REGIMENT.	Bázár Valley, 27th January, 1879.	1525	Sepoy Hari Gúrúng ...	Killed.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
5TH GÚRKHA REGIMENT.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	1468	Sepoy Déo Náráin ...	Wounded, severely.	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	1352	Sepoy Jitman Aliáh ...	Killed.	
		1605	„ Bagbir Nagarkoti ...		
		...	Subadár Balbhadar Négi ...	Wounded, severely.	
		...	„ Ragúbir Nagarkoti ...	„ slightly.	
		541	Havildár Balbhadar Jaisi ...	„ severely.	
		670	Náik Birbal Sing Thákúr ...	„ „	
		1005	„ Ibran Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		61	Bugler Kálú Lohár ...	„ „	
		1044	Sepoy Indarbir Thápá ...	„ severely.	
		1202	„ Pahalwán Kasái ...	„ slightly.	
		1290	„ Kashirám Búráthoki ...	„ „	
		1295	„ Sitiá Lohár ...	„ „	
		1403	„ Raniá Kháwás ...	„ severely.	
		1471	„ Lálbir Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		1501	„ Nandiá Thápá ...	„ mortally	Died 15th Dec., 1878.
		1546	„ Mán Bahádar Gúrúng ...	„ slightly.	
		1582	„ Atibal Kháwas ...	„ „	
		1595	„ Kálú Thápá ...	„ severely.	
		1601	„ Bishnú Thápá ...	„ „	
		1722	„ Dilárám Thápá ...	„ „	
		1754	„ Dalbir Thápá ...	„ slightly.	
		1772	„ Nathú Gúrúng ...	„ severely	
	Sapári Pass, 13th December, 1878.	984	Sepoy Dalbir Thápá ...	Killed.	
		1200	„ Dhanbir Ráná ...		
		1354	„ Sahájbir Gúrúng ...		
		...	Captain Chas. F. Powell ...	Wounded, mortally	Died 18th Dec., 1878.
		623	Havildár Nar Sing Mohát ...	„ slightly.	
		1042	Sepoy Sarabjit Thápá ...	„ „	
		1175	„ Shibrám Gúrúng ...	„ „	
		1537	„ Indarbir Gharti ...	„ severely.	
		1548	„ Daljit Rái ...	„ slightly.	
		1614	„ Lachman Thápá ...	„ „	
		1630	„ Hawariá Gharti ...	„ severely.	
		1633	„ Ramiá Thápá ...	„ „	
		1746	„ Rabilál Thápá ...	„ „	
		1818	„ Nar Sing Ráná ...	„ mortally	Died 15th Dec., 1878.
		1862	„ Dharam Dhoj Achái ...	„ severely.	
INFANTRY OF THE CORPS OF GUIDES.	On escort with rafts between Jellalabad and Dákká, 2nd June, 1879.	1743	Sepoy Akram Khan ...	Killed.	
2ND SIKH INFANTRY.	Attack on Captain Wylie's Escort at Háji-kot, 19th May, 1879.	2184	Lance-Náik Gúláb Sing ...	Wounded, dangerously.	
		3086	Sepoy Gopálá ...	„ mortally	Died 1st June, 1879.
	Attack on Captain Showers' Escort at Dakan-Kach, 27th July, 1879.	...	Subadár Gúrbáj Sing ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2783	Sepoy Sohonú ...	„ slightly.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1st Punjab Infantry.	Arambi-Karez, 9th January, 1879.	2493	Sepoy Máiáh ...	Killed.	
		3746	„ Bhagwán Sing ...		
	Kandáinah Pass, 21st March, 1879.	3704	Sepoy Sáiad Ahmed ...	Killed.	
	Bagháo, 24th March, 1879.	2918	Sepoy Zamán Sháh ...	Killed.	
		3472	„ Rám Sing ...		
		2696	Havildár Gúlám Háidar ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		3037	Sepoy Búchá Khan ...	„ „	
		3153	„ Kánh Sing ...	„ dangerously.	
		3635	„ Gúl Mahomed ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		3796	„ Miri ...	„ mortally	Died 19th April, 1879.
2nd Punjab Infantry.	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	2163	Havildár Obáb ...	Killed.	
		2883	Sepoy Bhágá ...		
		2927	„ Didú ...		
		2992	„ Rúr Sing ...		
		2994	„ Khawás Khan ...		
		3518	„ Sarrú Khan ...		
		...	Subadár Jamúl Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		2265	Náik Túlsi	„ slightly.	
		2464	„ Kháibat Sháh ...	„ „	
		2282	Sepoy Mirzú	„ „	
		3058	„ Súndar Sing ...	„ „	
		3127	„ Nádir	„ „	
		3210	„ Gáibi	„ „	
		3350	„ Hazrat Sháh ...	„ mortally	Died 19th Dec., 1878.
		3353	„ Dost Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		3498	„ Akbar Ali	„ „	
		3522	„ Hakim Sing ...	„ „	
		3554	„ Habib	„ mortally	Died 3rd Dec., 1878.
5th Punjab Infantry.	Peiwár, 28th November, 1878.	...	Subadár-Major Aziz Khan, *Báhádár*.	Wounded, mortally	Died 5th January, 1879.
		3711	Sepoy Jowáhir Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		3774	„ Káim Khan ...	„ severely.	
		3825	„ Gúlám Mahomed ...	„ slightly.	
		3948	„ Miah Sing ...	„ „	
	Peiwár Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.	3203	Sepoy Jang Khan ...	„ severely.	
		3401	„ Kharak Sing ...	„ „	
		3753	„ Tárú	„ slightly.	
		3950	„ Asaf Khan ...	„ severely.	
	Thal, 29th December, 1878.	3083	Lance-Náik Ahmed Khan ...	Killed.	
	Near Gandiaur, 28th July, 1879.	3302	Náik Sikandar Sháh ...	Killed.	
		1378	Lance-Náik Nathú ...		
		3624	Sepoy Kájir		
			Subadár Mirzá Khan ...	Wounded, severely.	
		3145	Havildár Pasand Khan ...	„ slightly.	
		1588	Lance-Havildár Panjábá ...	„ severely.	
		3912	Lance-Náik Jáffir ...	„ slightly.	
		3687	Bugler Samandar ...	„ severely.	
		2731	Sepoy Gangá Sing ...	„ „	
		3598	„ Báhádar Sing ...	„ slightly.	
		3897	„ Wazir Sing ...	„ „	
		3908	„ Fateh Khan ...	„ „	
		4050	„ Mir Khan ...	„ severely.	

Corps, Regiment, or Department.	Engagement.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Particulars.	Remarks.
Mhairwárá Battalion.	Kam Dákká, 22nd April, 1879.	529	Havildár Rosan Khan ...	Killed.	
		1767	„ Lálá ...		
		1858	„ Hamirá ...		
		1983	Havildár Sabdar Ali ...	Wounded, severely.	
		1945	Náik Rúpá ...	„ dangerously.	
		20	Sepoy Bháo ...	Wounded, severely.	
		79	„ Bhimá ...	„ „	
		422	„ Rámá ...	„ „	
		550	„ Tilá ...	„ „	
		828	„ Bajjá ...	„ „	
		1704	„ Sújá ...	„ slightly.	
		1860	„ Endá ...	„ „	
		2148	„ Dúdhá ...	„ „	
		2266	„ Karmá ...	„ „	
		2354	„ Lúmbá ...	„ severely.	
30th Bombay N. I.	Sái a d-Búd, 27th March, 1879.	1311	Private Séo Rám ...	Wounded, slightly.	
		1688	„ Jái Rám ...	„ „	

No. 137.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in directing the publication of the following correspondence with the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., at Kabul and in its vicinity, from the 8th to the 24th December 1879.

From Colonel Allen Johnson, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 5683-K, $\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Field Operations}}$, dated Fort William, the 17th February, 1880.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp}}$, dated the 9th February 1880, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated the 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December, 1879.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council unreservedly shares the appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the high ability, firmness, insight and judgment displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the events recorded in his admirable report, and also of the brilliant conduct of the officers and men under his command, to whose soldierlike instinct, intelligence and courage on the most critical occasions, the success of the result was largely due.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires also to add, to those of His Excellency, his grateful acknowledgments of the great humanity which, from first to last, has marked the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts in the exercise of his arduous command, and also to express the deep sense entertained by the Government of India of the irreparable loss sustained by the Queen and the whole Empire in the death of the brave men who have so nobly perished in the course of these operations.

4. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch, together with this correspondence, will be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date.

From Major-General G. R. GREAVES, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, to Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp}}$, *Kabul*, dated Head Quarters, Fort William, the 9th February 1880)

I AM directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith the despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December 1879.

2. I am at the same time to transmit a copy of a letter which has been sent to Sir F. S. Roberts, recording His Excellency's sentiments in regard to the manner in which the operations have been conducted, and Sir Frederick Haines trusts that the Government of India will concur in the views he has expressed.

Copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, to Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commanding Kabul Field Force, No. $\frac{1626}{\text{Camp}}$, dated 9th February 1880.

In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No. 1027 of the 23rd ultimo, with its enclosures, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to express to you the extreme pleasure with which His Excellency has read your reports, conveying as they do, in a most soldierlike and graphic manner, a full and vivid description of the events recorded.

2. Sir Frederick Haines desires me to congratulate you and the troops under your command for the ability and gallantry with which the operations from the 11th to the 23rd December, against overwhelming numbers, have been carried out from first to last, and I am to request that you will communicate His Excellency's sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of your force.

3. The condition in which you were placed, owing to defective information as to the extent of the combination against you, in having your force scattered in various directions, was most serious, and His Excellency considers that very great credit is due to you for the ability with which you extricated yourself from such a difficult position and concentrated your troops in the cantonment of Sherpur.

In this operation you were well and gallantly seconded by all ranks.

4. Sir Frederick Haines can quite understand the reluctance with which you surrendered the Bala Hissar and the city of Kabul to the enemy, but His Excellency is fully satisfied that the decision come to by you was, under the circumstances, the right one. The subsequent defence of the cantonment and the final dispersion of the enemy were most satisfactory.

5. The Commander-in-Chief has read with pride your reports of the acts of valor and devotion performed by individuals, and Sir Frederick Haines will take care that your recommendations, regarding those whom you believe to have most distinguished themselves, receive his fullest consideration and support.

6. His Excellency deplores in common with the whole service the loss of so many gallant officers and men, British and Native, among whom the following appear to have been most prominent—

Major J. Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas,
Captain N. J. Spens, 72nd Highlanders,
Captain S. G. Butson, 9th Lancers,
Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes, 92nd Highlanders,
Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R A.,
Jemadar Jag Bahadur, Corps of Guides,
Jemadar Jhunda Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry,
Troop Sergeant-Major Henry Spittle, 9th Lancers,
Color-Sergeant James Drummond, 92nd Highlanders,
Color-Sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders,
Kote-Duffadar Jiwant Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry,
Havildar Sham Sing, 5th Punjab Infantry.

The deeds of such men remain for ever in the memory of the army, which, while deeply mourning their loss, dwells with pride on the noble example of devotion they have set.

7. Turning from the consideration of these gallant acts, I am to express to you the pain with which His Excellency feels it to be his duty to refer to the affair of the 11th December, when so many casualties occurred in the endeavour to

extricate the guns of F-A, R. H. A., which had eventually to be spiked, and left for a time in the hands of the enemy.

8. It is perfectly clear that, in obedience to your orders, Brigadier-General Massy, who commanded on this occasion, should have moved along the road towards Ghazni and not struck across country, as it must have been evident that the guns should have been kept to the road as long as practicable, and he should not have become engaged with the enemy until he had joined with Brigadier-General Macpherson.

His conduct in commencing an engagement with the small force under his command, composed only of cavalry and guns, without any infantry in support, against an enemy so numerous and determined as he reports him to have been, on grounds such as that described, is, to His Excellency's mind, quite incomprehensible. Brigadier-General Massy's subsequent operations in continually advancing arms of precision and long range, such as the guns of the present day are, and thus losing their fire for the time, and in afterwards dismounting thirty lancers with carbines to stop the advance of 10,000 men, shew him to have been quite unable to cope with the difficulties of the position to which he had committed himself.

9. I am, by the Commander-in-Chief's orders, sending you with this, a confidential letter dealing with the matter more in detail, and containing His Excellency's instructions thereon.

10. The Commander-in-Chief is quite satisfied that the conduct of the officers and men under Brigadier-General Massy's orders, on this unfortunate occasion, was all that could be desired.

11. His Excellency after carefully reading your report of the circumstances connected with the temporary loss of the two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery on the conical hill on the 14th December, is satisfied that everything was done which men could do to hold the position, but that owing to the overwhelming numbers and determination of the enemy, it was lost, and with it the guns.

12. In conclusion, I am to state that Sir Frederick Haines quite concurs with you in the reasons for which you originally decided on the occupation of the Sherpur cantonments in preference to the Bala Hissar, and he further agrees that you acted quite rightly under the circumstances in not destroying the villages, though their destruction so as to make a clear space round the cantonments was, as a military precaution, desirable. Your policy in endeavouring to render the British occupation of Kabul as little irksome as possible to the inhabitants was, in His Excellency's opinion, perfectly correct, notwithstanding that, in carrying this out, you left standing villages and walled enclosures from which considerable trouble resulted during the subsequent defence of the cantonments.

From Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commanding in Eastern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant-General in India, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No 1027, dated Head Quarters, Kabul Field Force, Camp Kabul, the 23rd January 1880.)

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, an account of the military operations which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Kabul from the 8th to the 24th December last.

2. It will be in your recollection that, towards the end of November, a small column under Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., visited Maidan, about 25 miles from Kabul, in the direction of Ghazni, to enforce the collection of grain and forage which is ordinarily due from that district as part of the revenues of the State, and that General Baker had met with acts of open hostility, for which he was compelled to inflict summary punishment.

3. From time to time both before and after the return of this force, information reached me that disaffection was gaining ground in the western districts, and that the people of Maidan, Logar and Wardak were in communication with the Kohistanis, in view of making a combined attack on the British position at Kabul.

4. The general political situation, as it developed itself in the early part of December, and the causes which appear to have contributed to produce it, may be briefly summarised as follows.

5. After the outbreak of last September and the massacre of our envoy, the advance of the British force from Ali Khel was too rapid to give the Afghans, as a nation, time to oppose it.

At Charasiah, the troops who had participated in the massacre, aided by large numbers of the disaffected townspeople, were conspicuously beaten in the open field; their organization as an armed body was at an end, and their leaders all sought personal safety in flight.

6. It appears probable that at this period the general expectation amongst the Afghans was that the British Government would exact a heavy retribution from the nation and city, which then lay at its mercy, and that after English vengeance had been satisfied, the army would be withdrawn.

Forty years ago, an English massacre had been followed by a temporary occupation of the city of Kabul, and as Pollock and Nott, on that occasion, had sacked and destroyed the great bazar and then retired, so now the people believed that some signal punishment would be succeeded by the withdrawal of our troops.

7. It thus happened that after the action at Charasiah there followed a period of expectation and doubt. The Afghans were waiting on events, and the time had not yet arrived when any national movement was possible.

8. But this pause was marked by certain occurrences which doubtless touched the national pride to the quick, and which were also susceptible of being used by the enemies of the British Government to excite into vivid fanaticism the religious sentiment which has ever formed a prominent trait in the Afghan character.

9. The spectacle of the prolonged occupation by foreign troops of the fortified cantonment which had been prepared by the late Amir Sher Ali for his own army; the capture of the large park of artillery, and of the vast munitions of war, which had raised the military strength of the Afghans to a standard unequalled among Asiatic nations; the measures which had been taken to dismantle the Bala Hissar, the historical fortress of the nation and the residence of its kings and principal nobles; and lastly the imprisonment and deportation to India of the ex-Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan and his leading ministers, were all circumstances which conspired to inflame to a high degree the natural antipathy felt towards a foreign invader.

10. The temper of the people being in this condition, it was clear that only mutual jealousy and distrust among the chiefs could prevent their making common cause against us, and that, if any sentiment could be found strong enough to dominate such internal dissensions, a powerful movement might be evoked, having for its object our own expulsion from the country.

11. Such an impulse was supplied by the fervent addresses to Mahomedan religious feeling made by the aged Moolla Mir Mahomed, commonly known as the Mushk-i-Alam; by the universal denunciation of the English in the mosques of every city and village; by the appeals of the ladies of Yakub Khan's family to the popular sympathies, and by the distribution of the concealed treasure which was at their command; and lastly, by the expectation of sharing in the plunder of the British camp.

12. The Moollas in short became masters of the situation, and having once succeeded in subordinating private quarrels to hatred of the common foe, the movement rapidly passed through the phase of religious enthusiasm, and culminated in nothing less than a national rising against the English invaders. The memories of the disaster of 1841-42 were appealed to; it was urged that what had happened once might happen again; and the people were assured that if they would only rise suddenly and simultaneously, the small English army in Sherpur might easily be driven from its position, and, as before, be overwhelmed in its retreat through the difficult passes which divide Afghanistan from India.

13. Such were the hopes of the chiefs and religious leaders who had now combined against the English infidels, and, according to the information which I received, their intention was to gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar, and, after occupying the numerous forts and villages in the neighbourhood of Sherpur, to surround the cantonments.

14. To attain this object, they arranged that the forces from the south, *viz.*, from Logar, Zurmat, the Mongol and Jadran districts and intervening Ghilzai country, should seize the range of hills which extend from the city towards Charasiah, and include the Bala Hissar and the high conical peak called the Takht-i-Shah; that the forces from Kohistan should occupy the Asmai heights and hills to the north of the city; while those from Maidan, Wardak, and the Ghazni direction moved upon the city from the westward.

15. As it was evident that if these several bodies once concentrated on Kabul, they would be joined by the disaffected portion of the people of the city

and adjoining villages, I endeavoured to break up the combination before it came to a head, and to deal with the advancing forces in detail.

16. With this intent, I despatched, on the 8th December, Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., with a column as per margin, towards the west, *viâ* Killa Aushar and Arghandi, in order to meet the enemy and force him back on Maidan.

General MACPHERSON'S *Force.*
4 guns F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
4 „ No. 1 Mountain Battery.
6 companies 67th Regiment—(401 men.)
509 men, 3rd Sikhs.
393 „ 5th Goorkhas.
1 squadron, 9th Lancers.
2 „ 14th Bengal Lancers.

17. On the following day, I ordered Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C. B., to proceed with a small force* *viâ* Charasiah and Lallidandur towards Maidan, and thus place himself across the line by which the enemy, after defeat by General Macpherson, would have to retire. To give time for the completion of this movement, and to draw the enemy forward by an appearance of hesitation, I halted General Macpherson at Killa Aushar on the 9th, and on that day a cavalry reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, discovered that large numbers of the enemy were moving northwards from Arghandi and Paghman towards Kohistan.

* *General* BAKER'S *Force.*
2½ squadrons, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
4 guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
25 men, Sappers and Miners.
450 men, 92nd Highlanders.
450 „ 5th Punjab Infantry.

18. At the same time I heard that a considerable force of Kohistanis had collected at Karez Mir, about ten miles to the north of Kabul, and feeling how desirable it was to disperse them before they could be joined by the enemy hastening from the west, I directed General Macpherson to change his line of advance and attack the Kohistanis, and as their country was unsuited to horse artillery and cavalry, I ordered him to leave this portion of his column at Killa Aushar†.

† General Macpherson took with him
1 squadron 14th Bengal Lancers;
leaving at Killa Aushar,
4 guns F-A., R. H. A.
1 squadron 9th Lancers.
1 „ 14th Bengal Lancers.

19. On reaching the Surkh Kotal, about two miles short of Karez Mir, General Macpherson found that his arrival was well timed, that the enemy from the west were still below him in the Paghman Valley, and that it was in his power to deal with the Kohistanis before a junction could be effected.

He accordingly attacked the Kohistanis vigorously and promptly, and drove them back with heavy loss.

Our casualties were one officer, Major A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas, slightly wounded, and six men wounded—two severely.‡

‡ *Casualties, 10th December.*
Wounded.
Major FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.
1 man „ „
4 men, 3rd Sikhs.
1 man, 67th Regiment.
Total.

Rank and File	Officer	1
	British	1
	Native	5
		7

20. The enemy advancing from Maidan seemed inclined at first to ascend the Surkh Kotal from the Paghman Valley and assist the Kohistanis, but on seeing that our troops held all the commanding positions, and probably hearing of the defeat of their allies, they retreated towards Arghandi.

21. General Macpherson informed me of this by heliograph soon after noon on the 10th, and I at once ordered the horse artillery and cavalry from Killa Aushar to try and cut in on the enemy's line of retreat, strengthening the cavalry by two additional squadrons from Sherpur, and placing the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, Royal Horse Artillery.

This movement was unsuccessful, for as soon as the cavalry appeared, the enemy took shelter in the villages and on the skirts of the high hills which surround Paghman.

22. General Macpherson encamped on the night of the 10th at Karez Mir, and General Baker, who had steadily pursued his march by a very difficult road, halted a short distance to the west of Maidan.

23. During the day orders were sent to General Macpherson to march very early on the 11th, to follow the enemy observed retreating south and west by the Paghman Valley, and to endeavour to drive them towards General Baker; he was informed at the same time that the horse artillery and cavalry under Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy would leave Killa Aushar at 9 A. M., and that he was to join them on the Arghandi road.

24. General Massy's orders were to advance from Killa Aushar by the road leading directly from the city of Kabul towards Arghandi and Ghazni; to proceed cautiously and quietly, feeling for the enemy; to communicate with General Macpherson, and to act in conformity with that officer's movements, but on no account to commit himself to an action until General Macpherson had engaged the enemy.

General Massy had with him four guns, F-A., R. H. A., and three squadrons of cavalry (two of the 9th Lancers and one of the 14th Bengal Lancers.)

25. Instead of gaining the Ghazni road by the ordinary route, General Massy started across country, intending to strike that road beyond the village of Killa Kazi. He sent one troop of the 9th Lancers under Captain J. J. S. Chisholme to communicate with and ascertain the movements of General Macpherson, while a second troop, under Captain Bloomfield Gough, was used as an advance guard. Captain Chisholme's troop did not again join General Massy.

26. Although, on nearing Killa Kazi, General Massy's advance guard reported to him that the enemy were in considerable force on the hills on either side of the Ghazni road, some three miles in advance, he still moved on. Shortly afterwards further reports were received by him that the enemy were coming down into the plain with the evident intention of attacking him. He then directed the horse artillery to open fire, in order to check their advance and detain them until he could hear something of General Macpherson's column.

27. Major Smyth-Windham commenced firing at a distance of 2,900 yards, but as this had not the desired effect, General Massy ordered the guns to be moved 400 yards nearer, and, finding that the enemy continued advancing, he directed the guns again to move forward. They came into action for the third time at 2,000 yards, and in this position remained until the opposing force arrived within 1,700 yards' range.

The enemy still maintaining a steady advance, General Massy dismounted 30 of the 9th Lancers, who commenced firing as soon as carbine range was reached. The enemy were in such force (General Massy reports 10,000) that the fire of the dismounted lancers "had no appreciable effect."

28. About this time I arrived on the ground, having left Sherpur with the intention of taking command of Generals Macpherson's and Massy's united forces.

Seeing the inutility of continuing a cavalry and horse artillery action against an enemy in such an overwhelming strength, and on ground so unfavorable, I ordered General Massy to retire slowly, to at once find a road by which the guns could be brought away in safety, and to watch for an opportunity for the cavalry to charge, so as to give time to extricate the guns. The order regarding the necessity of finding a line of retreat for the guns was also given to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Royal Artillery, who had accompanied General Massy from Killa Aushar, where he had previously been in command.

29. The cavalry charges, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Cleland, who was dangerously wounded, and by Captain Bloomfield Gough on the flank, were well delivered and did considerable execution, but did not succeed in checking the enemy for more than a few minutes. Shortly afterwards, the artillery found their further movement in retirement stopped by a deep and narrow channel. Here, whilst searching for a passage across, I ordered a second cavalry charge, as a last hope of saving the guns; but this had still less effect than the first on the enemy, who were now coming rapidly forward, outflanking General Massy's troops on both sides, and maintaining a destructive fire. The guns could not be got over the deep channel, and it became absolutely necessary to spike and abandon them.

30. Immediately on reaching the ground, seeing that a retirement was inevitable, I had sent back orders to Sherpur to despatch 200 of the 72nd Highlanders, with the least possible delay, to hold the gap at Deh Mozang, so as to prevent the enemy gaining possession of the city, and on this point I retired with the greater portion of the cavalry, who, by manœuvring in front of the enemy and keeping them in check, gave opportunity for the 72nd Highlanders to arrive at the gorge, which they did just in time to hold it, and to bar the enemy's passage.

31. During this retirement, the squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under the command of Captain J. P. C. Neville, was distinguished for its great steadiness and coolness; every credit is due to the officers (British and Native) non-commissioned officers and men for their behaviour on this occasion. Many men had lost their horses in the charges above related, and now instances of bravery in saving wounded and dismounted men from falling into the enemy's hands were numerous.

Brigadier-General Massy specially mentions Lieutenant and Adjutant E. B. M'Innis, and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, both of the 9th Lancers, for their gallantry; whilst I personally witnessed the devoted bravery of the Revd. J. W. Adams, the Chaplain attached to my force. Mr. Adams dismounted to assist a wounded man of the 9th Lancers, and, whilst so occupied, lost his horse; when making his way back on foot and although the enemy were but a few yards distant from him, Mr. Adams, regardless of his own safety, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of two men of the 9th Lancers, who were caught under their horses, which had fallen in a watercourse, and who, but for his aid, must have been speedily killed by the advancing enemy.

Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie and Captain Bloomfield Gough, both of the 9th Lancers, distinguished themselves on this occasion; the former officer bringing the regiment out of action and remaining in the field until late in the day, although suffering from a severe contusion.

Brigadier-General Massy brings to notice the very forward conduct of Second-Lieutenant J. Hunter, 9th Lancers; and the following non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment are stated to have been conspicuous for their gallantry and coolness:—

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Finn.
Troop Sergeant-Major H. England.
Troop (now Regimental) Sergeant-Major R. Young, by whose gallantry and exertions Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland's life was saved.
Troop Sergeant Major H. Spittle, (since killed in action.)
Private H. Lougheed,
" S. W. Haisent,
" H. J. Oakes,
" F. Druce.

32. The enemy, finding they were unable to enter the city, took ground to their right and occupied the Takht-i-Shah, all the slopes leading up to it and the large walled villages in Chardeh, thereby threatening the upper Bala Hissar.

The picquet on this position I had strengthened at an early hour in the day, and it was then held by 215 men of the 67th and 72nd Foot, under the command of Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, of the former regiment. During the night the enemy made repeated and determined attacks, but were on every occasion repulsed with loss; throughout, Captain Jarvis' dispositions for defence were able and soldier-like.

33. While these events were in progress, General Macpherson, who had marched from the Surkh Kotal at 8 A. M., moved in a south-westerly direction towards Arghandi, but observing large bodies of the enemy crossing his front and proceeding towards Kabul, and hearing the firing of General Massy's guns on his left, he brought his right forward, and at 12-30 P. M., or about an hour after the cavalry and artillery had commenced retiring, he found himself very nearly on the ground where General Massy's action had been fought. Here he came across the rear of the enemy, who were speedily dispersed, some making for the hills above Killa Kazi, others for the Chardeh Valley.

34. General Macpherson, not being fully informed of the result of General Massy's action, decided, about 3-30 P. M., to halt for the night at Killa Kazi. Soon afterwards he received an order from me, directing him to fall back on Deh Mozang, where he arrived at 7 P. M., thus still further securing the approach to the city.

35. When I fell back to the gap at Deh Mozang, Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, thinking that the infantry that had been ordered from Sherpur might take the road by the Kotal to the north by Killa Aushar, went in that direction to meet them, and observing from this point that the ground where the guns were lying had been partially cleared of the enemy by the advance of General Macpherson's troops, he with the assistance of the officers named in the margin, collected a small party of 9th Lancers, 14th Bengal Lancers, and artillery men, who had remained with him, retraced his steps, and picking up, *en route*, a few soldiers belonging to General Macpherson's baggage guard, he was enabled to recover the guns, and to bring them into cantonments before night. They had been stripped of all moveable parts, and the ammunition boxes had been emptied; otherwise they were intact and were ready for use on the following day.

Major A. R. Badcock, Assistant Commissary-General.
H. M. Durand, Esq., C. S., Political Secretary.
Captain T. Deane, Military Department.
Captain G. W. Martin, Survey Department.
Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, R. A.

36. I returned to Sherpur by dark. In my absence Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., had been in command. His arrangements were all that could be desired, and I am much indebted to him for the quiet and order he maintained.

37. General Baker, on the morning of the 11th, started early from his encampment in the neighbourhood of Maidan, and found the enemy in considerable force, occupying the hills on either side of the Arghandi road. The main body of General Baker's force was allowed to proceed unmolested, but his rear guard and baggage were somewhat hotly attacked; owing however to the able manner in which the rear guard was commanded by Captain G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Highlanders, and to the energy of the officers* in charge of the Transport, the whole of the baggage was brought through in safety.

* Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, 35th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars.

38. The advanced guard had in the meantime reached Arghandi, and found the enemy in possession of both sides of the gorge through which the road runs into the Chardeh Valley. Although late in the afternoon, it was necessary to dislodge the enemy from their position, commanding, as it did, the road to Kabul.

This was effected in a brilliant manner by a portion of the 92nd Highlanders under the command of Major G. S. White, and gallantly led by Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.

General Baker encamped on the night of the 11th at Arghandi.

39. Several times during the day I tried to communicate with General Baker, in order that he might be kept acquainted with all that had been going on nearer Kabul; it was not, however, until early on the morning of the 12th, that, by means of the heliograph, he learnt that the enemy were threatening the city in very considerable strength, that I had found it necessary to withdraw General Macpherson's brigade to Deh Mozang, and that it was my wish he should return at once, as it was important that the whole force should be concentrated in the neighbourhood of the city and cantonments.

40. During the night, Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., with the Guide Cavalry and Infantry arrived. Foreseeing the probability of reinforcements being required, and thinking that troops coming from the direction of India would have a good effect politically, I had ordered Colonel Jenkins on the 7th December to march on Kabul from Jagdalak.

41. The casualties which occurred during the 11th, were as follows—

General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Total Killed.
1 man	3rd Sikhs.	Sepoys	2
1 man	5th Goorkhas.		

Wounded.			Wounded.
Lieutenant W. Cook,	3rd Sikhs.	Officers	2
1 Native officer	,, ,,	Native officers	1
2 men	,, ,,	Sepoys	4
Major J. Cook, V. C.,	5th Goorkhas.		
2 men	,, ,,	Total	7

General MASSY'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.
Lieutenant C. J. W. Hearsey, 9th Lancers			
2nd-Lieutenant W. P. Ricardo, ,, ,,		Officers	4
16 men	,, ,,	Rank and File. British	16
36 horses	,, ,,	Native	7
Lieutenant O. E. S. Forbes, 14th Bengal Lancers.			
7 men	,, ,, ,,	Total	27
8 horses	,, ,, ,,		
Lieutenant E. Hardy,	F-A., Royal Horse Arty.	and horses	51
7 horses	,, ,, ,, ,,		

Wounded.			Wounded
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Cleland	9th Lancers	Officers	2
Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie	,, ,,	Rank and File. British	20
19 men	,, ,,	Native	3
10 horses	,, ,,		
3 men	14th Bengal Lancers.	Total	25
4 horses	,, ,, ,,		
1 man	F-A, Royal Horse Arty	and horses	16
2 horses	,, ,, ,, ,,		

General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.				Killed.		
1 man	.. ..	5th Punjab Infantry.	Sepoy	..	1	
Wounded.					Wounded.	
2 men	.. ..	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	British	2	
5 ,,	.. ...	5th Punjab Infantry.		Native	9	
4 ,,	.. ..	No. 2 Mountain Battery.		Followers	1	
1 follower	..	,, ,, ,,			—	
Making a total of					12	

Killed.				
	Officers	4		
	Native officers	—		
Rank and File.	British	16	Horses	51
	Native	10		
		30	and horses	51

Wounded.				
	Officers	4		
	Native officers	1		
Rank and File.	British	26	Horses	16
	Native	16		
	Followers	1		
		48	and horses	16

42. Feeling that the enemy could not be permitted to retain their commanding position on the Takht-i-Shah, I directed General Macpherson, on the morning of the 12th December, to endeavour to drive them from it by an attack from the Bala Hissar and Deh Mozang directions.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, of the 3rd Sikhs, was deputed to undertake this operation; the force placed at his disposal was —

2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
215 men, detachments 67th and 72nd Regiments.
150 ,, 3rd Sikhs.
195 ,, 5th Goorkhas.

Total 560 rifles and 2 mountain guns.

43. The crest of the Takht-i-Shah is naturally difficult; the slopes are very steep, strewn with jagged masses of rock and intersected with scarps, and the natural impediments with which the assaulting party had to contend were still further increased by breastworks which the enemy had thrown up at different points on the ascent of the peak, and behind which they were strongly posted and fought resolutely.

The position was an exceedingly formidable one, and after gallant attempts to carry it, which lasted during the greater part of the day, I ordered the assault to be deferred. I saw that to ensure success without very serious loss, and to prevent the enemy relieving and reinforcing the party holding the peak, as I had observed them to be doing during the day, it was necessary not only to attack in front, but to operate also on the enemy's line of retreat.

I therefore directed General Macpherson to hold the ground of which he had already gained possession, and informed him that on the following morning General Baker would co-operate with him from the Ben-i-Shahr side.

44. On the occasion of the attack on the Bala Hissar position and the subsequent counter-attack on the Takht-i-Shah, three non-commissioned officers,—Color Sergeant W. Macdonald, Sergeants W. Cox and R. McIlveen, all of the 72nd Highlanders,—greatly distinguished themselves, especially Color-Sergeant Macdonald, by the cool and intelligent manner in which he superintended the construction of a breastwork under a very heavy fire.

Sergeant Cox on the following day again brought himself to notice by his coolness and judgment when escorting the wounded from the Bala Hissar hill to Sherpur.

45. During this day, the 12th December, General Baker's brigade returned to Sherpur. The enemy shewed themselves in considerable force in his rear and on both flanks, and the rear guard, which was ably commanded by Major H. M. Pratt, 5th Punjab Infantry, was at first closely pressed.

On the march, the little column was skilfully protected and covered by the 5th Punjab Cavalry, who, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, missed no opportunity of inflicting loss on the enemy.

46. Our casualties on the 12th were as follows :—

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.	
3 men	3rd Sikhs.	Rank and File.	Natives	4
1 man	5th Goorkhas.			

Wounded.		Wounded.		
Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken	3rd Sikhs.	Officers ..		3
1 Native officer ..	3rd ,,	Native officers ..		1
Major J. Cook, v. c. ..	5th Goorkhas, (*since dead.*)	Rank and File.	British	2
6 men	5th ,,		Native	6
1 man	67th Regiment.	Total..		12
Lieutenant C. H. Fergusson	72nd Highlanders.			
1 man	72nd ,,			

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.	
1 man	5th Punjab Cavalry.	Rank and File.	Native	1

Wounded.		Wounded.		
1 man	5th Punjab Cavalry.	Rank and File.	Native	2
1 ,, ...	5th Punjab Infantry.			

47. In furtherance of my intentions of the previous day, early on the morning of the 13th December I despatched a force* under Brigadier-General Baker, with orders to proceed by the Bala Hissar road in the direction of Ben-i-Shahr, to seize the heights above that village, and to operate on the enemy's position on the Takht-i-Shah from the south-east.

* 4 guns, G-3rd Royal Artillery.
4 ,, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 squadron, 9th Lancers.
5th Punjab Cavalry
6 companies, 92nd Highlanders.
7 ,, Guides Infantry.
300 rifles, 3rd Sikhs.
Afterwards reinforced by 150 rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Brigadier-General Macpherson was at the same time instructed to act in conjunction with General Baker from the north of Bala Hissar direction.

48. Soon after passing the Bala Hissar, General Baker observed the enemy streaming out of the villages immediately below the Ben-i-Shahr ridge, the centre of which he seized by a bold and rapid movement, and thus cut the enemy's forces in two.

The commencement of the attack was covered by a heavy and well-directed fire from the eight guns at General Baker's disposal, ably commanded by Majors W. R Craster and G. Swinley.

The 92nd Highlanders led the advance under Major G. S. White, who has so frequently distinguished himself during the present campaign, and the attack on the enemy's first position was gallantly headed by Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes, who, together with the Color-Sergeant of the company, James Drummond, was killed in a hand to hand fight.

The leading men of the 92nd Highlanders were most resolutely charged by the enemy, who had a very considerable advantage both in numbers and position. After the loss of the officer and color-sergeant, there was a momentary waver, when Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham rushed forward, and, gallantly exposing himself to the full fire poured upon this point, rallied the men by his example and cheering words.

49. A large portion of the enemy being thus prevented from uniting themselves with those occupying the Takht-i-Shah, the 92nd Highlanders and Guides, covered by the fire of Major Swinley's guns, which had by this time gained the summit of the lower ridge, and aided by that of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, from the plain below, continued the advance on the conical hill, fighting for some distance every foot of the way.

The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11-30 A. M. the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit, where they were met by some of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas under the command of Major

J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas, who had arrived there a few minutes before. Color-sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, was the first man up, and captured two standards. This gallant non-commissioned officer was, I regret to say, killed on the following day.

50. Large bodies of men were about this time seen issuing from the lower Bala Hissar and city, part of whom made for the heights of Siah Sang, whilst the rest, advancing towards Ben-i-Shahr, occupied two strongly fortified villages situated on either side of the road. One of these was captured by General Baker's troops on their return from the Takht-i-Shah; the other later in the day by a detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Major Pratt, which I had sent from Sherpur to keep open communication with General Baker.

51. Observing the collection of men on the Siah Sang, and thinking that General Baker might have some difficulty in dealing with so many detached parties of the enemy, I despatched Brigadier-General Massy with the cavalry brigade* to his assistance. During this operation the Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart were very successful, and made a grand charge, as did the 9th Lancers under Captain S. G. Butson, who was killed, as also were Sergeant-Major Spittle and three men; Captain J. J. S. Chisholme and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, with eight men of the same regiment being wounded.

* General Massy took with him from Sherpur—
1 squadron ... .. 9th Lancers.
2 " ... .. 14th Bengal Lancers.
and was joined on Siah Sang by—
2 squadrons ... ... 5th Punjab Cavalry.
1 " ... ... 9th Lancers.
Total ... 6 Squadrons.
The Guides Cavalry were an independent command.

Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, Captain Chisholme remained in the saddle, and brought his regiment out of action.

The 5th Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams again distinguished themselves, Majors F. Hammond and J. C. Stewart both leading successful charges.

52. The result of the day's operations was very satisfactory. The enemy had been driven from the southern range, and their advance in that direction had been stopped; they had suffered greatly from our artillery and infantry fire when on the hill sides; and on the plain below they had been severely dealt with by the cavalry.

In the evening I recalled General Baker to cantonments, and directed General Macpherson to move from Deh Mozang and occupy the Bala Hissar heights, leaving the 5th Goorkhas to retain possession of the Takht-i-Shah.

53. Our casualties during the day were as follows:—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.

Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes		92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	Killed. Officers 1
2 men	..	.. 92nd "		British 2
3 men	..	.. 5th Punjab Cavalry.		Native 3
				Total .. 6

Wounded.

19 men	..	.. 92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	Wounded. British 19
1 man	..	.. No. 2 Mountain Battery.		
1 man	..	.. Guides Infantry.		Native 7
4 men	..	.. 5th Punjab Infantry.		
1 man	..	.. 3rd Sikhs.		
				Total .. 26

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Wounded.
1 camp-follower of 3rd Sikhs.

Cavalry Brigade.

Killed.

Captain S. G. Butson		.. 9th Lancers.	Rank and File.	Killed. Officers 1
4 men	..	.. 9th "		British 4
3 "	..	.. Guides Cavalry.		Native 3
				Total .. 8

Wounded.

Captain J. J. Scott Chisholme		9th Lancers.	Rank and File.	Wounded. Officers 2
Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower..		9th "		Native 9
8 men	..	.. 9th "		
8 men	..	.. Guides Cavalry.		
1 man				

making a total of—

Killed			Horses Killed.		
Officers	..	2	9th Lancers ..	..	4
Rank and File. British	..	6	5th Punjab Cavalry	..	5
Native	..	6	14th Bengal Lancers	..	1
			Guides Cavalry..	..	10
				Total.	20

Wounded			Horses Wounded.		
Officers	..	2	9th Lancers ..	..	8
Rank and File. British	..	27	5th Punjab Cavalry	..	5
Native	..	16	14th Bengal Lancers	..	3
and follower	..	1	Guides Cavalry	..	16
				Total.	32

54. Our success on the 13th had been so decided, and the loss inflicted upon the enemy so heavy, that I was prepared to find they would be unable or unwilling to renew their attempts; that the combination had broken up, and that the various sections had scattered and returned to their homes. But at day-light on the 14th December very large numbers of men, with numerous standards, were seen to be occupying a high hill on the Kohistan road, about a mile north of the Asmai range; and as the day advanced, they passed in great numbers from this hill, and also along the road from Kohistan, to the crest of the Asmai heights, where they were joined by many others from the direction of Chardeh and the city.

It then became apparent that foiled in their western and southern operations, the enemy had concentrated to the north-west, and were about to deliver an attack in great strength from that quarter.

55. To meet this, I determined to drive them off the Asmai heights, to cut their communications with the north, and to operate in this direction much in the same way as I had done the previous day from the south.

Accordingly, Brigadier-General Baker proceeded at 9 A. M. on the 14th, with the force named in the margin, to the eastern slope of the Asmai range, and, under cover of the fire of his field and mountain guns, which came into action close to the ruined village of Biland Khel, seized the small conical hill which forms the northern shoulder of the Aliabad Kotal.

4 guns G-3rd R. A., under Major Craster
4 guns No. 2 Mountain Battery under Major Swinley.
14th Bengal Lancers.
72nd Highlanders—192 rifles.
92nd Highlanders—100 rifles.
Guides Infantry—460 rifles.
5th Punjab Infantry—470 rifles.

By this move, General Baker placed himself on the enemy's line of communication, and prevented the force on Asmai receiving support either from the large bodies on the hill to the north or on the Kohistan road.

56. General Baker commenced his attack with the force marginally noted, and in doing so, gave directions to Colonel Jenkins, who was in immediate command of the advance; that after gaining the conical hill, he was to leave there a sufficient force for its security, and was then to proceed with the remainder to attack the main body of the enemy on the Asmai heights.

194 rifles, 72nd Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. F. Brownlow, C. B.
70 „ 92nd „ „ Captain D. F. Gordon.
422 „ Guides Infantry under Colonel Jenkins, C. B.

57. Colonel Jenkins left at the conical hill 64 men of the 72nd Highlanders and 60 of the Guides Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, who had led the successful attack upon this point.

With the remainder Colonel Jenkins pushed on to dislodge the enemy from the position on Asmai, the advance on this occasion being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the Highlanders, the Guides Infantry on the right affording assistance by continually operating on the enemy's flank.

As soon as the eastern point of the main position had been carried, General Baker directed four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, escorted by 100 rifles of the 5th Punjab Infantry, to reinforce the party which had been left on the conical hill, with a view of supporting the advance by engaging the enemy in the Chardeh and Kohistan directions.

The advance was also covered by the four guns of G-3rd under Major Craster, R. A., which were with General Baker, and by four guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Captain H. Pipon, which I brought into action near the south-west corner of the Sherpur cantonment. The attack was further assisted by the

fire of four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery under Captain H. R. L. Morgan, R. attached to Brigadier-General Macpherson's column, from the Bala Hissar hill, a by two companies of the 67th Regiment under Major G. Baker, which, cross the Kabul river and acting on the enemy's left rear, contributed to render th position on the Asmai heights untenable.

58. The ground was most difficult and the enemy fought with the great obstinacy; the Highlanders and Guides were, however, not to be denied, and ev tually reached, the highest peak, where a number of *ghazis* stood fast, determi to die. Here a great struggle took place, and I wish to bring to particular not the conduct of Lance-Corporal George Sellar, 72nd Highlanders, who had rushed well in advance of his comrades, and fell to the ground in combat with one of t *ghazis*, from whom he received a severe sword-cut on the arm.

The forward gallantry of the corporal excited the admiration of all who s it, and I purpose addressing the Military Secretary a recommendation that he m be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

Sergeant John McLaren and Corporal Edward McKay, 92nd Highlanders, a distinguished themselves by great personal gallantry on this occasion.

59. Thus, at 12-30 P. M., our troops were in possession of the whole of t Asmai heights. Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from Brigadier-Gene Macpherson, informing me that very large bodies of the enemy were movi northwards from Indiki, with the apparent intention of effecting a junction w the hostile force that still held the hills towards Kohistan, and of endeavouring retake the original position.

Similar information was about this time communicated to General Baker Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Ross, commanding the cavalry, whom he had sent over t low western spurs of the conical hill to ascertain the numbers and movements the enemy.

60. About this time I observed that the small body of our troops on t conical hill were being hotly pressed, and that a party of the 5th Punjab Infant under Captain C. McK. Hall, were being moved to their assistance by General Bak Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from the latter officer, asking that furth reinforcements might be sent to this point. I at once ordered 200 rifles of the 3 Sikhs, that had been escorting Captain Pipon's horse artillery guns, to proce from Sherpur with all haste and render the required aid.

Unfortunately before either of the reinforcements could reach the threaten position the enemy had gained possession of it. Their numbers were overwhel ing, and though the Highlanders, Guides and 5th Punjab Infantry made most stubborn defence, and Captain N. J. Spens, of the 72nd Highlanders, sacrifie his life in a heroic attempt to stem the advance of the enemy, it was of no ava our troops retreated quietly and steadily down the eastern slope of the hill, unal to bring away two guns* of No. Mountain Battery, that up to the ve latest moment had played upon the enemy.

* These guns were eventually recovered.

No blame for the loss of these guns is in any way to be attached to the of cers or men of the battery. On the other hand every credit is due to Major Swinley, the late Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, and Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, t native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battery, for the galla manner in which they stood to their guns to the last.

Surgeon J. Duke, in medical charge of the battery, was conspicuous f his unremitting attention to the wounded under a heavy fire; and amongst ma who distintinguished themselves on this occasion, I would specially menti Major G. Swinley, R. A., Jemadar Abdul Rehman, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Lanc Naicks Dillia and Lehun, of the Guides Infantry.

61. Whilst the events above narrated were in progress, numbers of t enemy were observed (as was the case on the previous day) to be collecting Siah Sang, and proceeding round the eastern flank of cantonments in the directi of Kohistan.

I therefore despatched a small force of cavalry and two guns of F-A, Roy Horse Artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. to disperse them. The ground however in that direction was so intersected by de water courses that the advance of the guns was necessarily slow, and by the tim the obstacles had been overcome, the enemy had got so far on the road towar Kohistan and so close to the hills, that pursuit was hopeless.

A party of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Captain W. J. Vousden, met with better success. This regiment was quartered in the King's garden, about a third of the way between Sherpur and the city, and I had in the morning sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams to be on the look out for any enemy that might pass in that direction. About 1 P. M., some 300 or 400 were observed moving along the left bank of the river, and Captain Vousden who, with one troop, was out on reconnaissance, most gallantly charged into the middle of them, and notwithstanding that only twelve of his men were able to follow him, six of whom were wounded, (the remainder being stopped by a heavy fire which was opened on them from behind some low walls,) he succeeded in dispersing the enemy, and in inflicting severe loss upon them, killing five men with his own hand. It was a most dashing little affair and reflects great credit on Captain Vousden.

62. My object throughout these operations had been either to break up the combination against us by dealing with the enemy in detail, or at least to prevent their getting command of the hills to the north and west of Kabul, and thus gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar.

Up to this time I had no reason to apprehend that the Afghans were in sufficient force to successfully cope with disciplined troops, but the resolute and determined manner in which the conical hill had been recaptured, and the information sent to me by Brigadier-General Macpherson from the signal station on the Bala Hissar that large masses of the enemy were still advancing from the north, south and west, made it evident that the numbers combined against us were too overwhelming to admit of my comparatively small force meeting them, especially on ground which still further increased the advantages they possessed from their vast numerical superiority. I therefore determined to withdraw from all isolated positions, and to concentrate the whole force at Sherpur, thus securing the safety of our large cantonments, and avoiding what had now become a useless sacrifice of life.

63. The measure was one which I was most reluctant to order, for it, of course, involved the temporary abandonment of the city and the Bala Hissar, a loss serious in itself and likely to produce a bad effect on the country at large. Under the circumstances, however, I considered that no other course was left me but to remain on the defensive, and wait until the arrival of reinforcements, or the growing confidence of the enemy, should afford me a favorable opportunity for attacking.

Orders to retire were accordingly issued to Brigadier-Generals Macpherson and Baker.

64. The withdrawal from the Bala Hissar and Asmai heights was accomplished in a manner highly creditable [to the officers in command and to the discipline of the troops.

General Macpherson's brigade had to pass through a portion of the city and the suburb of Deh Afghan; his rear guard was harassed and his troops were subjected to a heavy fire as they moved along the narrow streets and through the numerous gardens and orchards, but the Brigadier-General brought off his men and baggage in perfect order, and with comparatively little loss.

65. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C., for the good services he has performed throughout the campaign, and to the following officers, whose conduct the Brigadier-General particularly brings to notice:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Knowles, commanding the 67th Regiment, who was greatly distinguished during the retirement.
" " G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikhs.
" " A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas.
Major J. M. Sym, of the 5th Goorkhas.
Captain J. E. Blundell, of the 67th Regiment.
" R. E. C. Jarvis, " " "
" H. R. L. Morgan, R. A.
" C. W. N. Guinness, 92nd Highlanders, (Brigade-Major.)
" A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, (Orderly Officer.)
Lieutenant C. H. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders.
" R. L. Milne, " "

Brigadier-General Macpherson also brings forward the gallant conduct of Hospital-Assistant Nihal Chand, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, in going under a heavy fire to the assistance of the wounded.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Royal Hussars, is reported as having behaved in a conspicuously cool and gallant manner while in charge of the transport animals during the withdrawal from the Bala Hissar hill.

66. The retirement of Brigadier-General Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai, under a very heavy fire, was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer, Colonel Jenkins, C. B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., and Major C M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, and also of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Another officer who greatly distinguished himself on this occasion was Captain A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides. He had been very forward during the storming of the Asmai heights, and now, when the enemy were crowding up the western slopes, he remained with a few men on the ridge until the Afghans were within thirty yards of them. During the retirement, one of the men of the Guides was shot; Captain Hammond stopped and assisted in carrying him away, though the enemy were at the time close by and firing heavily.

67. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., for the great assistance he has at all times afforded me and for the skilful and able manner in which he has conducted the several operations entrusted to him. Brigadier-General Baker brings to special notice the following officers whose good services I have great pleasure in recording:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, 92nd Highlanders,
" " T. G. Ross, 14th Bengal Lancers,
Major W. R. Craster, R. A.,
" C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs,
" W. B. Aislabie, " "
Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, A. M. D.,
Captain D. F. Gordon, 92nd Highlanders,
Captain W. C. Farwell, Brigade-Major,
Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, (Orderly Officer,)
Lieutenant P. T. Buston, R. E., } 7th Company, Sappers and
" F. B. Longe, R. E., } Miners,
Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., and
Surgeon J. Lewtas, Corps of Guides.

68. By the evening of the 14th, all troops and baggage were within cantonments, and that night the Afghan army occupied the city and Bala Hissar.

69. The casualties on the 14th December were—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.

Captain N. J. Spens, ..	72nd Highlanders.	
Lieutenant C. H. Gaisford	" "	
9 men ..	" "	Officers .. 2
2 " ..	3rd Sikhs.	Native officer .. 1
1 Native officer ..	Guides Infantry.	Rank and File: British .. 9
12 men ..	" "	Rank and File: Native .. 17
1 man ..	5th Punjab Infy.	
1 " ..	No. 2 Mountain Battery.	Total ... 29
1 " ..	14th Bengal Lancers	

Wounded.

Lieutenant G. G. A. Egerton, 72nd Highlanders.		
25 men	" "	
Captain D. F. Gordon. .	92nd Highlanders.	Officers .. 3
3 men	" "	Native officers .. 3
Captain F. D. Battye ..	Guides Infantry.	Rank and File: British 28
1 Native officer ..	" "	Rank and File: Native 53
26 men	" "	Followers .. 2
1 bheestie ..	" "	
6 men	No. 2 Mountain Battery.	Total .. 89
1 Native officer ..	3rd Sikhs.	
4 men	" "	
13 "	5th Punjab Native Infantry.	14th Bengal Lancers.
1 Native officer ..	14th Bengal Lancers.	
4 men	" " "	Horses .. 3
1 bheestie ..	G-3rd R. A.	

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.

Color Sergeant J. Yule,	72nd Highlanders.	
1 man	,, ,,	
1 Native officer ..	5th Goorkhas.	
2 men	,, ,,	

Killed.

Native officers ..		1
Rank and File	British	2
	Native	2
Total ..		5

Wounded.

2 men	5th Goorkhas.
1 bheestie ..	,, ,,
5 men	67th Regiment.
3 men	72nd Highlanders.

Wounded.

Rank and File	British	8
	Native	2
Followers ..		1
Total ..		11

Cavalry Brigade.

Wounded.

2 Native officers ..	5th Punjab Cavalry.
1 kot-duffadar (mortally)	5th Punjab Cavalry.
5 men	,, ,, ,,

Total .. 8,—and horses 2 killed and 7 wounded

making a total of

Killed.

Officers	2	Horses ..	2
Native officers	2		—
men British	11		
men Native	19		
Total ..	34	and horses ..	2

Wounded

Officers	3		
Native officers	5	Horses ..	10
men British	36		—
men Native	59		
Followers	3		
Total ..	106	and horses ..	10

70. In a former letter* I stated at some length the reasons which induced me to place my force at Sherpur in preference to occupying the Bala Hissar and the Siah Sang heights. Owing to recent events I will now go more fully into the grounds upon which this decision was formed.

* No. 1137, dated 30th October, to the Quartermaster-General in India.

The Bala Hissar was not sufficiently large to contain and afford shelter to the entire force, its camp followers, and many transport animals; it would have been obligatory, therefore, to have divided troops,—a measure to which I was very averse, and to have located a portion of them elsewhere, possibly upon Siah Sang, a bare and bleak plateau, nearly a mile distant from the remainder of the force, where water would have been procurable with difficulty, and where no single facility for carrying on the necessary hutting operations existed.

Again, the disastrous explosions of the 16th of October led me to regard as a grave risk the permanent settlement of the greater portion of the force close to and around a vast magazine, which there was a strong presumption was mined.

These facts, added to the existence of accommodation sufficient to at once house the commissariat stores, the entire European quota of my force and a large part of the native troops, and the rapid approach of an Afghan winter induced me, after carefully weighing the matter, to decide upon the occupation of Sherpur, and I see no reason, in the light of recent occurrences, to alter that opinion.

Sherpur, moreover, has the advantage of being on the side of the city nearest to our communications with India, and although it is situated on the left bank of the Kabul river, this river, except during very occasional spring floods, presents no difficulties to the passage of all arms.

Another important consideration was that at Sherpur running water was abundant and good, and in the event of this supply being diminished, wells could be readily sunk, the soil being easy and water found within seven feet from the surface.

71. The principal drawback to holding the cantonments was its great extent, and the impossibility of at all reducing our line of defences. Sherpur is almost a parallelogram, whose northern side is formed by the Bemaru ridge, a range of low but steep isolated hills, rising some 300 feet above the surrounding plain and running almost due east and west for a distance (including the slopes at either end) of two thousand five hundred yards. A large lake or *jheel*, whose breadth varies from a quarter to half a mile, lies between the northern slope of the ridge and the steep hills which form the southern boundary of the Kohistan country. As this lake is not more than a mile and a half distant from, and is parallel to, the Bemaru heights for quite three miles, it forms a barrier round whose flanks and between which and the heights no enemy dare advance.

The southern face is a continuous and massive mud wall sixteen feet high, pierced at intervals of about 700 yards by three gateways, which again are protected by lofty circular bastions. Between these gates, and also at the corners, are a series of lower bastions, which give an admirable flanking fire. The length of the southern side slightly exceeds two thousand six hundred and fifty yards.

The western flank is constructed on a precisely similar plan save that the northern portion has been much damaged by the explosion which occurred there on the 7th October last. This face is about one thousand yards in length.

On the east the defences are much weaker, as the original design was never completed, and the wall which was intended to resemble the other faces does not exceed seven feet in height, whilst for purposes of defence it cannot be said to practically extend beyond the fortified dwelling marked in the accompanying plan* as the Native Field Hospital.

From this point the line of defence tends to the north-west, and, skirting the village of Bemaru, runs into the eastern slope of the Bemaru ridge, previously described as the northern face.

72. From this it will be seen that though the perimeter of Sherpur was large for the force at my disposal, still its defensive powers, both natural and artificial, were so great that I could confidently look to holding it successfully against any attack.

I have alluded to the impossibility of contracting the line of defence, and would here more fully explain that this is owing to the length of the Bemaru heights and to the absolute necessity for holding them for their entire extent. To have given up any portion of them would have placed in the hands of the enemy a vantage ground from whence no part of our camp would have been secure, and to repeat a course which proved most disastrous in the year 1841. In fact, paradoxical though it may appear, the Bemaru heights form at once the strength and the weakness of the position.

73. On occupying Sherpur, I saw that to prevent annoyance in the event of a strong combination being directed against that place, a considerable destruction of villages and walled enclosures was advisable, so as to create an esplanade round the cantonments; but the pressure of even more important work, the collection of supplies and the provision of shelter for such of the troops as had not already been secured, combined with the scarcity of labour, compelled me in a great measure to defer this precautionary step. I was also unwilling, by what might have appeared unnecessary harshness in the destruction of villages and orchards, to give rise to any ill feeling on the part of the people of Kabul.

Indeed it has been my constant endeavour, from the first, to make our occupation of the country as little irksome to its inhabitants as the safety and welfare of my troops permitted.

Several of there villages gave considerable trouble during the events which occurred between the 15th and 23rd of December, and have since been razed to the ground. Each village is a small fortress in itself, protected by massive mud walls, impervious to all but heavy artillery, and guarded by strong loopholed flanking towers; their reduction, if resolutely held, entails certain loss.

74. As soon as it became apparent that the events of the 11th were the forerunners of a serious movement, unless the measures which I was adopting speedily broke up the combination, I took all the necessary steps for strengthening the defences of Sherpur, and made every preparation to meet the large force known to be assembling.

* Not published.

As regards food, ammunition, &c., I had no anxiety at this period. Sufficient supplies were actually stored in Sherpur to last the entire force for nearly four months, with the exception of *bhúsa* (chopped straw) of which there was enough for six weeks. There was ample firewood for all purposes; medicines and hospital comforts were sufficient for all possible requirements for a similar time, and there was enough ammunition both for guns and rifles to have carried on an obstinate defence for three or even four months.

The defences were divided into the following sections, and their superintendence entrusted to the officers named below :—

Section I.—Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C.,—from the 2nd Brigade gate on the southern face to the Bemaru village on the east.

Section II.—Colonel Jenkins, C. B., Corps of Guides,—from the Bemaru village up to the eastern slope of Bemaru ridge.

Section III.—Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C.,—from the eastern extremity of the Bemaru village to the gorge which divides the ridge.

Section IV.—Major-General J. Hills, C. B., V. C.,—from the gorge to the head quarters gate.

Section V.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., 72nd Highlanders,—from the head quarters gate to the 2nd Brigade gate.

Brigadier-General Massy was placed in the centre, whilst Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., commanded the reserve, which was formed up at the southern entrance to the gorge leading through the Bemaru ridge.

Telegraphic communication was established between divisional head quarters and the temporary head quarters of Generals Macpherson, Gough, Hills and Baker, and the native field hospital.

All the sections were also brought into communication with each other and head quarters by means of visual signalling.

A "*laager*," made out of captured Afghan gun carriages and limbers, was constructed at the north-western corner of cantonments, closing the open ground which lies between the front of the Bemaru heights and the north-west circular bastion, and the ground in its immediate front was strengthened by means of *abattis*, and wire entanglements, whilst the village of Mustoofi, which formed an excellent flank defence along the western and northern face, was held as an independent post.

Six towers had been previously constructed on the Bemaru heights, and the shelter-trenches which existed there were deepened and so prolonged as to form one continuous line of defence throughout its entire length. An *abattis* protected the front of the shelter-trench, and gun pits were constructed at those points where artillery fire could be most advantageously used. The works in the gorge were strengthened and so arranged as to bring a most galling flanking fire to bear upon an enemy advancing from the north. In order to strengthen the north-east corner a two-gun battery was thrown up on the eastern slope of the heights, and connected with the tower above it and the village below. Bemaru village was loop-holed, the outlying buildings to the front made defensible, and the open space to the north-east obstructed with *abattis* and wire entanglements. The same steps were taken at the Native field hospital, and sand-bag parapets built upon the roof which was somewhat exposed. The low wall of the eastern face of cantonments was raised by logs of wood being placed along the top in several tiers, thus affording good shelter to our men, the front here as elsewhere being faced with *abattis*, for which purpose the wood cut down in clearing the nearest gardens and enclosures supplied the materials.

75. These defences were constructed under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Commanding Royal Engineer, to whom and the other officers of his distinguished regiment I am much indebted for the intelligence and energy with which the work was rapidly carried out under considerable difficulties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins reports that his Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas P. Cather, has been very useful to him.

76. In order to supplement our field guns and leave them free to move out as opportunity offered, several of the captured Afghan guns were utilised and mounted on the defences, whence they subsequently played with good effect. A number of marksmen were provided with Enfield rifles and cartridges found in the Bala Hissar, by which means our own ammunition was economised.

77. From Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, commanding the artillery, I have

received every assistance, and I take this opportunity of recording the services rendered by Major C. A. Gorham, R. A., (Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the force) whose technical knowledge was of the greatest service in utilising the Afghan guns and ammunition.

Besides the officers of Royal Artillery named in other parts of this despatch, Captain H. Pipon, F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, has also done excellent service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon informs me that he has found his Adjutant, Lieutenant F. E. Allsopp, R. A., active and useful.

78. Early on the morning of the 15th December the telegraph wire was cut, but not before I had communicated our situation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, urging the advisability of sending reinforcements as speedily as possible. At the same time I sent orders to Major-General Bright, C.B., at Jellalabad, to move Brigadier-General Charles Gough's brigade from Gandamak to Kabul without loss of time, and to send Brigadier-General Arbuthnot's brigade towards Kabul as soon as fresh troops should reach Jellalabad from India.

79. I had decided upon recalling to Sherpur the garrison of Butkak, which was in an exposed and isolated position, and not sufficiently strong to defend itself against serious attack, and I had considered the expediency of withdrawing the force at Lataband, which consisted of two mountain guns, the 28th Punjab Native Infantry and a wing of the 23rd Pioneers, the whole commanded by Colonel J. Hudson of the former regiment; but as the position was a strong one, ammunition plentiful, and sufficient supplies in hand to last over the probable date of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's arrival, and moreover, as it was in direct heliographic communication with Kabul, I decided to maintain the post. I had every confidence in Colonel Hudson, and I felt satisfied that, so long as Lataband was held, no serious opposition could be offered to General Gough's advance; it was in fact the most important link in our chain of communications, and though its occupation materially diminished my force at Sherpur, its retention was worth the sacrifice. The result justified this decision, for but slight resistance was offered to General Gough at Jagdalak, and none whatever after that point was passed.

80. On the 16th a body of about one thousand men threatened the camp at Lataband. Colonel Hudson, however, attacked and dispersed them, inflicting considerable loss in both killed and wounded. Owing to the excellent manner in which the attack was covered both by artillery and infantry fire, there were no casualties on our side. Colonel Hudson reports that the following officers did good service on this occasion —

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R. E.
Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant A. A. Lane, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and
Subadar Mehtab Singh, 23rd Pioneers.

Colonel Hudson brings to special notice the gallantry of Havildar Golab Singh, of the 23rd Pioneers, who, well in advance of his men, entered the enemy's breastwork and captured a standard there.

81. As I was very desirous of keeping open my communications with India, and as I felt it most important that Brigadier-General Charles Gough should know, from day to day, the exact position at Kabul; and further, as it was very possible that cavalry might be of great service in the advance from Lataband, I despatched the 12th Bengal Cavalry at 3 A. M. on the morning of the 22nd, to join hands with him. I instructed Major J. H. Green, who commands the regiment, that if Butkak, through which place he had to pass, was unoccupied by the enemy and proved friendly, he was to halt there, leaving a detachment to watch the Logar bridge, whilst Colonel Hudson was to push on to Butkak with the Lataband garrison as soon as the head of General Gough's column arrived at Lataband. Should it be found, however, that Butkak was hostile, Major Green was to press on to Lataband and unite with the troops there. The latter event proving to be the case, the cavalry went on as arranged, losing three men killed and three wounded in the operation, which was one of difficulty and most ably carried out by Major Green, whom I desire to bring to notice for his excellent services.

82. There were no movements of sufficient importance to need special record between the 14th and 21st December.

During that interval the enemy daily took up positions in the neighbouring forts and gardens, and firing from behind cover caused a few casualties in the camp. Each day cavalry reconnaissances were made, and some portion of the force moved

out to dislodge the Afghans from any place where they could cause special annoyance ; some of the forts and other cover in the immediate neighbourhood of Sherpur were also destroyed, but I confined myself to minor operations of this description, and did not undertake any sorties in force with the object of gaining possession of portions of the enemy's position. My force was not large enough to admit of my holding them, and I considered that had I replied in this way to the enemy's efforts, I should have been playing their game, and I therefore determined to wait until I could act decisively.

83. Every night information reached me that an attack was contemplated, but it was not until the 21st December that the enemy showed signs of special activity. On that day and the following large numbers of them moved from the city, and, passing round to the eastward of our position, occupied the numerous forts in that direction in very great force. It became apparent that this movement was preparatory to an attack from that quarter. At the same time I was informed that the enemy were preparing a number of ladders, with the intention of attacking the southern and western walls by escalade.

84. The night of the 22nd passed quietly, but the songs and cries of the enemy could be heard in the surrounding villages.

I had received information that the 23rd of December, being the last day of the "Muharram," was fixed upon for their great effort, and I also knew that the flame of fanaticism would be fanned by the fact that the aged Mushk-i-Alam would, with his own hand, light the beacon fire at dawn on the Asmai heights, which was to be the signal for the commencement of the attack.

Possessing this knowledge, and knowing that the feelings of the people had been worked to the highest pitch of excitement by the preaching of their Moollas, I directed all troops to be under arms at a very early hour on the 23rd.

85. My information proved correct, and the appearance of the signal fire on the Asmai heights, shortly before day break, announced the beginning of the assault. Heavy firing almost immediately commenced against our southern and eastern faces, and by 7 o'clock A. M., an attack in force against the eastern side was fully developed, whilst a very large number of the enemy, provided with scaling ladders, were drawn up under cover of the walls to the south.

From 7 A. M. until 10 A. M. the fight was carried on vigorously ; repeated attempts were made to carry the low eastern wall by escalade, but though the enemy on several occasions reached the *abattis*, they were each time repulsed, and many dead marked the spots where the assault had been most determinedly pressed home.

Soon after 10 A. M. a lull took place, as though the enemy had recoiled before the breech-loader, but at 11 A. M. the fight again grew hot, although it was not marked by the determination of the former period.

Finding that it was impossible to dislodge the enemy by any fire that could be brought to bear upon them from our defences, I determined to attack them in flank, and for this purpose directed four guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry under the command of Major W. R. Craster, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, 5th Punjab Cavalry, respectively, to move out through the gorge in the Bemaru heights.

This counter stroke at once told. The Afghans wavered and shortly afterwards broke.

86. By 1 P. M. all vigor had passed from the attack, and the time for the action of cavalry having arrived, Brigadier-General Massy was directed to proceed with every available man and horse and do his utmost against the enemy, whilst at the same time a party of infantry and sappers moved out to destroy some villages to the south, which had caused considerable annoyance and which it was necessary the enemy should be driven from to facilitate the arrival of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's brigade the following day.

This work was successfully accomplished, but I regret to say cost the lives of two gallant officers, Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant C. Nugent, R. E., commanding the 7th Company, Sappers and Miners, who were killed by the premature explosion of a mine.

Meanwhile a part of our cavalry had worked round to the base of Siah Sang, and succeeded in rendering a good account of the enemy in that quarter, whilst the Guides Cavalry and a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, who had been manœuvring more to the eastward, had been equally fortunate.

87. By evening all fire had nearly ceased, and day-light on the 24th shewed

that the enemy, abandoning all hope of success, had dispersed, not a man being found in the adjacent villages or visible on the surrounding hills. The city was clear of them, and so precipitate was their flight that, leaving their dead unburied where they fell, by mid-day many parties of them were upwards of twenty-five miles from Kabul, the rapidity of their retreat being doubtless accelerated by the knowledge that reinforcements were near at hand.

At 5 o'clock in the morning a party of the 72nd Highlanders occupied without opposition the fort of Mahomed Sharif, and later a force under Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., moved out to cover, and if necessary, aid the entry of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's column, which had halted the previous evening about six miles from Sherpur.

The cavalry, divided into two parties commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Massy and Hugh Gough, C. B., proceeded by Ben-i-Shahr and the Chardeh Valley in pursuit, but so rapid had been the enemy's flight and so retarded were our men by a heavy snow storm, that no success attended their efforts, though neither party returned to Sherpur until after night fall.

88. Our casualties between the 15th and 24th of December, are noted in the margin.*

Besides the deaths of Captain Dundas, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant Nugent, R. E., already mentioned, I regret very deeply to have to record, on the 19th instant, that of Major John Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas, from the effects of a wound received on the 12th whilst bravely leading his men to the assault of the Takht-i-Shah. By Major Cook's death Her Majesty has lost the services of a most distinguished and gallant officer, and the Kabul Field Force a comrade whom one and all honoured and admired.

Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R. A., died on the 20th of a wound received the previous day. This promising young officer's gallantry in standing to his guns to the last on the 14th December I have before mentioned.

The wounded included Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., whose behaviour, on the occasion of his receiving his wound is reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins to have been most gallant, and Lieutenants L. Sunderland, 72nd Highlanders, and C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

89. During the time that the enemy occupied the city and Bala Hissar, the people no doubt suffered some inconvenience, and a few whose relations with us had been friendly were ill treated. The houses of certain Sirdars were plundered, but I have reason to believe that no large amount of either treasure or valuables was discovered or carried away.

* Casualties from 15th to 23rd December inclusive—

Killed.

Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E.
Lieutenant C. Nugent, R. E.
1 man, 5th Punjab Infantry.
1 syce, ,,
1 follower, ,,
1 man, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
4 followers, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 92nd Highlanders.
1 follower, ,, ,,
5 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 man, G-3rd R. A.

Total Killed.

Officers	...	...	2
Rank and File	British	...	2
	Native	...	7
Syces	...	...	1
Followers	...	...	6
			18

Wounded.

Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C. B., V. C.
Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R. A., (died.)
,, J Burn-Murdoch, R. E.
,, C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavy.
3 men, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
9 ,, 67th Regiment.
1 ,, 72nd Highlanders.
1 ,, 92nd ,,
1 follower, 92nd Highlanders.
8 men, 3rd Sikhs.
1 man, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 follower, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 23rd Pioneers.
1 follower, 23rd Pioneers.
1 ,, 5th Goorkhas.
1 man, 28th Punjab Native Infantry.
1 ,, 9th Lancers.
1 follower, 9th Lancers.
4 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 bheestie, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
3 followers, ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, 14th Bengal Lancers.
1 Native Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
6 men, ,, ,, ,,
4 followers, ,, ,,
2 ,, G-3rd R. A.
1 man, F-A, R. H. A.
1 follower, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Casualties from 15th to 23rd December inclusive—(*Continued.*)

Wounded.

1 Native officer, The Guides.
2 men, ,, ,,
1 follower, ,, ,,
2 followers, ambulance corps.
1 follower, Commissariat Department.

Total Wounded

Officers	5	(1 dead.)
Native Officers	2	
Rank and File. British	13	
Native	26	
Bheestie	1	
Followers	21	
	68	
and horses killed	7	
Wounded	30	

90. Before the events above recorded, I had directed that all gunpowder (about 210 tons) in the Bala Hissar fort should be destroyed, with the exception of a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the Engineers and Sappers.

This work, involving considerable care, was a tedious one, but by the 10th December upwards of 80 tons had been got rid of, leaving only 130 tons in the magazine, all of which was either carried off by the Afghans or expended in accidental explosions which were of constant occurrence amongst them, on one occasion upwards of one hundred of the enemy being blown up.

It would have been impossible to commence its destruction earlier on account of the ruins of the old magazine continuing to smoulder; indeed at the present moment the fire is not altogether extinguished, and rendered any dealings with powder in their vicinity highly dangerous. The open jars in which the powder was kept were too weighty, and yet too fragile to be removed, and the nearest water was some hundreds of feet below. Eventually the powder was taken out of the jars and sent down a shoot into the water beneath, but, as I said before, this work was necessarily slow. To blow up the magazine was impossible, for up to the evening of the 14th our troops were occupying the hill immediately above it, and before they were withdrawn from that position, the magazine was in possession of the enemy.

91. I may here explain that though my information for some weeks previous to the disturbances made me aware of the increasing hostile feeling with which we were regarded, and of the fact that the tribes were assembling in considerable strength, yet it was impossible to form any estimate as to what numbers we should have to contend with at Kabul.

As the contingents from Kohistan, Logar, Wardak and other districts passed along, they received accessions from every hamlet, and when within a day's journey of Kabul, were joined almost *en masse* by the population of the numerous surrounding villages, and by many disaffected people of the city.

It is difficult to speak accurately of the total numbers that were opposed to us. Persons likely to be best informed say that the combined forces of the enemy exceeded one hundred thousand men, but though this computation is probably not excessive, I am of opinion that more than 60,000 never took the field at any one time.

Their losses were considerable, not less than 3000 having been killed and wounded.

92. I wish to place on record my very high sense of the services performed by the troops under my command, and of the spirit by which they were animated.

All and every night, in most severe weather, officers and men were at their posts or sleeping with their arms in the immediate vicinity of the trenches, and each day fatigue parties were employed in strengthening our defences.

Hardships and exposure were cheerfully borne, and I never for one moment doubted that when the assault should be delivered, it would be successfully and decisively repulsed.

93. I have already mentioned several officers whose services during the recent operations merit praise, and I would in conclusion bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the following:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy, K. C. S. I., to whom I am specially indebted for cheerfully rendered advice and assistance, and the officers accompanying him, namely—

Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major H. B. Hanna, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and
Captain T. Deane, Assistant Secretary, Military Department,

who most readily placed their services at my disposal.

I would wish to express my thanks to Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., who aided me with the experience gained during many years' service on the frontier.

Major-General J. Hills, C. B., V. C., and Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., were each entrusted with the command of a section of the defence, and the constant presence of these experienced officers at their posts relieved me of considerable anxiety.

The most determined attack of the enemy was directed against the sections commanded by Brigadier-General Hugh Gough and Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., and its defeat was in great measure due to the excellent dispositions which these officers made.

The following officers, one and all, deserve my thanks for their good service—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, 23rd Pioneers,
" A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas,
Major W. H. B. Kingsley, 67th Foot,
" G. S. Hills, 28th Punjab Native Infantry,
Captain C. McK. Hall, 5th Punjab Infantry,
" S. V. Gordon, 23rd Pioneers,
" R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, and
" W. M. Campbell, R. A.

Of Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., & C. I. E., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, I cannot speak too highly. I have already referred to the prominent part which he bore in the recovery of our guns on the 11th December, and I take this opportunity of recording the admirable manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties attached to his office in which he has been ably assisted by Major G. de C. Morton, 6th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, who deserves commendation for the quiet manner in which Brigadier-General Gough's orders for the arrangements for defending Sherpur were carried out on the 11th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has already made a reputation for himself, and this he fully maintained both when out with Brigadier-General Macpherson's column and on subsequent occasions.

Major R. G. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has served with me since the outbreak of the war in 1878. He is an invaluable staff officer, and I have great pleasure in recommmending him for some mark of His Excellency's approval.

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, and Lieutenant C. H. Manners Smith, Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General, have on all occasions acquitted themselves well, and are excellent officers.

Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Royal Hussars, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, has proved himself an excellent staff officer, and has distinguished himself in the field. Brigadier-General Massy speaks of him in high terms of approbation.

In the late Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter, Army Medical Department, I found an administrator of high capacity and experience. By his lamented death Her Majesty's service has lost a most distinguished officer.

The arrangements at the British and Native Field Hospitals, superintended by Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, Army Medical Department, and Surgeon W. Coates, Indian Medical Department, respectively, were all I could wish.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, Director of Transport, deserves high praise for the arrangements connected with the despatch of the various expeditions.

Major A. R. Badcock, Chief Commissariat Officer, fully maintains the good opinion which I formed of him during a former campaign. The collection of supplies under circumstances of difficulty has been steadily carried on, and I have been freed from much anxiety under this head. Captains H. V. Hunt and T. L. Lewis, Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General, have done excellent service both here and when out with moveable columns.

I cannot overrate the value of the work done by the Army Signallers with this force, and I consider that the success which has attended their efforts is mainly due to the energy and intelligence of Captain E. Straton, 22nd Regiment, the Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain T. H. Holdich, R. E., Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E., and Captain G. W. Martin, all of the Survey Department, having expressed a wish that their services might be utilised, I placed them at the disposal of Colonel Perkins, C. B., Commanding Royal Engineer, who testifies to the great assistance they afforded him, and also to the good service done by Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R. E.

Major M. P. Moriarty, Bengal Staff Corps, has carried on the duties of his department entirely to my satisfaction.

P. S. V. Luke, Esq., C. I. E., and H. A. Kirke, Esq., of the Government Telegraph Department, have worked well, and assisted me greatly by rapidly constructing a telegraph line which placed head quarters in direct communication with the sectional commands.

Revd. J. W. Adams, Chaplain Church of England, the Revd. G. W. Manson, the Presbyterian, and the Very Revd. Father Browne, the Roman Catholic, Chaplain were most attentive to the sick and wounded.

The great experience in political matters of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., and his knowledge of the Afghan character have been of greater service to me. I regret that ill health has compelled his return to India.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Senior Political Officer, has afforded me every assistance, and by his quiet, kind way of dealing with the sirdars and other people of Afghanistan, has done much to reassure them. He desires to bring to favorable notice the services of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Political Officer.

H. M. Durand, Esq., has been of the greatest use to me. He is able, intelligent and most reliable. He rendered valuable service on the 11th December, when aiding Colonel Macgregor in the recovery of the lost guns.

To Nawab Sir Gholam Hussein Khan, K. C. S. I., I am much indebted; his intimate acquaintance with the leading people of Afghanistan and his knowledge of the country generally have proved most useful.

Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., has on many occasions afforded me valuable assistance; his knowledge of the Afghan character has enabled him to keep me informed of the feelings of the people, and to procure reliable information.

My thanks are due to my personal staff—

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade,
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Aides-de-Camp,
Lieutenant Neville F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and
Surgeon Charles W. Owen.

I am much indebted to them for the accuracy and judgment with which they have ensured the fulfilment of my orders on all occasions.

I would also here mention Sirdar Ahmed Ali Jan, grandson of the late Amir Sher Ali. This young Sirdar has been attached to me as Honorary Aide-de-Camp from my first arrival at Kabul; he has shewn himself most anxious and willing to do service, and has made himself useful in many ways. On the 11th December, he was with me during the horse artillery and cavalry action, and had his horse shot under him.

94. I shall have the honor of submitting, on an early date, a separate report regarding the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Charles Gough, C. B., V. C., and of Colonel F. B. Norman.

95. The following appendices are attached—

1. Numerical roll of casualties.
2. Nominal roll of casualties.
3. Average effective strength between 15th and 23rd of December 1879.
4. Returns of gun, Henry-Martini, and Snider ammunition expended.
5. Plan of Sherpur and its vicinity, shewing position occupied by British force, December 1879.—Scale 12 inches = 1 mile.
6. Map of country round Kabul, explanatory of the military operations carried on in December 1879.—Scale 1 inch = 1 mile.
7. Panorama of Kabul as seen from Sherpur.

Numerical list of killed, wounded, and missing of the 1st Division, Kabul Field Force, during the operations around Kabul from the 10th to the 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	Killed.										Wounded.										Missing.										Total.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	
F.A, Royal Horse Artillery ...	1															2																	3
G-3rd, Royal Artillery ...							1									1	1	1	1														5
No. 1 Mountain Battery ...																1			1														2
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...					2							*1		1		7																	10
9th Lancers	3		3		18						1	4		2		17						1											49
5th Punjab Cavalry			2		3		1					1	3	1		11			3														25
12th Bengal Cavalry					3											4						2												9
14th Bengal Lancers	1		1		6								1	1		7						3											20
Corps of Guides		1	2		13							1	2	4	2	33						1											59
7th Company, Sappers and Miners ...	1															1																	2
67th Regiment														1		14																	15
72nd Highlanders	2		1	1	13							3			2	20		1															43
92nd Highlanders	1		1		3						1	1		2		27																	36
23rd Pioneers														1						1													2
28th Punjab Native Infantry ...														1																			1
3rd Sikhs					6							2	3	1	1	15																	28
5th Punjab Infantry					3		1				1			2		23		1	1														32
5th Goorkhas		1			4							†2		2		11		1															21
Commissariat Department ...																						1											1
Royal Engineers	1											1																					2
1st Bengal Cavalry																						1											1
Totals	10	2	10	1	74		1	2			3	15	9	19	5	194	1	4	6	1		9											366
	103											263											...											366

* Lieutenant Montanaro, since dead.
† Major Cook, v. c., since dead.

KABUL,
The 19th January 1880.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major*,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.,
1st Divn. Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Casualties among Horses

Dates.	F-A Royal Horse Artillery.		9th Lancers.		5th Punjab Cavalry		Guides Cavalry.		14th Bengal Lancers.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
11th December 1879 ...	9	4	35	10	.....	1	.....	.....	10	4	
13th " " ...	.....	.....	4	8	5	5	10	16	1	3	Total killed ... 83
14th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3	" wounded ... 91
17th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
20th " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
21st " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
22nd " " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
23rd " " ...	.....	.....	.....	2	3	18	.....	2	2	1	
Total ...	9	4	39	20	10	32	12	18	13	17	

KABUL,
The 31st December 1879.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major*,
Asst Adjt-Genl.,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Comdg. Kabul Field Force.

Nominal Return of Casualties of the 1st Division, Kabul Field Force, in the operations from the 10th to the 23rd December 1879 at and near Kabul.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
F-A Royal Horse Artillery ...	Lieutenant	E. Hardy	Sword-cuts	11th December 1879.
Royal Engineers	Captain	J. Dundas, V.C.	Killed by untimely explosion of a mine ...	23rd ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. Nugent	Ditto ditto ditto ...	
9th Lancers	Captain	S. G. Butson	Gun-shot wound, chest ...	13th ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. J. R. Hearsey	Ditto	11th ditto.
Ditto	2nd Lieutenant	W. P. Ricardo	Ditto	Ditto.
14th Bengal Lancers ...	Lieutenant	O. E. S. Forbes	Sword-cuts	Ditto.
72nd Highlanders... ...	Captain	N. J. Spens	Ditto	14th ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant	C. H. Gaisford	Gun-shot wound. chest	Ditto.
92nd Highlanders	Ditto	St. J. W. Forbes	Gun-shot wound, head	13th ditto.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name	Description of wound —dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	Lieutenant ...	C. A. Montanaro	Dangerous ...	Gun-shot wound, chest, (*since dead*) ...	19th December 1879.
Royal Engineers ...	Ditto ...	J. Burn-Murdock	Slight ...	Bullet wound	23rd „ „
Corps of Guides ...	Captain ...	F. D. Battye	Dangerous ...	Gun-shot wound	14th „ „
9th Lancers ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	R. S. Cleland	Severe ...	Ditto abdomen	11th „ „
Ditto ...	Captain ...	J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie ...	Ditto ...	Ditto knee	11th „ „
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	J. J. S. Chisholme ...	Ditto ...	Ditto left leg	13th „ „
Ditto ...	Lieutenant ...	C. J. W. Trower	Slight ...	Sword-cut, hand	13th „ „
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Ditto	C. F. Gambier	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, thigh	23rd „ „
72nd Highlanders ...	Ditto ...	C. H. Fergusson	Ditto ...	Ditto face	12th „ „
Ditto ...	2nd Lieutenant ...	L. Sunderland	Slight ...	Ditto right heel ...	18th „ „
Ditto ..	Ditto ..	G. G. A. Egerton	Severe ...	Ditto chest	14th „ „
92nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	D. F. Gordon	Ditto ...	Ditto chest	14th „ „
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	Lieutenant ..	W. Cook	Ditto ...	Ditto chest	11th „ „
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. J. N. Fasken	Ditto ...	Ditto thighs	12th „ „
5th Goorkhas ...	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	A. FitzHugh	Slight ...	Ditto leg	10th „ „
Ditto ...	Major ...	J. Cook, V.C. (*since dead*) ..	Dangerous ...	Ditto leg	11th & 12th ditto.

European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regiment.	No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
9th Lancers	1460	Trumpet-Major ...	Harry Potter	Gun-shot wounds and sword-cuts ...	11th December 1879.
Ditto	722	Troop Sergeant-Major ...	Henry Spittle ...	Ditto ditto ...	13th „ „
Ditto	1446	Lance-Sergeant ..	Edward Shepherd	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1472	Lance-Corporal ...	Arthur Doncaster	Ditto ditto ..	11th „ „
Ditto	1295	Ditto ...	Leonard Swann	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1827	Ditto ..	William Tillotson	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1036	Ditto ...	Robert Wilkinson	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1683	Ditto .	Alfred Brown	Ditto ditto ...	13th „ „
Ditto	1318	Private ...	John Gamble	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1678	Ditto ...	James Longford	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1828	Ditto ...	Thomas Russell	Ditto ditto ..	11th „ „
Ditto	1772	Ditto .	William Newsome	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1628	Ditto ...	Walter Lloyd	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	710	Ditto ..	Albert Smith	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1495	Ditto ...	Cresswell Hedges	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	489	Ditto ...	Thomas Large	Ditto ditto ..	11th „ „
Ditto	1695	Ditto ...	John Carlisle	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto ...	1800	Ditto ...	John Harris	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto	1010	Ditto ...	James Love	Ditto ditto ...	13th „ „
Ditto	1042	Ditto ...	George Simkins	Ditto ditto ...	13th „ „
Ditto	1028	Ditto ...	Thomas Mabon	Ditto ditto ...	13th „ „
72nd Highlanders... ...	1400	Color-Sergeant ...	John Yule	Gun-shot wound, pelvis ...	14th „ „
Ditto	23	Corporal ...	Alfred Wilson	Ditto left thigh ..	11th „ „
Ditto	1161	Private ...	William Ritchie	Ditto body ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1132	Ditto ...	John Taylor	Ditto head ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1673	Ditto .	Josiah Light	Ditto chest ...	14th „ „
Ditto	568	Ditto ...	John Fraser	Ditto ditto ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1903	Ditto ...	Martin Mally	Ditto head ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1294	Ditto ...	Edward Thomson	Ditto ditto ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1165	Ditto ...	James Gray	Ditto abdomen ...	14th „ „
Ditto	900	Ditto ...	Joseph Lees	Ditto ditto ...	14th „ „
Ditto	472	Ditto ...	William Henry	Ditto ditto ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1426	Ditto ...	George Miller	Ditto and sword-cuts ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1290	Ditto ...	Peter Glen	Ditto chin ...	12th „ „
Ditto	2022	Drummer ...	Frederick Adams	Ditto chest ...	14th „ „
Ditto	1917	Ditto ...	Peter Girvan	Ditto head ...	14th „ „
92nd Highlanders	488	Color-Sergeant ...	James Drummond	Ditto abdomen ...	13th „ „
Ditto	2066	Private ...	Thomas White	Ditto heart ...	23rd „ „
Ditto	56	Ditto ...	James Wood	Ditto arm ...	20th „ „
Ditto	56B	Ditto ...	William Dirick	Ditto body ...	13th „ „
	83				

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men killed.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	423	Gunner ...	Bhola Sing	Gun shot wound, chest ...	14th December 1879.
Ditto ...	29	Driver ...	Hyat Baksh	Ditto thigh ...	14th „ „
Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)	.....	Subadar ...	Roop Sing	Ditto chest ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Havildar ...	Tail Sing	Ditto heart ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Narain Sing	Ditto chest ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Naik ...	Nihala	Bursting of shell ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Mir Baz	Gun shot wound abdomen ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kallu	Ditto ditto ...	23rd „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Gunesh Das	Sword-cuts	13th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bud Sing	Ditto	13th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Juggut Sing	Ditto	13th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Chet Sing	Gun-shot wound. spine ...	23rd „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Abdulla	Ditto chest ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Karak Sing	Ditto abdomen ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Didu	Ditto thigh ...	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Gowhur	Ditto skull	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Goordit Sing	Ditto „	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Lal Sing	Ditto abdomen ...	14th „ „
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	.....	Kote-Duffadar ...	Jewant Sing	....	14th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Duffadar ...	Goorumuk Sing	Gun shot wound, body ...	12th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Gholam Shah	Ditto chest ...	13th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewun Sing	Ditto) killed and carried off	
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Sing	Ditto) by enemy ...	13th „ „
12th Pengal ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kirpal Sing	Ditto)	
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kishen Chand	Ditto) bodies not recovered	22nd „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewant Sing	Ditto)	
14th Bengal Lancers ...	.....	Duffadar ...	Umra Sing	Sword-cuts, gun shot wound thigh ..	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Sowal Sing	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kubbi Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Munsoo Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kishen Ram	Ditto ditto ...	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Sulwunt Sing	Ditto ditto ..	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ..	1020	Ditto ...	Ram Lall	Gun-shot wound	14th „ „
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Lehna Sing	Ditto thigh	11th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bhoop Sing	Ditto „	12th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jewan Sing	Ditto head	12th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Sultan Ali	Ditto chest	12th „ „
Ditto ditto ...	..	Ditto	Ram Ditta ..	Ditto abdomen ...	14th „ „

5th Punjab Infantry	...	4126	Sepoy	...	Mahomed Yar	...	...	Body not recovered	11th	„ „
Ditto ditto	...	4156	Ditto	...	Buddu ...	...	...	....	14th	„ „
Ditto ditto	...	3843	Ditto	...	Dewa Sing ...	...	...	....	18th	„ „
5th Goorkhas ...	...	44	Subadar	...	Raghubir Nagarkoti	...	...	Gun-shot wound, chest ...	14th	„ „
Ditto ...	...	1192	Sepoy	...	Dulbir Thapa	...	...	Ditto thigh ...	14th	„ „
Ditto ...	...	1728	Ditto	..	Puran Sing Thapa	...	...	Ditto chest ...	14th	„ „
Ditto ...	...	1394	Ditto	...	Dhani Ram Goorung	...	...	....	12th	„ „
Ditto ...	...	1857	Ditto	...	Lanto Eurathoki	...	...	....	11th	„ „
					Camp Followers.					
9th Lancers ...	...	.....	Syce	...	Mahomed Gul	...	...	Gun-shot wound, chest ...	23rd	„ „
Ditto ...	...	.....	Bearer	...	Simtab ...	...	...	Ditto thigh ...	11th	„ „
92nd Highlanders ...	...	.....	Kahar	...	Heera ...	...	...	Ditto chest ...	23rd	„ „
G-3rd Royal Artillery	...	.....	Servant	...	Mahomed Daood	...	...	Ditto thigh ...	23rd	„ „
5th Punjab Cavalry	...	.....	Syce	...	Ali ...	...	...	Ditto „ ...	23rd	„ „
5th Punjab Infantry	...	.....	Mule Syce	...	Kishen Singh	...	...	....	19th	„ „
Unknown ...	...	.....	Kahar	...	Unknown	...	...	Gun-shot wound, head ...	23rd	„ „

European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regd. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound	Date.
F.-A. R. Horse Artillery	3082	Gunner ...	P. Keegan ...	Slight ...	Gun-shot wound, shoulder ...	11th December 1879.
Ditto	937	Driver ...	J. Trench ...	Severe ...	Ditto arm ...	23rd " "
G.-3rd Royal Artillery	...	Gunner .	J. Holt ...	Ditto ...	Ditto abdomen (since dead)...	....
9th Lancers ...	157	Corporal ...	J. Burn ...	Ditto ...	Ditto fingers and chest ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	930	Private ..	J. Smith ...	Ditto ...	Lance wound, chest ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1334	Ditto ...	J. Cavanana ...	Ditto ...	Gun shot wound, left leg ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1819	Ditto ...	H. Lorrick ...	Slight ...	Contusion ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1588	Ditto ...	W Bidwell .	Severe ...	Sword-cut, neck ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1652	Ditto ...	W. Wilson ..	Ditto ...	Ditto left hand ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1934	Ditto ..	C. Wilks ...	Ditto ..	Gun shot wound, back ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	1531	Lance-Corporal ..	J. Wright ...	Ditto ...	Sword-cut, right arm ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	703	Troop Sergeant-Major	R. Young ...	Slight .	Ditto right thumb ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	728	Band Sergeant ...	G. Kent ..	Severe ...	Gun-shot, left chest ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1924	Lance-Corporal ...	T. Williamson ...	Ditto ...	Sword cut, right arm ..	13th " "
Ditto ..	1899	Private ...	G. Parlington ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, left thumb ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1783	Ditto ...	R. Williams ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1024	Ditto .	W. Hoyle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto left hand ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1595	Ditto ...	A. Coyle ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto " thigh ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1684	Ditto ...	A. Tulcher ...	Severe .	Bayonet wound, right cheek ..	13th " "
Ditto ...	1794	Ditto ...	T. Holden ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " hand ...	13th " "
Ditto .	203	Lance Corporal ...	W. Bridgman ...	Ditto ...	Gun shot wound, chest ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	1230	Private ...	J. Paice ...	Ditto ..	Ditto right foot ...	23rd " "
67th Foot ...	1634	Ditto ..	G. May ...	Slight ..	Sword-cut, hand ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	1251	Color Sergeant ...	J. Hennessy ...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, scalp ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	476	Private ...	J. Lower ...	Ditto ...	Ditto right leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ..	429	Lance Corporal ...	T. Gannon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1994	Private ...	H. Cannon ..	Slight ...	Ditto contusion ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1057	Ditto ...	H. Kimber ...	Ditto ...	Ditto left ankle ..	14th " "
Ditto ..	2341	Ditto ...	H. Webb ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ankle ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	478	Ditto ...	J. Ward ...	Ditto ..	Ditto thumb ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1969	Ditto ...	J. Cook ...	Severe ...	Ditto eyebrow ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	2093	Ditto ..	W. Lever ...	Ditto ..	Ditto face ..	19th " "
Ditto ...	1762	Ditto ...	G. Goodyear ..	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	193	Ditto ...	S. Thornhill ...	Ditto ...	Ditto elbow ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	487	Ditto ..	W. Clery ...	Slight ...	Ditto slight ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	H. Smith ...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	21st " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	A. Knaggs ...	Ditto ...	Ditto knee ...	19th " "
72nd Highlanders ...	968	Corporal ...	W. Adams ..	Slight ...	Ditto contusion ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1673	Ditto ...	W. Doughty ...	Ditto ...	Ditto left foot ...	14th " "
Ditto ..	1499	Lance Corporal ...	G. Sellar ...	Severe ...	Ditto severe ...	14th " "

Ditto	...	594	Ditto	...	P. McManus	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right leg
Ditto	...	1988	Private	...	J. Bridges	..	Slight	..	Ditto	left breast
Ditto	...	746	Ditto		J. Pattison	..	Severe	..	Ditto	„ hand
Ditto	...	177	Ditto	...	J. Milles	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	„ thigh
Ditto	..	32	Ditto	...	R. Harearly	.	Ditto	...	Ditto	right „
Ditto	.	764	Ditto	..	D. Duffy	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto
Ditto	...	695	Ditto	...	R. Kennard	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	left knee
Ditto	...	31	Ditto	...	W. Stewart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	face and hand
Ditto	...	1760	Ditto		W. Foster	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right knee
Ditto	...	1604	Ditto	...	W. Fitzgerald	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	neck
Ditto	...	1039	Ditto	...	J. McKinlay	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	severe
Ditto	...	1590	Ditto	...	J. Knox	..	Slight	...	Ditto	left arm
Ditto	...	191	Ditto	...	J. Kole	...	Severe	...	Ditto	through neck
Ditto	...	1308	Ditto	..	F. M'Quellan	...	Slight	...	Ditto	face
Ditto	...	906	Ditto	..	F. Smith	...	Severe	...	Ditto	„
Ditto	...	1483	Ditto	...	C. Halket	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	contusion
Ditto	...	1966	Ditto	...	C. Osborne	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left calf
Ditto	...	465	Ditto	...	J. McGomlick	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right arm
Ditto	...	218	Corporal	...	R. Newton	...	Slight	...	Ditto	„ shoulder
92nd Highlanders	...	1321	Private	...	C. Hensly	...	Severe	...	Ditto	arm
Ditto	...	900	Corporal	...	E. Kilkenny	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left thigh
Ditto	..	1249	Private	..	J. Munro	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen
Ditto	...	2136	Ditto	...	W. Davis	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	chest
Ditto	...	248	Ditto	...	J. Scott	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen
Ditto	...	190	Ditto	...	W. Norman	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto
Ditto	...	105	Ditto	...	J. Sharp	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	left leg
Ditto	..	1402	Color Sergeant	...	R. Hart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right wrist
Ditto	...	1644	Private	...	J. Bridgman	..	Slight	...	Ditto	abrasure
Ditto	..	1846	Ditto	...	J. Johnston	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto
Ditto	...	1058	Ditto	...	H. Hawkes	...	Ditto	..	Ditto	ditto
Ditto	...	698	Ditto	...	H. Mackenzie	.	Ditto	...	Ditto	right wrist
Ditto	...	1165	Ditto	...	J. Sinclair	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	„ ankle
Ditto	...	159	Ditto	...	L. Robertson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	„ thumb
Ditto	...	1938	Lance Sergeant	...	M. Thompson	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	„ leg
Ditto	...	1192	Color Sergeant	...	W. Stewart	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	„ knee
Ditto	...	1712	Private	...	J. Jerwood	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto
Ditto	...	627	Ditto	...	C. Jeffries	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	left wrist
Ditto	...	514	Ditto	...	D. McLennan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	abdomen
Ditto	...	2330	Corporal	...	J. Calder	...	Ditto	...	Sword-cut, left hand	
Ditto	...	2026	Private	...	J. Wright	...	Ditto	..	Gun-shot, wound, spine and chest	
Ditto	...	1277	Ditto	...	J. Brown	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	right fore-arm
Ditto	...	82	Ditto	.	J. Gould	...	Severe	...	Ditto	back
Ditto	...	88	Ditto	...	J. Masterton	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	arm
Ditto	...	614	Ditto	...	A. Carson	..	Ditto	...	Ditto	„
Ditto	...	1714	Ditto	..	W. Henderson	...	Slight	...	Ditto	left shoulder
Ditto	...	668	Ditto	...	A. Geunnell	...	Severe	...	Ditto	leg
Ditto	...	$\frac{56}{449}$	Ditto	...	W. Grant	..	Slight	...	Ditto	right leg
Ditto	...	1883	Ditto	...	W. Mackenzie	...	Severe	...	Ditto	„ knee

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Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
No. 1 Mountain Batty.	.....	Gunner ...	Hyder Shah ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, back ...	23rd December 1879.
No. 2 Ditto	.....	Havildar ...	Jowalla Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Naik ...	Pahilwan Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Lance-Naik ...	Golam Mahomed ...	Ditto ..	Ditto buttock ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Gunner ...	Wassawa ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Abjulla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto chest ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto skull ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Driver ...	Fazl Khan ...	Severe ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Heera ...	Slight ...	Ditto " ...	12th " "
12th Bengal Cavalry	.....	Sowar ...	Alla Dad Khan ...	Severe ...	Ditto " ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Goormuk Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto shoulder ...	22nd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kishen Sing ...	Ditto ..	Ditto face ...	22nd " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Mussa Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	19th " "
14th Bengal Lancers...	.....	Jemadar ...	Gopal Sing ...	Dangerous ..	Ditto temple ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Duffadar ...	Kulloo ...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Bhopal Sing .	Ditto ...	Ditto shoulder ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bhurt Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Duttoo Ram ...	Ditto ..	Ditto leg ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jus Ram ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto right hand ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Mottee Ram ...	Severe ...	Ditto chest ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Jellal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	1183	Ditto ...	Ram Lall ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto chest (since dead) ...	14th " "
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	.....	Res. ildar ...	Ameer Ali Shah ...	Severe ...	Ditto " ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jemajat Sing ...	Slight ..	Punctured wound, face ...	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Jemadar ...	Jhunda Sing ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, arm ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Kote-Duffadar ...	Sahail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto head ..	14th " "
Ditto ..	.....	Sowar ...	Sunt Sing .	Ditto ..	Ditto foot ...	12th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ursa Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bussawa Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto wrist ..	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Goojor Sing ...	Ditto ..	Ditto thigh ..	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Miah Sing ..	Ditto ...	Ditto groin ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Akmut Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ..	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Chet Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto foot ...	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Budri ...	Ditto ..	Sword cut, face ...	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kadir Bux .	Slight ...	Ditto chest ...	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Luckoo Sing ..	Ditto ...	Ditto face ...	20th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Urjun Khan ...	Ditto ..	Ditto scalp ...	20th " "
Corps of Guides ...	.....	Subadar ...	Jowalla Sing ...	Dangerous ...	Gun-shot wound, thigh (died 18th Dec. '79)	14th " "
Ditto ...	.....	Jemadar ..	Jug Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto neck (" 24th " ")	23rd " "

Ditto ...	.....	Kote Duffadar ...	Boop Sing	...	Slight ...	Ditto arm ...	13th	December 1879.
Ditto ...	.....	Havildar ...	Narain Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto eyelid ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jowalla Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto abdomen ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bahadur Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Naik ...	Nahir Sing	..	Severe ...	Ditto cheeks ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Rahim Dad	...	Dangerous ..	Ditto chest (died Dec. 15, '79)	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Lance Naik ...	Lehna	...	Severe ...	Ditto leg ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Nand Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto hip ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Sowar ...	Abdulla	...	Slight ...	Bayonet wound, thigh ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Darmanda Sing	...	Ditto ...	Sword cut, head and shoulder ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Natha Sing	...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, arm ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Suleman	...	Slight ...	Ditto hand ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Wadhama Sing	...	Severe ...	Ditto arm ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Zeidulla	...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Jodha	...	Ditto ...	Ditto " .	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kapuri	...	Slight ...	Ditto abdomen ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ..	Randhari	...	Ditto ...	Ditto nose ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Phitha	...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Sonu	...	Severe ...	Ditto forearm ..	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Golab Shah	...	Ditto ...	Ditto finger ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Mussa Khan	...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Gul Sher Khan	...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Shah Baz	...	Slight ...	Ditto foot ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bir Sing	...	Severe ...	Ditto knee ..	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Bahadur Sing	...	Slight ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Budh Sing	..	Severe ...	Ditto chest ..	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Julleh Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto hip ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Gopal Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto hand ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Boor Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto nose ..	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Utter Sing	...	Slight ...	Contusion, thigh ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jurai	...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, side ..	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Fakir Muhamad	...	Severe ...	Ditto chest (died Dec. 15, '79)	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Wazir Sing	...	Slight ...	Ditto arm ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ganda Sing	...	Ditto ..	Ditto " ...	14th	" "
Ditto ..	.....	Ditto ...	Narain Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Jeitha Sing	...	Dangerous ..	Ditto abdomen (died Dec. 15, '79	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Hardit Sing	...	Severe ...	Ditto skull ...	23rd	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Trumpeter ...	Kirpa Ram	...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Bugler ...	Ditta	...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th	" "
Sappers and Miners ...	.....	Sepoy ...	Roora	...	Ditto ...	Ditto chest ...		.....
23rd Pioneers ...	.....	Havildar ...	Bussawa Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto face ...		.....
28th Punjab Native Infantry.	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Sing	...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...		.....
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	.....	Subadar ...	Syud Amir	...	Ditto ...	Ditto jaw ...	12th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Jemadar ...	Sher Mahomed	...	Slight ...	Ditto back ...	14th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Sahel Sing	...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	11th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Havildar ...	Herman Sing	...	Slight ...	Ditto left shoulder ...	13th	" "
Ditto ...	.....	Naik ...	Said Gul	...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	10th	" "

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.	Date.
3rd Sikh Infantry ...	...	Naik ...	Bhoota Sing ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound, leg ...	10th December 1879.
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Neaz Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto back ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	...	Sepoy ...	Babat Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ..	Sudder Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Nund Sing ...	Ditto ..	Ditto foot ...	10th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Abdoola Khan ...	Slight ..	Ditto thigh ...	10th " "
Ditto ..	...	Ditto ...	Nuttha Sing ...	Ditto .	Ditto " ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ..	Fazl Din ...	Ditto .	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Said Noor ...	Severe ...	Ditto arm ...	19th " "
Ditto ..	...	Ditto ...	Wazir Sing ...	Slight ...	Ditto thigh ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Quari Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto " ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Anoke Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto foot ...	19th " "
Ditto ...	...	Ditto .	Hyat Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto " ..	19th " "
Ditto ..	...	Ditto ...	Nur Mahomed ...	Dangerous ...	Ditto thigh (since dead) ...	23rd " "
Ditto ...	...	Bugler	Badawa Sing ...	Severe ..	Ditto shoulder ...	23rd " "
5th Punjab Infantry...	2440	Havildar ...	Sham Sing ..	Ditto ...	Gun shot wound and sword-cut, face and head, (since dead).	13th " "
Ditto ..	2483	Ditto ...	Hurreef ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound, leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	2923	Naik ...	Ruhdoo ..	Ditto ..	Ditto abdomen, (since dead)	14th " "
Ditto ...	1892	Ditto ...	Chanda Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3371	Ditto ..	Hassun ..	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
Ditto ..	3833	Sepoy ...	Nial Sing ..	Dangerous ...	Ditto leg ...	11th " "
Ditto ..	3256	Ditto ...	Sahail Sing .	Severe ...	Ditto " (since dead) ..	11th " "
Ditto ...	3633	Ditto .	Saif Ali ..	Ditto ...	Ditto finger ...	11th " "
Ditto ...	3795	Ditto ..	Wassim ..	Ditto ...	Ditto chest, (since dead) ..	11th " "
Ditto ...	3560	Ditto ..	Mahomed Ali ...	Slight ..	Ditto eyelid ...	11th " "
Ditto ..	4024	Ditto ..	Korban Ali ...	Severe ...	Ditto thigh ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	4017	Ditto ...	Awal Khan ...	Ditto ...	Bayonet wound, forehead ...	13th " "
Ditto	3222	Ditto ...	Assa Sing ...	Slight ...	Gun shot wound, hand ...	13th " "
Ditto ...	4129	Ditto .	Mahtab ...	Severe ..	Ditto ankle ..	14th " "
Ditto ...	3740	Ditto ...	Aga Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto thigh ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3778	Ditto ...	Kassim ...	Ditto ..	Ditto abdomen, (since dead)	14th " "
Ditto ...	4302	Ditto ...	Lall Sing ..	Ditto ...	Ditto arm, (since dead) ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3268	Ditto ...	Kowda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto buttock ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3303	Ditto ..	Heera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto eye ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	4201	Ditto ...	Emam Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto forehead ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	3485	Ditto ...	Kantha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto leg ...	14th " "
Ditto ...	4136	Ditto ...	Noor Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto arm ...	14th " "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto leg ...	17th " "

Ditto ...	4292	Ditto ...	Sham Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	hand	...	23rd	,,	,,
Ditto ...	4260	Ditto ...	Issar Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	thigh	...	23rd	,,	,,
5th Goorkhas ...	577	Havildar ...	Nund Ram Jaisi ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound,	face	..	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	892	Ditto ...	Birband Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	arm	...	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1732	Sepoy ..	Bhabeshwar Gharti ...	Slight ...	Ditto	thigh	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1280	Ditto ...	Dunber Lohar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	right ear	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ..	1557	Ditto ...	Kul Bir Thapa ...	Severe ...	Ditto	cheek	...	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Kulbir ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	,,	...	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1474	Ditto ...	Manaraj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	leg	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1888	Ditto ...	Mohepatte Sahai ...	Slight ...	Ditto	ear	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1885	Ditto ...	Nunbir Thappa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	eyelid	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto	.....	Ditto ...	Pooran Sing ...	Severe ...	Ditto	head	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Rada Kishen ...	Slight ...	Ditto	shoulder	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1075	Ditto ...	Kunbir Bhist ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	arm	...	10th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	1581	Ditto ...	Shewdul ...	Severe ..	Ditto	head	...	10th	,,	,,
			Camp-followers.							
9th Lancers ...	.....	Cooly ...	Hajee ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot wound,	forearm	...	13th December		'879.
G-3rd Royal Artillery	.....	Bhisti ...	Khoda Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	leg	...	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Cooly ...	Moola Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	thigh	...	23rd	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.. ...	Grass-cutter ...	Talookee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	arm	...	23rd	,,	,,
No. 1 Mountain Battery	.....	Syce ...	Cheeta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	hip	...	23rd	,,	,,
72nd Highlanders ...	.....	Bhisti ...	Kharatee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	neck	...	14th	,,	,,
Guides ...	.....	Kahar ...	Nathoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	face	...	14th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ram Ditta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	lungs	...	23rd	,,	,,
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	.....	Salutri ...	Russool Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	hand	...	23rd	,,	,,
12th Ditto ...	.....	Kahar ...	Nathoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	head	...	23rd	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Badam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	shoulder	...	22rd	,,	,,
14th Bengal Lancers...	.....	Ditto ...	Moosoi ...	Slight ...	Ditto	finger	...	18th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Grass-cutter ...	Binda ...	Severe ...	Ditto	thigh	...	19th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Kahar ...	Pooran Sookh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	back	...	19th	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Grass-cutter ...	Pholu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	arm	...	21st	,,	,,
5th Punjab Cavalry...	.....	Sweeper ...	Nugger ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	ankle	..	23rd	,,	,,
Ditto ...	.....	Syce ...	Ginda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	head	...	23rd	,,	,,
Ditto	.....	Ditto ...	Fallea ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	arm	...	19th	,,	,,
23rd Pioneers ...	.....	Muleteer ...	Busham ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	,,	...	23rd	,,	,,
5th Punjab Infantry	.....	Bhisti ...	Bhagu ...	Ditto ...	Wound of leg severe (since dead)		...	11th	,,	,,
5th Goorkhas ...	.....	Kahar ...	Hur Nam ...	Ditto ...	Sword-cut, waist		...	14th	,,	,,
Commissariat ...	.....	Shepherd ...	Dowlut ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound,	right thigh	...	23rd	,,	,,
Servant of Captain ...	.....	Syce ...	Goolzar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	foot	...	23rd	,,	,,

Return of the average strength (effective) of the Troops in Sherpore Cantonments between 15th and 23rd December 1879.

Corps.		Total by Regiments.		Total Arms of the Service.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Staff, Divisional, Brigade, and Departmental...		86	.....			
				86	.....	Total Staff.
Artillery Division	F-A Royal Horse Arty.	4	121			
	G-3rd Royal Artillery	7	132			
	No. 1 Mountain Batty.	3	147			
	No. 2 Mountain Batty.	3	124			
				17	524	Total Artillery.
Cavalry Brigade...	9th Lancers ...	11	268			
	12th Bengal Cavalry...	6	329			
	14th Bengal Lancers ..	6	341			
	5th Punjab Cavalry...	8	389			
	Guide Cavalry ...	3	151			
				34	1,478	Total Cavalry.
Infantry Brigades	*1st Brigade.*					
	67th Regiment ...	19	613			
	92nd Highlanders ...	19	662			
	23rd Pioneers ...	5	401			
	28th Native Infantry	1	152			
	Corps of Guides ...	6	572			
	2nd Brigade.					
	72nd Highlanders ...	16	628			
	3rd Sikhs ...	7	654			
	5th Punjab Infantry	6	605			
	5th Goorkhas ...	6	509			
	No. 7 Company Sappers and Miners ...	3	84			
				88	4,880	Total Infantry.
Grand Total ...		225	6,882	225	6,882	

Examined.

KABUL, *The 19th January* 1880.

(Sd.) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major*, *Asst. Adjutant-General*, *1st Division, Kabul Field Force.*

(Sd.) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*, *Commanding Kabul Field Force.*

Expenditure of Ammunition by Batteries of Artillery during the recent operations from 10th till 23rd December 1879.

Dates.	F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.			G-3rd, Royal Artillery.			No. 1 Mountain Battery.			No. 2 Mountain Battery.			Heavy Ordnance.			Remarks.
	Shell, Common.	Shell, Shrapnell.	Case.	Shell, Common.	Shell, Shrapnell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell.	Case.	Shot.	Shell	Case.	
10th December 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th „ ...	32	97	16	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
12th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	
13th „ „ ...	...	...	...	71	55	...	...	94	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	
14th „ „ ...	38	54	...	50	230	...	...	90	...	...	307	18	...	...	...	
15th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17th „ „ ...	5	7	..	3	5		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
18th „ „ ...	33	21	...	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	2	10	...	
19th „ „ ...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	
20th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	...	
21st „ „ ...	2	5	...	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	
22nd „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23rd „ „ ...	1	40	...	12	39	...	...	177	...	...	23	..	49	16	...	
Total ...	142	225	16	159	352	...	...	620	...	...	554	18	85	43	...	

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

Expenditure of Martini-Henry Ammunition in the operations near Kabul from 10th till 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	10th December.	11th December.	12th December.	13th December.	14th December.	15th December.	16th December.	17th December.	18th December.	19th December.	20th December.	21st December.	22nd December.	23rd December.	Total.
	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.			Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.
9th Lancers ...	.....	1,453	.....	870	.....	...	...	11	95	19	33	17	...	1,663	4,161
67th Regiment ...	760	824	2,798	9,830	19,026	...	...	325	1,293	1,087	...	172	570	8,288	44,973
72nd Highlanders ...	.....	600	5,400	800	12,400	...	...	...	81	...	...	551	...	3,722	23,554
92nd Highlanders ...	.....	.....	.....	11,600	574	...	...	390	134	153	...	61	...	6,124	19,036
Total ...	760	2,877	8,198	23,100	32,000	...	...	726	1,603	1,259	33	801	570	19,797	91,724

KABUL,
The 16th January 1880.

(Signed) G. DEC. MORTON, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant-General,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Singed) FRED. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

Return of Expenditure of Snider Ammunition in the operations near Kabul between the 10th and 23rd December 1879.

Corps.	10th December.	11th December.	12th December.	13th December.	14th December.	15th December.	16th December.	17th December.	18th December.	19th December.	20th December.	21st December.	22nd December.	23rd December.	Total.
	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.	
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	..	700	900	2,000	2,000	...	20	..	...	40	...	...	...	960	6,620
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	999	...	999
14th ,, Lancers ...	...	808	1,232	...	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2,846
Guides Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	530	...	1,211	...	51	...	...	309	2,601
,, Infantry ...	...	...	...	2,070	12,000	..	300	...	...	...	30	...	...	5,900	20,300
23rd Pioneers (P. N. I.) ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	1,930
28th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	..	...	...	39	607	32	..	...	...	...	...	4,183	4,861
3rd Sikhs	3,000	4,361	4,000	2,000	2,016	..	...	...	1,553	...	581	145	...	184	17,840
5th Punjab Infantry ...	...	5,000	6,000	2,000	11,000	...	..	36	2,000	...	...	158	...	112	29,306
5th Goorkhas ...	2,000	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,003
7th Company, Sappers and Miners ..	...	...	...	..	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Total ...	5,000	10,869	13,132	9070	33,182	539	2,759	69	4,764	40	662	303	999	12,278	93,666

Kabul,
The 19th January 1880.

(Signed) G. de C. MORTON, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant-General,
1st Division, Kabul Field Force.

(Signed) Fred. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kabul Field Force.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 138.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain Norman Robert Stewart, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th October, 1879.

No. 139.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned officers, probationers for the Military Accounts Department, are confirmed in their appointments as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne,—20th December, 1878.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell,—27th January, 1879.

Major F. W. Major,—15th February, 1879.

No. 140.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment.

(*The Hazara Goorkha Battalion*).

Major J. M. Sym, Wing Officer, and Officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major J. Cook, V.C., died of wounds received in action at Kabul.

Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster.

The above appointments will have effect from the 20th December, 1879.

No. 141.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifles and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. D. Hutchinson, S. C., Wing Officer, 10th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain E. W. H. Crofton, deceased.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 142.—First Class Assistant Apothecary William Quinn is removed from the list of the Subordinate Medical Department.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 143.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Tierney, R.A., Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, (p. a.) from date of embarkation to the 24th November, 1880, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years,—9 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. C. Toker, S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m.c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for 1 yea under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regul tions of 1875, with effect from the date embarkation.

PENSIONS.

No. 144.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary David Oliver, Public Works Depar ment, is transferred to the Pension establisl ment, under the terms of the Resolution in th Department, No. 342-47G., dated the 3 February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 145.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James Nicholas Brutton Hewett,—4t March, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Andrew Scott, V.C —4th March, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Lewis Prendergast, General List, Infantry.	4th March, 188(
Captain Revell Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry.	
Captain Henry Lachlan Young, General List, Infantry.	

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Arthur Currie, C.B Bengal S.C.,—2nd March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Kincaid, Madras S.C.	3rd March, 188(
Lieutenant-Colonel William George Malcolm Strickland, Madras S.C.	

No. 146.—STAFF CORPS—

Government General Order No. 632 of 1878 antedating the Commissions as Captain of Captains H. B. Hanna and F. Knowles, Bengal Staf Corps, is cancelled.

No. 147.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January, 1880, page 343.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 17th Decembe 1879, of Lieutenant-General William Frederic Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps :—

Major-General Robert Napier Raikes, Benga Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Date 18th December, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Montagu James Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, to b Major-General. Dated 18th December, 1879

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd February, 1880, page 504.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles James Robarts, 3rd Hussars. Dated 12th February, 1873.

Lieutenant Edmund Walter St. George Welchman, 51st Foot. Dated 11th July, 1874.

No. 148.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Assistant Apothecary Henry Walmsley, to be 2nd Class Apothecary, from the 5th December, 1879, *vice* Apothecary J. Holden, discharged.

Passed Hospital Apprentice George Kirby, to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, from the 7th November, 1879, *vice* Assistant Apothecary J. Alfrey, dismissed.

Passed Hospital Apprentice George S. O'Neal, to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, from the 5th December, 1879, *vice* Assistant Apothecary H. Walmsley, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 149.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 130 of 1880, the under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1188 of 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bombay S.C.,—1st March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Osborn Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—6th March, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 150.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Ressaidar Báháwaldin Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of a fortified *Serái* near Kabul, on the 13th December, 1879.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Rajman Rai ...	For conspicuous gallantry at the attack on Konoma, in the Naga Hills, on the 22nd November 1879.
Havildar Jumon Sing Thakur ...	
Sepoy Kubernidi Tewari ...	
„ Madan Sing Bandari ...	
„ Kubberaj Karkie ...	

No. 152.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned recruits of the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Sarkái Kotal, on the 14th October 1879 :—

Shér Khan.
Fatéh Khan.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 153.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Lahore, from that portion of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps composed of employés of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company and lines worked by them, and of members of the civil community residing at stations along the line from Delhi to Karachi, to be designated the "3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment :—

To be Commandant.

Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 27th February to 4th March, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Brigadier General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C.	14th Feb., 1880	Thull, Afghanistan	Not known.	
43rd Foot ...	Lieutenant G. H Lumsden ...	20th Feb., 1880	Kurrum, Afghanistan.	Ditto.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th February to 4th March, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
E. Allfrey (a)	Lieutenant	17th Foot	13th May, 1879 ...	No will found...	734 8 0		
N. C. Wiseman ...	Lieutenant	17th Foot	2nd April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	744 8 0		
E. P. Ventris (b) ..	Lieutenant	3rd Foot	11th April, 1879 ..	Intestate ...	730 8 0		
F. C. Clarke ...	Captain ...	Royal Artillery ...	6th June, 1879 ...	Not known ...	126 6 8		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
H. Thom, M.D. (c) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	11th November, 1879	No will found	3,771 10 0	...	4th May, 1880.
W. F. Hennell ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps ...	22nd July, 1879 ...	Not known ...	164 10 9		
J. Lynch .	Assistant Apothecary.	Subordinate Medical Department.	25th June, 1879 ..	No will found	424 1 0		

(a)—*Next-of-kin.* *Father*, Henry Allfrey, Esq., Hunningford, Alveston, Stratford-on-Avon.—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(b)—*Next of-kin.*—*Father*, Revd. Edward Ventris, Aston, Rectory, Salop.
(c)—*Next-of-kin.*—*Mother*, supposed to be living.
Brother, J. Thom, Esq., 151, Piccadilly, London

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 6.—Mr. William Cunliffe Parker to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Dagmar*.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—Mr. J. P. Casey, 4th Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, attached to Tender *Constance*, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and is posted to I. G. S. *Czarewitch*.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 8.—The services of Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Marine Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Admiralty, with effect from the date of his embarking for England.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1880.

No. 72.—The following arrangements are ordered by the Governor General in Council consequent on the appointment of Major-General A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., as temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General :—

Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, C.I.E., will officiate as Director General of Railways, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall will be temporarily attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways as Director of Construction, with temporary rank and pay of Chief Engineer, Class II.

Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class I.

The foregoing orders take effect on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 73.—Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted temporarily to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1880.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 74.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated 6th January 1880, Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., was relieved of his special duties in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the afternoon of this day.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 79.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 67, dated the 20th February 1880, Mr. A. E. Adie, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is confirmed in Class III of the Revenue Establishments for State Railways.

GENERAL.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 75.—The services of Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce for employment at the Calcutta Mint. Mr. Target took charge of the duty on the forenoon of the 2nd March.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 76.—The appointment of Lieutenant A. Mason, R.E., to the Public Works Department as Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Public Works Department Notification No. 57 of 17th February 1880), is cancelled.

No. 77.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is to have the rank of Superintendent of Works while employed on the Sukkur Bridge, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works of the Hurnai Section of that Line.

No. 80.—Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment for State Railways.

No. 81.—With reference to Bombay Government General Order No. 1024, dated 11th December 1879, Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 4th idem, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

No. 82.—Referring to Bombay Public Works Department Notification No. 8 of 1880, the services of the following Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, with effect from the dates they were relieved of their duties under the Bombay Government:—

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 83.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. H. E. Fitzsimon, temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 78.—Mr. Mackay is transferred from the Indo-European to the Indian Telegraph Department, with the rank of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, transferred to the Railway Department.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1880.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. D. E. Burne, from Head Office, to be, until further orders, Acting Agent at Lahore, *vice* Mr. C. J. Cooke.

Mr. F. M. Young, on his return from leave, has been appointed Accountant at Lucknow.

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of February 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Dadur	Beluchistan	19th	Closed.
Dimapur	Assam	13th	Opened.
Dormuta	Afghanistan	5th	Closed.
Gulistan Karez	Beluchistan	26th	Ditto.
Haugu	Punjab	22nd	Ditto.
Killa Abdulla	Beluchistan	26th	Opened.
Luchman	Afghanistan	3rd	Ditto.
Nichu Guard	Assam	20th	Ditto.
Sibi	Beluchistan	3rd	Ditto.
Zumba	Assam	26th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 1st March 1880.

No. 323.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, Medical Officer, Bhopal Battalion, and in charge of the Bhopal Political Agency, is granted ten days' privilege leave from the 21th February 1880.

H. L. ST. BARBE,

2nd Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd November 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 24th February 1880.

No. 420.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 3, dated 8th January 1880, transferring Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer reported himself at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 21st February 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which division he joined on that date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 65.—Mr. M. R. Lackerstein, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, made over, and Captain Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, received, charge, as a temporary measure, of the Firozepore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 21st February 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1880.

No. 41.—The under-mentioned transfer is made :—

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Salt Branch.

No. 42.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kandahar State Railway, is granted leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 28th January 1880 :—

Mr. F. Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 44.—Mr. T. Wood, Port Store-keeper, Bombay, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, and Stock-verifier, is appointed to officiate as Port Store-keeper, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Wood, or until further orders.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Director General.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st March 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to Notification No. 20, dated 5th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated 24th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. Rickie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Adamwahan on the afternoon of the 17th February 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No. 33, dated 26th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. D. F. Powell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 25th February 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 24, dated 18th ultimo, Mr. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Way and Works Department of this Railway on the forenoon of the 17th January 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SUKKUR-KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Jacobabad, the 28th February 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 32, dated 20th instant, by the Director General of State Railways, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Jacobabad, to join this Railway, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 19th February 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Marwar Division, returned on the afternoon of 9th instant from privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 1, dated 14th January 1880: the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The 21st February 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, to Serohi Division. This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 4.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 28th November 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. Baboo Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Serohi Division, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 11th October 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maitra, Herambachandra ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Bhupendranath ... Presidency College
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar... Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Jagannmohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ... Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Charuchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hugli College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas ... Cathedral Mission College.
Chaudhuri, Mahinimohan ... Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal ... Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath ... Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhor ... Teacher.
" Mukundadeb ... Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned Licentiates in Civil Engineering have fulfilled the conditions required under paragraph 8 of the Regulations for admission to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering:—

Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath ... Presidency College.
" Upendranath ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 23rd February 1880.* CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 13th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS								
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29.	Of 1852-53	Of 1836-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1870.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 12 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1892.	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st January 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,68,640	30,83,200	2,56,41,200	1,13,53,700	2,05,79,300	3,20,68,300	40,20,200	3,61,500	99,44,200	7,94,51,300	59,700	33,76,000	68,800	4,34,600	19,21,07,092
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	22,000	...	...	...	...	26,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1880	...	...	...	1,600	13,800	60,300	54,100	1,51,300	2,18,500	71,600	..	49,400	3,25,600	...	...	...	...	9,46,200
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,57,04,600	1,14,07,800	2,07,36,600	3,22,89,300	40,91,800	3,61,500	99,94,600	7,97,98,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,900	4,34,600	19,30,87,892
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	..	.	60,900	2,500	1,25,000	41,400	900	...	10,000	1,40,000	...	...	...	67,000	5,37,900
Balance on 15th February 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,56,43,900	1,14,05,300	2,06,11,600	3,22,47,900	40,90,900	3,61,500	98,84,600	7,96,58,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,900	3,67,600	19,25,49,992

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,729 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,165 lakhs.

,,	16th Dec. 1879 to 31st	,,	,,	,,	5 ,,	7 ,,
,,	1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880	,,	,,	,,	18 ,,	2 ,,
,,	16th ,, ,, to 31st	,,	,,	,,	7 ,,	6 ,,
,,	1st Feb. ,, to 15th Feb.	,,	,,	,,	9 ,,	5 ,,
					3,768 lakhs.	3,188 lakhs.
					3,188 ,,	
Balance against India					580 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 28th February 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,90,090	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,65,646	3	5	1,99,26,786	10	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,61,140	7	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,51,92,243	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,19,024	2	3
Sundries				11,58,447	3	9
RUPEES				6,93,86,591	2	1

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				98,08,529	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				72,81,872	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				64,33,691	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,99,69,350	4	4
Balances with other Banks				3,25,991	1	8
Bullion				25,551	14	0
Dead Stock				10,04,183	15	4
Stamps				9,183	7	6
Sundries				4,63,225	1	0
				4,53,21,528	3	4
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	75,47,496	15	11	2,40,65,062	14	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,17,565	14	10			
RUPEES				6,93,86,591	2	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 4th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th March 1880 ... Rs. 98,41,003-6-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 5th March 1880.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED. ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Feb. 23	...	...	...	1,52,810	58,10,224	11,62,987
„ 24	...	...	...	1,52,810	57,23,907	11,62,987
„ 25	...	...	...	1,52,810	59,21,123	11,62,987
„ 26	...	...	...	1,52,810	58,40,066	11,62,987
„ 27	1,11,700	...	1,62,448	1,11,788	59,11,973	13,15,398
„ 28	5,92,880	...	93	7,01,580	58,10,070	13,15,486

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 1st Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
243	D 12—10035	5	Mohomed Ismail, Allahabad.
244	D 12—17424	5	J. Morgan, Esq., Saharunpur.
	D 5 98998	20	
245	D 7—54678	100	Beharee Lall, Moorshedabad.
246	D 16—05501	10	Hydut Chuprasee, Calcutta.
39	D 16—07951 *	10	The Station Master, Nagpur.
	„ —07964		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 3d March 1880.*

W. PIERCY, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
W14	M 33—60822	20	Lieutenant W. T. Davies, Ahmedabad.
	M 45—07583	10	
W15	M 36—42769	100	District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.
	M 35—84076	50	
	„ —86846	50	
W16	M 37—99942	100	Krishnarao Narsinh, Bombay.
	M 34—07018	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
H42	M 47—61026	10	Luxomun Moreshwer, Nagpur.
	M 2—15522	5	
H43	M 48—12504	10	Luxmidass Maneeklal, Indore.
H44	M 48—60683	10	Revd. J. Kunzler, Poona.
H45	M 45—67713	10	Cowasji Dinshaw, Bombay.
	M 8—78931	5	
H46	M 33—32548	20	Abdul Karim Abbon, Bombay.
H47	M 33—97721	20	Shawakshaw Cooverjee, Mhow.
H48	M 47—09751	10	Martha Anne Jonge, Jullundur.

BOMBAY, *The 2nd March 1880.*

W. WELLS, *Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
416	O 35—74927	100	Babu Noffer Chunder Roy.
417	O 67—53771	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Sircar.
418	O 50—11308	10	Noorbux Beparee.
419	L 26—13545	5	Sridam Chunder Pakhira.
420	O 67—82001	100	Mr. F. Moore.
421	O 31—31369	50	Mr. G. Ingle.
422	L 31—86728	5	The Manager of the Indian Railway Service Press, Allahabad.
	O 52—79678	10	
	O 53—40807	10	
	O 52—74070	10	
	O 58—08622	20	
	O 45—39778	10	
423	O 57—39091	20	Apothecary J. H. Munrowd.
	O 36—18636	5	
424	L 93—20042	50	The Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
425	O 58—95961	20	Mrs. Fox.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
252	L 56—30378	5	Babu Pran Kristo Dey.
	„ —30379		
253	O 46—11304	10	Babu Doyal Chand Haldar.
	„ —11305		
255	L 23—22792	5	Babu Radhasham Gooye.
	„ —22786		
	L 20—54386	5	
	„ —54383		
	L 16—28336	5	
	E 7—20919		
256	O 15—80639	10	The Treasury Officer, Muttra.
	„ —80636		
257	L 55—25825	5	Babu Sarodaprosad Dutt.
	„ —25822		
258	L 4—75636	10	Prush Ram.
	L 32—39692		
	L 16—83684	5	
	L 10—84906		
	A 31—40771	10	
	„ —40758		
497	L 54—44267	5	Babu Chintamony Ghose.
498	A 89—66325	500	Lala Behari Lal.
	L 50—86955	100	
499	O 41—99327	10	Sridam Chunder Pakhira.
500	O 18—54156	10	Hurdyal.
501	O 56—03423	20	Babu Joggobundu Mukerjee.
	A 93—06266		
502	L 26—37463	5	Babu Haran Chunder Sanyal.
503	O 42—48562	10	Lt. H. J. Harman.
	O 11—24291	10	
504	O 49—36548	10	Babu Mohesh Chunder Sarkar.
	O 45—63177	10	
505	O 24—60453	20	Babu Radhasham Gooye.
	L 31—85258	5	
506	O 58—26382	20	Revd. A. W. Baumann.
507	O 67—59084	100	Bhageeruth Das Kaith.
508	L 92—36540	50	Gopal Rao.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—43238	5	Mr. G. T. Smith, Accountant, P. W. D., Shikarpur.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th February 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
106	B 46—80263	5	Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
107	B 62—50352	100	Nangappah Rao Brothers, Coimbatore.

Madras Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
222	B 36—52197	5	Mr. Richmond F. Hayes, Bangalore.
	B 39—93956	5	
223	B 59—87493	100	Kristnapachetti, Vellore, North Arcot District.
224	B 61—25138	50	S. R. Subraya Aiyar, Munsif of Seringapatam, Bangalore.
225	B 60—24870	10	M. Canagaswami, care of H. DeCloseta, Esq., Madras.
226	B 56—77227	10	Miss B. C. Smith, Sunny Dale, Nellore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd February 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line, tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	UP RATES PER MAUND FROM CALCUTTA TO THE PLACES MENTIONED.				DOWN RATES PER MAUND TO CALCUTTA FROM THE PLACES MENTIONED.			
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Jhelum	1,381	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3
Rawalpindi (For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)	1,449	9 12	8 7	7 2	5 13	9 3	7 14	6 9	5 4
Huttee	1,492	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14	9 14	8 9	7 4	5 15
Attock	1,505	11 2	9 13	8 8	7 3	10 2	8 13	7 8	6 3
Nowshera	1,524	11 9	10 4	8 15	7 10	10 7	9 2	7 13	6 8
Peshawar	1,550	12 3	10 14	9 9	8 4	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.	Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Murree	40	1 10	0 15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

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The 5th March 1880.

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		1880.	
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Persian Gulf	6 ,,	6th ,,	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	8th ,,	*Chindwara.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong Kong, for Yokohama: also *viâ* Torres Straits, for Palmerston, Port Darwin and Queenland	6 ,,	9th ,,	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies	6 ,,	9th ,,	Do. do.*
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Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	11th ,,	*Mecca.*
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† Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden, for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles) and Réunion, can be forwarded.

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Andrew, A. S.
Baird, Major.
Ball, H.
Baptist, Edward.
Beed, G.
Behin, J. J.
Boyce, Mrs.
Briggs, P. F.
Cadaroni, F.
Cornelius, P.
Curling, Capt.
Curran, Peter.
David, Arthur.
Decruz, A. A.
DeCruz, Mrs. E.
DeFonseka, H.
Demetro Vizt, Nicola.
D'Silva, P.
D'Souza, Miss A.
Flagg, Mrs. A.
Ford, Colonel.
Frye, C. T.
Green, Henry.
Henwood, G.
Hutchinson, Dr.
Jacob, A. M.
Johnson, Mrs. C. C.
Kennedy, G.
Lavett, Mrs.
Lee, G.
MacDonald, Mrs. M.
Martin, Mrs. A.
McClean, Mrs. E.
McKinnon, W. M.
Mercado, Mrs.
Murray, Capt. C. W.
Pardo, Abraham Sigr.
Pereira, William.
Rollo, Miss Norah.
Stimpson, H.
Tonnet, Monsieur T.
Walter, Thomas.
Wattson, Alick (steam boat).
Williams, G. R. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.
Anderson, Capt. A. D.
Bank, Thos.
Bartlett, William.
Bath, Miss C.
Belgey, Mary Ann.
Berlengsiri, Andera Signor.
Bloomfield, Julina Signora.
Bullen, F. T.
Chohmondeley, Reginald.
Chuckeropany
Clare, Miss.
Clements, Miss Bella.
Crafton, George.
Croghan, W. J.
Coton, George.
Crodiero, Antonio E.
Cruise, Mrs. F.
D'Arcy, F.
D'Cruz, Emile.
Deardan, W.
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Durham, J.
Ewing, Mrs.
Ewing, R. D.
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Ferguson, C. W.
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Forster, Capt. C.
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Fortescue, H. A.
Garden, Dr.
Gardon, Mrs.
Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).
Habel, Jean.
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Martin, C.
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Massa, Franco.
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Meade, Miss.
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Nuttall, C.
Otool Kisto Mitter
Patsch, Monsieur H.
Raymond, Victor.
Read, R.
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Fotheringham, J.
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Faushame, W. E. B.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

East Indian Railway.

Goods lost or damaged.

All persons having claims against the East Indian Railway Company, in respect of any loss or damage to goods carried over the East Indian Railway previous to the 1st January of the present year, are requested to send particulars of such claims to the office of the undersigned within one month from this date.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January 1880.

PRESENT :—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble C. T. Buckland ; the Hon'ble H. L. Dampier ; T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq.; the Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble B. W. Colvin ; W. Waterfield, Esq.; H. A. Cockerell, Esq.; S. H. C. Tayler, Esq.; J. F. Browne, Esq.; A. C. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep ; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham ; H. Hankey, Esq. (Annuitant) ; H. J. Reynolds, Esq.; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean ; R. G. Currie, Esq. ; C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble C. Grant ; J. D. Maclean, Esq.; J. Monro, Esq.; the Hon'ble C. D. Field, LL.D.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; L. H. Griffin, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy ; R. H. Wilson, Esq.; the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie ; J. Westland, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; A. Forbes, Esq.; J. Crawfurd, Esq.; W. Fiddian, Esq.; W. H. Page, Esq.; Colman Macaulay, Esq.; C. E. Buckland, Esq.; S. Jacob, Esq.; G. Stevenson, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; H. H. Risley, Esq.; G. Godfrey, Esq.; and E. W. Collin, Esq.

S. H. C. Tayler, Esq. in the Chair.

The following report was submitted by the Managers :—

REPORT.

1. THE Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families :—

The widow of the late Mr. F. Macnaghten (an Invalid Annuitant of 1871), who died at Montreal, Canada, on the 1st May last. Mrs. Macnaghten is entitled to quarter pension, or £75 per annum, her husband having at the time of his retirement made up his subscription balance to Rs. 6,250.

Mrs. Macnaghten	£75

The widow and three children (a son and two daughters) of the late Mr. J. H. Bax-Ironside (Annuitant of 1874), who died in England on the 12th May last.

Mrs. Bax-Ironside	£300
Three children	„300
Total ...	£600

The widow of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, who died in Paris on the 1st June last.

Mrs. Smith	£300

The widow and two children (a son and daughter) of the late Lord Lawrence (Annuitant of 1859), who died in England on the 27th June last.

Lady Lawrence	£300
Two children	„200
Total ...	£500

The widow and four children (three sons and one daughter) of the late Mr. F. M. Lind, who died in England on the 13th August last.

Mrs. Lind	£300
Four children	„300
Total ...	£600

The widow of the late Mr. G. H. Damant, who died in Assam on the 14th October last. Mrs. Damant was an incumbent under the new Rules, as the widow of Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, from 4th March 1874, and since her marriage to Mr. Damant (25th May 1878) has continued to receive the half of her former pension of £300.

Mrs. Damant	£300

The widow and three children (a son and two daughters), one a posthumous child of the late Mr. T. F. Harkness, who died at Mozuffernuggur on the 18th October last.

Mrs. Harkness	£300
Three children	„ 90
	£390
Less ⅓ under Rule 7	„ 65
Total ...	£325

The posthumous daughter of the late Mr. Gore Ouseley, admitted from the date of her birth, viz. 8th May last, in addition to the widow and five daughters who were admitted by the last meeting from the date of Mr. Ouseley's decease, viz. 4th January 1879.

3. The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolution "that the interest to the continegnt benefits of the Fund of Miss Amy Augusta Lawford be restored, and that, on the arrears of subscription with interest being paid up, she be admitted to the benefits of the Fund." The votes were 204 for and 5 against. Miss Lawford has accordingly been admitted on the Fund from the 12th May 1878, in addition to the widow and two children of the late Mr. H. B. Lawford, who were admitted by the meeting of the 24th July 1878.

Miss Lawford	£100

4. The votes of subscribers have affirmed the resolution passed for the amendment of Article V (6) by the addition of the following clause :—

Every married subscriber shall be at liberty to submit for the examination of the Managers a certificate of his marriage and a certificate of baptism or of birth of his wife. Should such certificate be accepted, the dates shall be recorded, and it shall not ordinarily be [illegible]

The votes were 206 for and none against.

5. The votes on the proposal to amend Article 25 by the insertion of the words "or of birth" after the word "baptism" were 206 for and one against.

6. The widow of the late Mr. H. Brownlow having applied for the continuance of her son Herbert's pension beyond the age of 21 years, as provided for in Article 30 of the rules, in consequence of his incapacity to gain his livelihood, the Managers required a certificate from Sir Joseph Fayrer. They have now decided to continue the pension up to 1st January 1883, a further certificate from Sir Joseph Fayrer being then required. The Managers have determined to pay the fee for such examinations, and the agents have been instructed in future, before forwarding any application of this nature made through them, to refer the case on behalf of the Managers to Sir Joseph Fayrer.

7. Mr. D. C. Halkett retired on an annuity on 4th April 1877, and Captain C. H. Craigie Halkett has applied to the Managers on his behalf to be permitted to make up the subscription balance to Rs. 25,000. It is urged that Mr. Halkett was ill before he retired, and that since his retirement his health has been so shattered that he has been unable to manage his own affairs. His eldest brother who was entrusted with the management of affairs appears to have neglected them. The Managers have under these circumstances agreed to comply with the application and Captain Halkett has been asked to pay up the sum due with interest at 8 per cent.

8. Mr. W. Wavell retired from the service on 31st December 1877, and elected to make his subscription balance up to Rs. 12,500, thus securing half benefits. He now reports that it would have been extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, for him to pay the sum required to secure full privileges, but that for various reasons it is desirable that he should now do so, and he requests permission to make good the difference. As Mr. Wavell's original choice was deliberate and made with full knowledge, the Managers have not been able to entertain this application.

9. The Managers have received the docket No. 2746, dated 15th September 1879, from the Government of India, Financial Department, and with it a despatch, No. 5, dated 7th August 1879, in reply to their letter of 26th March 1879, which they lay before the subscribers for their information.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, the 7th August 1879.

From—The RIGHT HON'BLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I HAVE considered in Council your financial letter, dated the 15th May last, No. 136, submitting for the decision of Her Majesty's Government a request which has been preferred by the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund to be furnished with a copy of the Financial Despatch to your Government, dated the 20th February last, No. 65, relative to the Covenanted Civil Service Family Pension Funds of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

2. This request of the Managers has resulted from the letter sent to them by your Government on the 20th March last, informing them of the decision of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the closing of the existing Civil Funds, and requesting certain statistical information requisite for a complete valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal Civil Fund on the 1st April 1875.

3. As the information now required from the Managers does not involve any matter of principle, but is confined solely to facts and figures necessary for actuarial purposes, I do not consider it necessary that they should be furnished with a copy of the despatch from the Home Government in which that information was asked for.

10. On the 13th October last the Managers issued a circular to the service on the subject of the disposal of the surplus, and on the 22nd November they laid before the subscribers a statement of the opinions which had then been elicited. Steps have now been taken to place before this meeting, in the form prescribed by Article 17 of the rules, those proposals which appear to commend themselves to the majority of the subscribers. The Managers will accordingly move the adoption of the following measures:—

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

(2)—Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants, so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement.

(3)—Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement.

(4)—Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent.

(5)—Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21.

(6)—Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions.

In order to give effect to these proposals the following additions to, and amendments of, the rules will be proposed by the Managers:—

(1) Article IV.—Omit the words "the subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII."

(2) Article VII.—Omit the whole.

(3) Article VIII.—Substitute—

"*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities, wishing to secure to their widow and children the full benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up on retirement the full amount of Rs. 25,000 :

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance, no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances ; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage or at any subsequent period the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the Managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner : additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married. Provided that no subscriber so contributing, or commuting, shall obtain for his family a higher scale of benefits than that secured by him at retirement under the first and second clauses of this Rule."

(4) Article XXV.—For the words "Articles VII and VIII" substitute "Article VIII."

(5) Article XXIX.—After the words "or £100 a year in England" add "and these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(6) Article XXX.—For the word "twenty-first" substitute "sixteenth.." After the words "£100 a year in England" add—

"And these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.

"From the commencement of the 17th to the end of the 21st year the allowance shall be Rs. 90 a month in India, or £150 a year in England, and this allowance shall be increased by Rs. 30 a month in India, or £50 a year in England, if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(7) After Article XXX insert a new article in the following terms :—

"On the death of a subscriber a donation shall be paid to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to his surviving child or children who by his death become entitled to receive allowances from the Fund, according to the following scale :—

(1) If the subscriber dies before retirement, £300 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

(2) If the subscriber dies after retirement, £200 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

It shall be in the discretion of the Managers to pay this donation in anticipation of the receipt of the formal evidence required for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund."

(8) Article XLI.—Omit the words "by which the tables of one-third minimum value shall also be determined."

The Managers will also propose that such of the above additions and amendments as may be adopted shall have retrospective effect from 1st April 1878.

11. A memorandum by Mr. Westland, showing the cost of the managers' proposals, is now submitted.

12. Mr. Westland has given notice to the Managers that he will propose at the Half-yearly General Meeting that ordinarily no person shall be qualified to hold the Secretaryship who draws a salary (including pay and acting allowance) over Rs. 1,500, provided that if any person is obliged by this rule to give up the Secretaryship, in consequence of an acting appointment which, in the opinion of the Managers, is of a temporary nature, the Managers may permit him to retain a lien on the appointment (but without remuneration) so long as he does not leave Calcutta on furlough or special leave. Mr. Westland has now informed the Managers that he is willing to acquiesce in the following amendment which has been suggested :—"Should the Secretary succeed either permanently or temporarily, to an office of which the salary exceeds Rs. 1,500, his appointment as Secretary shall become vacant, but the Managers shall be competent, if the interests of the Fund, in their opinion, require it, to reappoint him for a period of six months, and, if necessary, to continue such appointment for a further like period. But in no case shall any one hold the Secretaryship if he is at the time an *ex-officio* Manager."

13. The accounts of the year 1878-79 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1878-79.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
Unappropriated Funds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By balance, 1st April 1878	36,74,632 7 4	44,40,483 14 0
,, interest	3,32,804 14 1	2,28,644 3 6
,, subscriptions during the year	2,66,049 0 4	2,02,651 14 4
,, payment by an annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs.	4,433 0 10	.....
,, composition payment by an annuitant in India	1,468 0 0	1,238 0 0
,, Ditto ditto from four in England	1,190 0 0	321 7 4
,, contributions by annuitants in India	4,259 11 2	3,939 6 9
,, Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	20,234 12 10	17,798 7 10
,, recredit of overpaid pension from an incumbent in India	292 8 0	82 8 0
,, Ditto ditto in England	325 0 0	91 10 8
,, fine from subscribers, including for unequal age at marriage...	.....	3,878 10 0
,, Ditto from one in England	.....	2,525 6 8
,, transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	17,207 15 11	4,853 8 5
,, amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny ...	26,206 11 0	7,955 11 8
,, transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404 0 0	396 0 0
,, donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	.....
	43,77,508 1 6	49,14,860 13 2
Deduct—		
To transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
,, value of pension of Mrs. H. B. Lawford, two daughters, and one son	35,351 2 7	12,554 15 9
,, Ditto of Lady W. Grey, widow, two daughters, and two sons of Sir William Grey (annuitant) ...	47,753 1 4	17,828 14 7
,, Ditto of Mrs. E. H. C. Monckton, widow of E. H. C. Monckton (annuitant)	20,624 12 2	7,254 11 6
,, Ditto of Mrs. C. Currie, one daughter, and one son ...	34,109 0 2	12,165 4 5
,, Ditto of Mrs. A. R. Young, widow, and two daughters, of A. R. Young (annuitant)	34,411 4 1	12,302 3 6
,, Ditto of Mrs. H. C. Sutherland	23,641 0 4	9,064 7 0
,, Ditto of Mrs. E. S. Moseley and two sons	33,539 3 6	12,620 12 7
,, Ditto of Mrs. G. Ouseley and five daughters... ...	58,289 6 4	22,123 10 0
,, Ditto of Mrs. R. Lowther, widow of R. Lowther (annuitant)	20,624 12 2	7,254 11 6
,, Ditto of Mrs. G. Butt, one daughter, and one son ...	34,140 15 10	13,140 2 6
,, Ditto of Mrs. H. W. Alexander	23,153 13 1	9,019 9 0
,, Ditto of Mr Herbert Stanley Brownlow	8,081 9 3	3,144 3 10
,, interest thereon	13,552 4 8	3,101 8 3
,, transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,206 11 0	7,955 11 8
,, refund of overpaid subscriptions	1,180 5 8	616 13 7
,, establishment, &c.	8,859 7 9	2,398 3 9
,, printing charges	843 5 5	235 14 6
	4,26,662 3 4	1,52,781 13 11
Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	39,50,845 14 2	47,62,078 15 3
Appropriated Funds.		
By balance, 1st April 1878	55,33,665 0 0	10,33,778 0 0
,, interest	4,10,710 11 11	49,627 2 10
,, transfer from unappropriated funds, values of pensions granted to the above twelve families within the year	3,74,020 0 10	1,38,473 10 2
,, interest thereon	13,552 4 8	3,101 8 3
,, transfer from unappropriated funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,206 11 0	7,955 11 8
	63,60,154 12 5	12,32,936 0 11
Deduct—		
To pensions paid in England under old rules	1,55,000 0 0	.....
,, ditto ditto new do.	4,99,054 10 11	1,72,632 2 5
,, ditto India ditto	15,142 11 2	4,271 2 9
,, transfer to unappropriated funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	17,207 15 11	4,853 8 5
	6,86,405 6 0	1,81,756 13 7
Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	56,73,749 6 5	10,51,179 3 4
Total Balance, 31st March 1879 ...	96,24,595 4 7	58,13,258 2 7

Investment of the above Balance.

	Rs. A. P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	86,24,788 9 2
Uninvested at 8 per cent	9,99,806 11 5
Ditto at 5 per cent.... ...	58,13,258 2 7
Total ...	1,54,37,853 7 2

Comparison of the Balance.

	Rs. A. P.
Balance, 31st March 1878 ...	1,46,82,559 5 4
Ditto, 31st March 1879 ...	1,54,37,853 7 2
Increase ...	7,55,294 1 10

Civil Fund Office;
The 31st January 1880.

E. E.
Colman Macaulay,
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. L. R. Tottenham*, seconded by *Mr. J. F. Browne*, and carried—

"That the Manager's proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. F. Macnaghten, J. H. Bax-Ironside, W. H. Smith, Lord Lawrence, F. M. Lind, G H. Damant, T. F. Harkness, and the posthumous daughter of the late Mr. Gore Ousely to the benefits of the fund be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. C. D. Field*, seconded by *Mr. L. R. Tottenham*, and carried—

"That the Manager's action in allowing Mr. H. Brownlow's name to remain upon the list of pensioners be approved and confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. Monro*, seconded by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, and carried—

"That Mr. D. C. Halkett be allowed to make up his subscription balance to Rs. 25,000."

Proposed by *Mr. H. Beverley*, seconded by *Mr. J. D. Maclean*, and carried—

"That the Manager's reply to Mr. W. Wavell be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. J. Monro*, and carried—

"That the accounts of the past year 1878-79 be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. R. H. Wilson*, seconded by *Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep*, and carried—

"That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, C.I.E.; Hon'ble C. T. Buckland; Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, and J. Crawfurd, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said that, as senior member amongst the managers of the Fund, he had been asked to lay before the meeting the proposals of the managers in regard to the disposal of the surplus which has been declared to be available for the purpose of providing additional benefits to the members of the service and their families. It had been the intention of the managers to bring forward the whole of the propositions that were specified in the paper which had been laid before the service as one large scheme. But it had come to the knowledge of the managers that a member of the service, Mr. Verner, was desirous to bring forward a proposition which was not included in that scheme, and which might be taken to be an amendment on the first of the proposals proposed by the managers. It had been already stated in the circular that it was their desire that Mr. Verner's proposal should receive the fullest consideration from this meeting, and therefore with a view to its convenient discussion, Mr. Jackson proposed on behalf of the managers to move, first, only the first of the proposed measures, that is—

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

He did not think it necessary that he should make any observations, because what the managers had to say had already been stated in the circular which had been issued. All that he desired, before the meeting entered on the consideration of Mr. Verner's proposals, was to draw attention to the attitude which the managers had taken up in regard to this discussion. The discussion had continued for a good many months. The managers, who were mostly elected by the service itself, had taken these matters into their consideration, and without giving preference to any particular interests or to the views of any person or set of persons had adopted what appeared to them on mature consideration best for the interests of the entire service. The managers had neither agitated nor canvassed, except so far as the scheme was set forth in the circular, and they did not know what were the intentions of the service in respect to that scheme. They had carefully abstained from using their influence to obtain votes. He wished to add that the intention of the managers in separating the first from the other proposals with a view to the discussion of Mr. Verner's proposal, was that in case he should succeed in carrying the amendment which he intended to bring forward, they would at once unreservedly withdraw the whole of their proposals. The reason of that was that the financial effect of Mr. Verner's amendment was entirely unknown. The financial cost of their proposals had been calculated with some degree of certainty, but they did not know what Mr. Verner's proposal would cost. If it was carried it would still have to be referred back to the service to know what view the service took; and until this had been done, it would be premature perhaps to take an actuary's opinion upon it. Thus great loss of time would probably result. But, however that might be, it was the intention of the managers, if the amendments were carried, to withdraw the rest of their proposals.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier seconded the motion.

The Chairman then put the first proposition of the managers, namely that

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

Mr. Verner said the managers had, he understood, through the gentleman who had just spoken, decided that the amendment which he had to propose must come upon the first proposal which had been put to the meeting by the Chairman.

[*The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson* remarked that the managers understood that Mr. Verner would think that a convenient mode of proceeding If Mr. Verner preferred to move his amendment upon any of the other proposals, the managers would have no objection].

Mr. Verner continued: The advertisement began thus:—"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the rules, the managers give notice that they will propose the following:—

(3.)—Article VIII, Clause 1.—Substitute—

"*First.*—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities wishing to secure to their widows and children the full benefits of the Fund must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second.*—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the

first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service or of an annuitant who has made up, on retirement, the full amount of Rs. 25,000:

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third.*—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children, the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage, or at any subsequent period, the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner:—Additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married."

That was the substantial proposal advertised. He was not sure whether he was in order, but he thought his proposal would come best as an amendment upon that proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said Mr. Verner must be quite aware that all that the managers wished to know was how they stood; the sooner the question was brought to an issue the better.

Mr. Verner said he himself was personally in favor of the first proposal, and he should not therefore be necessarily compelled to bring his amendment upon that proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said there were not two sets of proposals before the meeting. There were certain proposals which the managers would move the adoption of, and if those proposals were carried, they would move the adoption of certain formal alterations in the rules. The object was to discuss the principle of those proposals, and eventually to carry out certain mere formal amendments of the rules which would depend upon what was settled.

Mr. Verner observed that that would scarcely be according to the Articles of the Fund. He understood that it was now proposed on the part of the managers that the amendment he had to bring forward on behalf of many gentlemen was only to be brought forward on the first proposal of the managers, and on nothing else

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said the managers were most anxious to meet Mr. Verner half way, if he would only come forward the other half. They were willing to adopt any procedure that was convenient. He should have no objection to allow Mr. Verner to fix upon any of the managers' proposals as an amendment to which he wished to bring forward his motion. All that Mr. Jackson wanted was that they should come to an issue as soon as possible.

A suggestion having been made by several members that the managers' proposals might be put *en bloc*, and Mr. Verner's amendment moved as an amendment to the whole—

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he was quite ready, on the part of the managers, to agree to all the managers' proposals being put *en bloc* and to Mr. Verner's amendment being then brought forward.

Mr. Verner having expressed his consent to this form of procedure—

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he hoped it would be understood that if the amendment was put and carried, it would be carried instead of the managers' proposals, and not in addition to them.

Mr. Verner said he thought his amendment should be taken instead of proposals numbers three and five of the managers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he was willing that Mr. Verner's amendment should be taken as an amendment of the first proposal of the managers, or by way of substitution for the whole.

Mr. R. H. Wilson said he himself was personally in favor not only of the first proposal of the managers, but of all the others. But it seemed to him that by putting the several proposals separately, Mr. Verner and the members of the service whom he represented were practically deprived of an opportunity of putting forward their objections. It seemed to him that those members who attached great importance to Mr. Verner's proposals might wish to oppose some one, and some another of the managers' proposals, and therefore Mr. Wilson proposed as amendment that all the managers' proposals be put at once.

Mr. Harrison observed that what Mr. Wilson had said was very true. He himself would support the managers' proposals as a whole, but if any of them were to go he should be sorry to lose numbers three and five. He thought the meeting should adhere to the proposal which had been made that the managers' proposals, as a whole, should be put to the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said, all that the managers desired was to get an expression of the sense of the meeting. If it was the wish of the meeting that the managers should bring forward their proposals as a body, they were perfectly content to do so. He believed the rest of the managers agreed to that course being adopted, and he would therefore ask the Chairman to bring forward, as a whole, the several proposals which had been put forward by the managers.

The Chairman then put to the meeting the whole of the proposals of the managers' which, he said, had been seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

(1)—Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement.

(2)—Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants, so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement.

(3)—Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement.

(4)—Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent.

(5)—Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21.

(6)—Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions.

Mr. Verner said he would propose as an amendment to the managers' proposals that they be modified in this wise—

Subscribers who retire on annuities after completing 25 years' service and 21 years' residence, secure to their families the full benefits of the Fund, whatever may be the amount of their subscriptions, but shall continue their contributions on their annuities at such rates as may be settled from time to time.

He would wish to explain why this proposal had come forward so late in the day. It was some years since the question of the disposal of the estimated surplus first came before the service. It was then proposed that there should be a distribution, but the majority of the service were of opinion that it would be better first of all, as a matter of ordinary business precaution, to take the opinion of an actuary. The service had then before them the opinion of a gentleman who belonged to their service, of whom, Mr. Verner for one was exceedingly proud—proud of his great actuarial abilities; and at the time it was, Mr. Verner was assured, with no wish to depreciate his judgment in any way, that the proposal to take the opinion of an actuary was brought forward, but simply as a matter of ordinary precaution from a business point of veiw. The great bulk of the service did not on that first occasion go into the question as to how the surplus was to be distributed. They put forward no proposals whatsoever; they only wished that there should be no distribution of any surplus until an actuary's opinion had been obtained. Now, when that opinion was obtained, the managers came forward with certain proposals which were avowedly based upon the proposals put forward by some members of the service six or seven years previously. The proposals of the managers were no doubt very good, but it seemed to some members of the service that there might be other proposals more for the general interests of the service. One of those proposals was to alter the present rules which in their working bore hardly upon persons who were obliged to retire in ill health, and another proposal to remove was the fixed minimum of Rs. 25,000 required from subscribers before they could retire upon annuities. The first of these proposals the managers had adopted in a modified form. The second, Mr. Verner had the honor to bring forward that day. This proposal had only come to light at a late period of the day for the reason he had already mentioned, namely that those who interested themselves in the matter some years ago did not bring it forward because it had not then come in issue. The only question then was whether there was a surplus or not.

The reason for the proposal was this, that the promotion and good fortune of men in the service in all these provinces varied very considerably. The promotion of one set of years might be very much better than another. One batch of men might find themselves, from a pecuniary point of view, during their period of service worse off than others; they might not be inferior men, but still they might be worse off. Again, some men (taking them individually) might suffer from ill-health or ill-fortune, or some other cause, and the result might be that they would draw very much less salary during their term of service, that is of obligatory service, than men of more fortunate years, or who were perhaps more capable. When they came to retire they would found that, owing to the circumstances which had been mentioned, their subscriptions fell short of the amount required, so that they would have to pay up a heavy sum of money. They would thus find themselves, by circumstances which were very often outside their own power, twice sufferers, namely, first in the receipt of less pay during the whole term of service; and secondly in being asked to pay up a large amount at a time when they were least able to do so. It was as regards these men that Mr. Verner asked the meeting to have some consideration. Many of the members attending this meeting were men who by their talents or their good fortune or industry, or for some other reason, had raised themselves somewhat above the general service, and in a pecuniary point of view were considerably above the members of the service in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. It was therefore that he, and those for whom he acted, asked them to consider the interests of persons who were less fortunate in the service. It was easy to point out how hard the present rule might be, though he could not now name particular cases.

While he admitted the duty of effecting the security of the Fund, he might say that during the short time while he acted as Secretary to the Fund, he knew of cases which pressed very hardly upon individual members when they had to pay up a sum of money. They could well understand that there were cases in which good men doing good work were suddenly stopped. The doctors had said that they must leave India at once. They might not have subscribed to the fund the minimum amount, and they required all they had saved. They had to set themselves up at home, to pay their passage home, and just when they required most ready money, they were obliged to pay down many thousand rupees to make up the amount of their subscription. If it was said that these cases did not occur often, then that proved that the Fund would not be a loser by showing some consideration in such cases; and therefore Mr. Verner asked the fortunate men there present to concede the point to the less fortunate men. It was not all of them who expected to have to pay to make up the Rs. 25,000, but even those whom it did not particularly effect should, in the interest, he would not say of justice, but of equity, wish to be considerate to the less fortunate men.

He had only one other remark to make If the gentlemen then present who were prudently minded did not desire this proposal in its integrity, it was open to them to propose that it should be brought forward in some modified form. The men whom Mr. Verner represented—a good number—would, he thought, be perfectly willing to accept a modification of his amendment by which in such cases men would have to pay not this considerable sum of money down, but at half rates during their term of retired service. Or else another form which his amendment might take would be this that the minimum amount of subscription should be less than Rs. 25,000, so that a man could hope that when he had done the 25 years' service and 21 years' residence which were absolutely obligatory, he might have little or nothing to pay under this provision of the rules.

Mr. Bernard seconded the amendment, which he said he did, not that he agreed in it, but in order that the subject might be discussed.

Mr Westland wished to say a few words on the mere figure part of Mr. Verner's proposal First of all he must say that it was very uncomfortable to be forced into the position in which Mr. Verner sought to place some of those who were then present, and who might oppose the amendment put forward. One was told, that one was rather a fortunate member, and was sitting upon those who were less fortunate. For his part Mr. Westland did not wish to look at the proposal in that light, but as far as he could from a purely indifferent point of view.

The gentlemen present had heard Mr. Verner say that during the time he was acting as Secretary of the Fund there were several cases in which the hardship of the Rs. 25,000 rule came before him Mr. Verner had been Secretary to the Fund for a short time during the last ten years; he did not know for what length of time. Mr. Westland found that only three cases had occurred during the last ten or twelve years in which, under the operation of that rule, subscribers had to pay up any money to make up the minimum subscription of Rs. 25,000. The first of these cases was in 1868-69, when a gentleman had to pay Rs. 3,470 to make up his subscription; one in 1871 72 in which a gentleman paid Rs. 475 (that almost amounted to nothing); the third case occurred in 1875-76 when a gentlemen paid Rs. 1,818. Those were the only three cases in which this Rs. 25,000 rule had operated in any way either hardly or tenderly.

In order to see how Mr. Verner's proposal would work, Mr. Westland had examined the registers of the Fund. He thought that when people made proposals affecting the assets of the Fund they ought to remember that the responsibility of the management was very considerable, and they ought, before making such proposals, to see that their proposals would not affect the safety of the assets. They ought to take steps to gather information as to the effect of their proposals. Mr. Westland had asked the Secretary whether Mr. Verner had made any inquiries which would justify his making the present proposal. But Mr. Westland regretted to find that no such inquiries had been made.

As he had said, he examined the registers, and taking the balances for March 31, 1878, the last date to which they had been listed, he made an examination of the amounts paid up by different members of the service, he found that he had to go down nearly sixty names before he found more than three balances less than Rs. 40,000. The subscription of nearly every person amongst those 60 would, by payment of "ordinary" subscriptions only, and without any "additional" amount to Rs. 25,000. Of the three whose cases he had referred to one had a residence of 21 years and 5 months, another 23 years, and another less than 21. The second had been a bachelor all his life, and therefore had subscribed only at unmarried rates. The third, whose subscriptions amounted to Rs. 29,000, had been married only for a year or two. Mr. Westland then went on to examine the next 40 names, that was to say, down to the end of the first hundred, to see how many were under Rs. 30,000 in their subscriptions. First were two unmarried men, neither of whom had completed 21 years' residence. Their subscriptions had not come up to Rs. 30,000. Then, there was a gentleman of 17 years' residence, whose subscription had not come up to Rs. 30,000, but who, as he had only subscribed Rs. 75 to the additional fund, appeared to have been married only for a month or two. There were also two bachelors of 18 and 19½ years' residence respectively, and lastly one of 19 years' residence, who had only Rs. 27,400 subscription. This brought Mr. Westland down to men of 22 years' service and of 17 or 18 years' residence, and even below that point there were some who had topped Rs. 30,000; one who had topped Rs. 40,000; and one who, though he had not quite done so in 1878, must have done it by 1879.

He might be told that that was the result of an exceptional state of things, and that future subscribers would not have subscribed the same amounts as the subscribers of the past. He therefore examined the accounts of the gentlemen of the cold weather of 1863-64 taking their "ordinary" subscriptions only so as to leave out of consideration every thing but comparative rates of salary. Those were the gentlemen who were commonly reputed to be the worst off as regards promotion. They, in March 1878, had 14 years and odd months of service. In Bengal there were 17 of them whose average balances were Rs. 4,928; in the North-Western Provinces there were 14 whose average balance was Rs. 4,809; and in the Punjab 11, with the average balance of Rs. 4,956. Mr. Westland wished to compare these figures with the subscriptions of gentlemen of 14 years' service of the new Fund, namely from 1849-50, 1850-51 and 1851-52 to 31st March 1865, taking again only the ordinary subscription of 2½ per cent. The average ordinary subscription of the 33 men of the cold weathers of 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1851-52 who had subscribed up to 1865 was Rs. 5,777, so that the men of 1863-64, on behalf of whom the proposal was made, and whom the members were asked to regard with some sort of compassion, had fallen short of the men of 1849-1852 by only one-fifth or one-sixth. It was a fair argument that if this very bad year had accumulated in the first 14 years five-sixths or four-fifths of the amount of those belonging to the more fortunate years, their subscriptions would, at the end of the service, in like manner stand well over Rs. 25,000. So that the facts of the accumulations appeared to prove that subscribers, by merely usual subscriptions, and after even the slow rates of promotion that had prevailed, would have paid up all that was required.

The cases which the rule really touched were these. If a person had for a long time of his service paid the "additional" rate, then there was no chance of his falling below Rs. 25,000. But it must be remembered that in their fund arrangements members might during their whole service pay subscriptions as unmarried men, and nevertheless have the right of bringing wives upon the Fund on a perfectly nominal fine, and some times no fine at all, when they chose at the very end of their service to marry. A man who married after 25 years got exactly the same benefit as a person who was married and had paid married rates during the whole 25 years. It was these gentlemen only who were touched by the minimum rule and made by it in a few cases to pay up a portion of the deficit of their married subscription. The proposal was that these gentlemen should not only get off the payment of an equal rate of subscription during service, but that they should not pay thereafter. Besides, it must be remembered that even in this case the rule was not a com-

pulsory one. Even those affected by it had only to wait a year or two longer to completely escape from it, so that it affected only those who having brought these new liabilities on the Fund were anxious to run away as soon as possible from their liabilities to it. Mr. Westland did not see that married people, who brought heavy responsibilities on the Fund at a late period of their service, should have such great consideration shown to them.

He did not wish to appear to press hardly upon men who were unfortunate in their promotion. If anything could be done for them let it be done; but the Civil Fund was not the means of making up to people for the inequalities of promotion. It was an entirely false view to take to say that men who had bad promotion and did not pay married rates should thereby acquire a claim to receive benefits at the cost of those who had good promotion, and during the whole time had paid for their widows and orphans. It was an entirely wrong principle to regulate our mutual insurance Fund with the view of giving compensation for bad promotion by making transfers of money from the subscriptions of people who had good promotion to the pockets of subscribers who had been less fortunate

Mr. Macaulay desired to draw attention to a circular which had been addressed to the members of the service in the North-Western Provinces on the subject before the meeting. The circular said:—"If you turn to the last account furnished you by the managers of your subscriptions, you will find by calculation that, supposing you entered the service after 1861, and have enjoyed only average promotion, you will at the end of a service of 35 years have to make up at least Rs. 6,000 of the Rs. 25,000, and at the end of 25 years a sum varying between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000." It was unnecessary to point out the obvious oversight here made of the effects of the accumulation of compound interest and subscriptions during the period between the 26th and 36th years of service. But in order to test the statements made, Mr. Macaulay had looked into the accounts of two gentlemen of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and had taken in each of those years one (A) who had been married from the beginning of his service, and one (B) who was still a bachelor. He had selected men who had remained in the regular line and who had had about the same promotion. The result would show how entirely the proposal put forward would operate to the prejudice of men who had married early in favour of men who had married late. Of the two gentlemen of the year 1860, the married man had, on 31st March 1879, paid Rs. 17,300 and the unmarried Rs. 9,600, the married man having paid Rs. 8,154 as "additional" subscriptions Of the two subscribers of the year 1861, the married man had, after 16¼ years of service, paid Rs. 17,000, the unmarried man Rs. 8,899, Rs. 7,686 representing the "additional" subscriptions of the married man Of the men of 1862, A, after 15¼ years of service had paid Rs. 14,030 (Rs. 7,749 ordinary and Rs. 6,281 additional), while B had paid Rs. 7,346 only of ordinary subscription. The terms Mr. Macaulay had given were not periods of residence, but of service. There could be no doubt that after 21 years' residence and 25 years' service the subscriptions of the married men in question would amount to more than Rs. 30,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said it had not been his intention to say anything, but from what had been said by Mr Westland, one or two observations arose. He did not think it had been shown that the proposition Mr. Verner brought forward was really needed. It pretty clearly had two aspects; one the territorial aspect, the other the matrimonial aspect. It struck him that a considerable number of gentlemen who had deliberately elected for the North-Western Provinces now found themselves in a disadvantageous position as regards promotion and emoluments, and wished to take out of the surplus of the Civil Fund something to compensate them. Mr. Jackson did not think that was the object of the Fund. Another view of it was this:—the persons who were chiefly in arrear as to the minimum of subscriptions and had to make it up were the unmarried subscribers of the Fund. It was quite clear that gentlemen who had been for years unmarried had been in a position to save very largely in comparison to those who had been married. He would only mention the case in which he found himself. He was 56 years of age and had been between 36 and 37 years in the service. When he left he should have to his credit in the Fund something not very far short of one-and-a-half lakh of rupees, and he had not the remotest expectation of ever deriving one pice of benefit from the whole.

Mr. Currie said he should like to say a few words about a letter which he held in his hand. He believed that he was the only member from the North-Western Provinces who had come down for the purpose of attending this meeting, and as that letter was a circular issued in the North-Western Provinces, he thought it as well that he should draw attention to it When the managers issued their proposals a little time ago, a certain number of civil servants at Allahabad, who were not satisfied with the proposals made by the managers, held a meeting and passed certain resolutions. Those resolutions and the reasoning by which they were supported were contained in the circular letter which he held in his hand. He would not detain the meeting by adverting to the resolutions set forth in it, which were in favour of Mr. Verner's amendment. But he wished to point out that the arguments by which it was sought to justify them were distinctly wrong.

Those arguments were as follows:—That large sums of money must be paid by subscribers to the Fund at the end of 25 and even of 35 years of service, in order to obtain for their families the full benefits of the Fund; if these sums are not paid before a subscriber's death, that his family suffers largely; that the inability to meet this sum retards promotion; and that it is far better to go on paying half-rates as an annuitant than to run the risk of dying before the full payment has been made.

Now, the first of these arguments had been shown to be a complete misconception by Mr. Colman Macaulay and Mr. Westland. That argument would have had a very important bearing upon the case, if the statement contained in it had been correct; unfortunately, it was wholly mistaken. Nevertheless, he had no doubt that it had influenced many votes. He believed that Mr. Verner, who had moved the present amendment, had received a very large number of proxies from gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces. Many of these, he believed had been misled by the mistaken statement of facts to which he had just referred. Mr. Currie had himself sent out about 280 applications for proxies in support of an amendment, which he hoped to bring forward presently, and had received about 30 replies only. A great many of those to whom he had written had replied that

the mover of the present amendment had been before him, and that that gentleman already held their proxies. He felt sure that very few of those proxies would have been sent, if the real state of the case had been known: and it was a great pity, he thought, that a circular should be issued with the object of influencing votes upon questions of such importance to the Fund, when the author or authors of that circular, whoever they might be, had taken so little pains themselves to understand the matters at issue.

He would go on now to the next reason which had been given for inducing subscribers to support Mr. Verner's amendment. After making the mistake to which he had just adverted about the amount that was necessary to complete a subscriber's payments, the circular went on as follows:—

"Moreover, the worse your promotion has been the heavier will be the penalty you have to pay. Bearing this in mind it seems most important to get rid of liability *(b)* i.e.* of making up the subscriptions to a certain amount for the following among other reasons—

"(1)—It is by no means easy to meet a lump demand of this nature, and *unless met before death*, your wife and children may suffer largely."

Now he must confess that he was quite at a loss to understand what could have been meant by this. When a man retired from the service, did he retire, he would ask, as a dead man or a living one? He supposed that a subscriber, when he retired must be alive; and his death, if it occurred any time subsequent to his retirement, would have no effect whatever upon the sum payable by him. On the other hand, if he died before retirement, it certainly used to be necessary to make up his subscriptions—not to the sums mentioned in the circular, but to one-third of the value of the pension allowances. For the future, however, the managers proposed to abolish even this rule; and neither the advocates of the present amendment, nor any one else that he knew of had any intention of contesting that proposal. If then a subscriber died hereafter without making up his subscriptions to any particular sum, his family would suffer nothing at all, and the danger threatened by the circular was purely imaginary. He had done his best to make sense of the words in italics which he had quoted, but he had been unable to discover any sense in which they could be true.

He would return to the circular. That went on, after the quotation which he had last made, in the following terms:—"The liability to meet this sum retards promotion. Subscribers linger on to lessen this sum, whereas many a one might retire much earlier if he felt that by so doing he did not run the risk of injuring the interests of his wife and children." Now, the last part of this argument was obviously wrong, if it was intended to imply that subscribers were obliged to linger in order to pay more to the Fund if men remain in India after completion of service their object is the higher allowances they will continue to receive as salary, and not the saving of the comparatively petty sum that the minimum rule might call on them to pay the main error which the circular contained was the assertion that 25 years of service were not ordinarily enough to enable a subscriber to complete his payments to the Fund. This error had been sufficiently dealt with already, and he should say nothing further about it now; except that he could not conceive where the figures given in the circular had been obtained from.

The last argument in the circular, viz., that it is better to go on paying half rates as an annuitant than to run the risk of dying before a lump sum has been paid up, was merely a repetition of the mistake about the effect of a subscriber's death upon his liabilities towards the Fund which had already been exposed.

These were the arguments in consideration of which a number of gentlemen had been urged to disregard the recommendations of the managers. Was it too much to say that the whole reasoning in the Allahabad circular was mistaken and misleading? He could feel no doubt himself that the opinions, both of the gentlemen who had issued that circular and of those who had been influenced by it, would have been greatly altered if they could have been present at that meeting, and could have heard what had fallen from Mr. Westland and the other opponents of Mr. Verner's amendment. He felt sure that they would have been convinced of the fallacy of the arguments contained in the circular, and that they would have given their support to the proposals made by the managers.

Mr. Verner said in reply that the gentleman who last spoke had in the course of a very humorous speech tried to expose the statements which appeared in a letter which had been circulated amongst the members of the service in the North-Western Provinces, and had pointed out that in the figures given in a paragraph on the third page of that letter the writers had made a mistake; but beyond ridiculing the gentlemen concerned in the preparation and circulation of that letter and pointing the finger of scorn at them, Mr. Currie had brought forward no argument whatever. Mr. Currie said that another statement in that letter beginning: "It is by no means easy to meet a lump demand" was not correct, or as he turned it 'nonsense,' because the statement proceeded on the assumption of death; but Mr. Currie himself was not strictly correct, because it was a fact that if a man died immediately after retirement without having paid up what was required to complete the minimum of Rs. 25,000, his family might suffer severely.

Mr. Verner continued: He was not in any way responsible for that circular, and had had nothing to say to its preparation. The Hon'ble gentleman opposite (Mr. Jackson) had stated that the managers had neither agitated nor canvassed for proxies. Mr. Verner was not quite sure whether Mr. Jackson wished it to be understood that he, Mr. Verner, had agitated and canvassed for proxies. Of the proxies he held in his hand he had not canvassed for one, and had not written to a single individual for his proxy. He had got one or two letters from Mr Mackintosh, to which he had replied, but he had not asked for any proxies either through the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman*, or in any other manner. Beyond writing to the papers he had not canvassed and in writing to the papers he had not asked for proxies but had merely used the press so as to bring to the notice of the service at large certain considerations. He had not written to a single man, nor had he asked others to canvass for proxies. Mr. Westland had remarked upon the fact that he had not asked for

information. It was rather difficult for a member who was living at Burdwan to find from the records in the Fund Office the information he required. He did think of asking the Fund Office to supply him with figures. He thought of asking what the financial results of his proposal would be, but from the reception which his letters had met from the managers, he did not know whether he would be considered to be justified in doing so or not. All that he wished was that the matter should be dispassionately considered. He did not wish that it should be imagined that he brought forward this proposal because he belonged to the year 1863-64.

[*Mr. Westland* explained that he took that year because, as regards the North-Western Provinces, it was the worst year for promotion.]

Mr. Verner continued:—Most of them knew that with a large number of men there was no choice whatsoever. He himself had no choice of provinces. Then with regard to the subject of bachelors and married men. It was said that it was very unfair that a man who married late in his service should escape this fine. He was not prepared to admit such a charge against the bachelors of the service, and he was surprised that Mr. Westland should put forward such a statement. Those men who remained unmarried were running the risk of death without putting the Fund to any risk. If a man died in the first twenty-five years of his service without marrying he had done the Fund good service. The thing which kept the Fund up and made it solvent was the bachelors—the men who never married.

[*Mr. Westland* remarked that by far the majority married. Of those whose first wives died, almost all married a second time; and most of those whose second wives died, married a third time.]

Mr. Verner continued:—He would read a few extracts from some of the letters he had received. The first was from a married man, Mr. Denniston. "Finally I have to make a remark * * a bachelor who had subscribed thousands of rupees perhaps "should not, if invalided, be deprived of all benefits, whether by refund of his money without interest, or by allowing him to go on paying, or by allowing him time to make up a certain sum, he ought to be equitably treated, and married men ought to be ashamed of the present state of things." Here was the opinion of another gentlemen, Mr. Sinkinson, well known to many of those present. "Your proposed action at the coming meeting of the members of the Civil Fund has my unqualified acquiescence. I understand that, you advocate as the first object of the appropriation of the surplus the entire abrogation of the rule which requires the payment of certain minima before a retiring subscriber, has a claim on the Fund. In the hope that my vote may be of some service towards this end, I enclose you a proxy if you care to use it." * * * * He need not go into all the letters which he had received. They were written very plainly and unmistakeably. It had been said that there had been no canvassing on the part of the managers. He had in his hand a letter signed by Mr. Colman Macaulay, in which the following appeared:—

"Subscribers residing at a distance from Calcutta may desire to be represented at the meeting in the event of any discussion arising regarding these proposals. I am accordingly directed to forward to you the accompanying form of special proxy, and to say that it may be addressed to any of the managers, or to the Secretary."

That letter appeared to Mr. Verner to have issued from the Fund Office by direction of the managers, and yet it was boasted that the managers had not agitated nor convassed for proxies.

[*Mr Macaulay* said he had received, in answer to the circular, a number of proxies in favour of Mr. Verner's proposal, which he intended to put in when the voting took place.]

The Chairman then put Mr. Verner's amendment to the vote. As there was only one voice in favour of it, and as under the rules the concurrent voices of at least nine members are requisite to carry any motion whatever, it was declared lost.

Mr. Beverley moved an amendment to the effect that the proposal of the managers that was numbered 6, viz. the abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions, should be omitted. Mr. Beverley said that having recently stated his reasons for this amendment in a letter addressed to the *Englishman* newspaper, he should not unnecessarily take up the time of the meeting. Briefly, it seemed to him that the proposed change was impolitic, inequitable, and uncalled for. It introduced a new and dangerous principle into the constitution of the Fund, changing what was originally a benevolent and even now a provident institution into more or less of an insurance fund. The meeting had just witnessed an attempt to abolish minimum payments on retirement. The managers' own proposal was a step in that direction, and if adopted, they would not be able to stop them. Invalid annuitants, he thought, would have a fair claim to be heard next and relieved from minimum payments. Mr. Beverley had not seen one word urged in support of the proposal; it seemed to have been taken for granted on the recommendation of an actuary. On the other hand he would ask the meeting to remember the low minimum imposed by the present rule—one-third only of the value of the pension—and the limited number of cases in which that rule operated, and then to consider whether in such cases, viz. when members died so soon after marriage that they had not paid up this low minimum, a reduced pension of £250 a year instead of £300 was such a hardship as called for immediate redress. Another argument was supplied him by a circular which he had found on the table since entering the room, but which he had not seen before. That circular stated that the cost of the managers' proposals would exceed the estimated surplus. He thought that it was an additional argument why the service should pause before committing itself to the introduction of the principle of abolishing minimum payments, such payments having always hitherto been a part of the fundamental constitution of the Fund. He would take the sense of the meeting therefore whether this proposal should not be struck out.

The Chairman put the amendment to the vote and declared it to be negatived.

Mr. Currie said, he had a small amendment to move, and he laboured under some difficulty in doing so. He had intended to have brought his motion as an additional proposal for the consideration of the meeting instead of as an amendment, because, as they all knew, the mover of an

amendment was more or less under a disadvantage. His motion was only an amendment in name; but it was his misfortune to be compelled to bring it forward in that shape from not having been able to give the required notice. The proposal which he had to make was not in supersession of anything which was advocated by the managers; it was a small rider to their recommendations and he believed that it would cost very little, as there were very few persons who would be benefited by it. His proposal was to extend the benefits granted to daughters under the present rules to daughters of subscribers under the old rules. The effect of this would be to allow the latter to enjoy any private means they had of their own in addition to their pensions. His amendment was limited to the case of motherless orphans. The number of daughters receiving pensions under the old rules to whom this amendment would apply was supposed to be small, perhaps about thirty. So long as the mother of such children was alive she received £300 a year from the Fund, and if she had a private income of £100 a year besides, she was allowed to enjoy that much, without any deduction being made from her pension on account of it. She could in this way have as much as £400 of her own, and her daughters, supposing there were two, would also receive £100 each from the Fund. But if a motherless daughter had a private income, say of £25, a corresponding amount would be deducted from her pension under the Fund Rules, and her total income from both sources would not be allowed to exceed £100. Now, this was very hard upon the daughters. In the case which he had supposed, if the mother were to die, her £300 would lapse to the Fund, and her £100 of annual private income would go to the daughters. Supposing that each daughter had £25 of her own before, and that the mother's income was divided between them in equal shares, that would make up the yearly private income of each to £75. But this private income would do them no good at all; for a corresponding sum of £75 would be retrenched from their pensions, and the whole income of each would thus be reduced to not more than £100 a year, a sum which at the present value of money was a very poor provision for a girl. He had no arguments as of right to adduce in support of his proposal; he trusted only to the appeal *ad misericordiam*. When the Fund had so large a surplus, the really hard case of these motherless orphans seemed to deserve consideration. Looking to the very small amount of money—he believed Rs. 50,000 or 60,000—which would cover the cost, he thought that some assistance should be given to these helpless ladies out of the abundance at the disposal of the service. The charge upon the Fund, moreover, could not be of any long continuance, for none of the ladies whom he proposed to benefit could from the circumstances of the case be under 30 years of age. The precise terms of the amendment which he desired to propose were that an addition be made to part of Article 29 of the rules in the following words:—

"And daughters coming under the old rules shall receive their full pension of £100 per annum in England (or Rs. 60 a month in India), irrespective of private income, until marriage, if or after the wife or widow of the subscriber shall have died."

He was quite ready to avow that he had canvassed for this proposal, and he did not think any one could reasonably find fault with him for having done so. He thought that, if a member had any proposal to bring forward, it was only right that he should explain his views generally and ask for support. The fact of his proposal being compelled to take the shape of an amendment was due, as he had explained, to accident. The managers' circular had reached him several days later than he should have received it, in consequence of his address having been changed, and this accidental delay had not left him time, under the rules, to bring forward his proposal as an original motion. He asked the members present to help him with their votes, in order that the proposals then made might be submitted to the general body of subscribers; if he lost it in that room, it could not go to the service. If he carried it at that meeting, it did not follow that it would obtain the votes of the service. But he could not get a hearing at all if he did not get a sufficient number of supporters at the meeting.

Mr. Westland said he would tell the meeting what the cost of Mr. Currie's proposal would be, so far as they knew it, and what the cost would be, so far as they did not know it. So far as they knew it, they knew the ladies who at present draw a pension under the old rules of under £100 per annum. The effect of the proposal was to raise those pensions to £100. In the cases of those whose mothers were alive, the increase would take place only when the mothers died. In the case of those whose mothers were dead they would get the income immediately. The number was about 22 under this particular proposal, and the increase to the ladies whose mothers were alive was £255, which valued at £10 per £ gave £2,550; on the other hand, the immediate increase or pension to ladies whose mothers were dead was £303, which valued at £13 per £ gave £3.939. The total cost to the Fund would therefore be about £6,500, or valuing it in Indian money, about Rs. 70,000. Besides there were a great many ladies about whom the Fund knew nothing. There were a great many who were prevented by the property clause from drawing any pension whatever. They were entirely excluded from the calculation. The Fund had no knowledge who or how many they were, and Mr. Westland should certainly not estimate them at less than 20, and there might be 50. The aggregate cost for these would not be less than Rs. 1,50,000 or Rs. 2,00,000.

He would now shortly explain, on the part of the managers, why they could not support Mr. Currie's proposals. The relations between the old and the new Funds were known to most of the old members. In 1850 the old Fund was simply bankrupt. He would quote the description given by the managers themselves in a letter bearing date 1866.—"Left in 1850 (when the first professional examination of the state of the Fund was made) with a deficiency of nearly nine lakhs in the value of the pensions actually assigned to the families of their deceased predecessors, and without a farthing to represent the accrued interests of the living subscribers, and of these who had retired with reversionary interests, the members of the service did not hesitate to assume the enormous responsibility thus devolved upon them." So that of the pensioners of the old Fund, both those drawing full pensions and those drawing a part were really paid out of a Fund which was

provided not by their subscriptions, but by the new subscribers, under new conditions, introducing an entirely distinct Fund. The pensions would long ago have ceased for simple want of funds, had it not been that they were met out of this new fund. But beyond meeting the original pensions, fixed according to the rules of the Fund to which these ladies' fathers had subscribed, the managers did not consider themselves at liberty to withdraw the resources of the new Fund from the widows and orphans, on whose behalf that new Fund was subscribed, so as to make further donations to ladies who came under the old Fund.

The Chairman then put Mr. Currie's amendment, and declared it to be lost.

The whole scheme of the managers was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The following formal amendments necessary to carry out the managers' proposal were then put to the vote and carried :—

(1.) Article IV.—Omit the words "the subscriptions of annuitants or retired subscribers shall be regulated in the manner provided in Article VIII."

(2.) Article VII.—Omit the whole.

(3.) Article VIII.—Substitute—

"*First*.—Subscribers who may hereafter retire from the service on annuities, wishing to secure to their widow and children the full benefits of the Fund, must, on retirement, make up the amount of their subscriptions with interest to Rs. 25,000.

"*Second*.—Subscribers hereafter so retiring from the service may at their option, by making up the amount of their subscriptions with interest either to Rs. 18,750, or to Rs. 12,500, or to Rs. 6,250, secure to their families in the first case three-quarters, and in the second one-half, and in the third one-quarter, of the amount of pensions and other allowances granted to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, or of an annuitant who has made up, on retirement, the full amount of Rs. 25,000:

"Provided that in the case of a subscriber compelled to retire on an invalid allowance, no payment shall be required to secure half benefits to a wife or children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wife after retirement.

"*Third*.—In the case of a subscriber marrying after retirement, he shall contribute for his wife and for his children the issue of such marriage, at the rates levied from subscribers in the service on their allowances ; an option being allowed to each subscriber of paying up once for all, either at the time of his marriage or at any subsequent period, the value of his contributions according to tables of mortality which, upon the advice of an actuary, may be adopted by the managers. This commutation will be calculated at 5 per cent. in the following manner: additional subscriptions on the joint lives of husband and wife, and extra contribution for children on the joint lives of father and child. Every retired subscriber so commuting will also be liable to pay or commute for each child afterwards born, and, in case of subsequent marriage, for the wife so married. Provided that no subscriber so contributing, or commuting, shall obtain for his family a higher scale of benefits than that secured by him at retirement under the first and second clauses of this Rule."

(4.) Article XXV.—For the words "Articles VII and VIII" substitute "Article VIII."

(5.) Article XXIX.—After the words "or £100 a year in England" add "and these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(6.) Article XXX.—For the word "twenty-first" substitute "sixteenth." After the words "£100 a year in England" add—

"And these allowances shall be increased by one-half if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died.

"From the commencement of the 17th to the end of the 21st year the allowance shall be Rs. 90 a month in India, or £150 a year in England, and this allowance shall be increased by Rs. 30 a month in India, or £50 a year in England, if, or after, the wife or widow of such member shall have died."

(7.) After Article XXX insert a new article in the following terms :—

"On the death of a subscriber a donation shall be paid to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to his surviving child or children who by his death become entitled to receive allowances from the Fund, according to the following scale :—

(1.) If the subscriber dies before retirement, £300 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

(2.) If the subscriber dies after retirement, £200 sterling, or the equivalent thereof at the rate of exchange of the day.

"It shall be in the discretion of the managers to pay this donation in anticipation of the receipt of the formal evidence required for the admission of the family to the benefits of the Fund."

(8.) Article XLI.—Omit the words "by which the tables of one-third minimum value shall also be determined."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson moved that the above additions and amendments should have retrospective effect from 1st April 1878.

Mr. Verner alluded to a letter which had appeared from Mr. Cotton. It was resolved in 1873 that these benefits were to take effect from that year. If that was the sense of the great majority of subscribers of those days, the meeting should certainly think twice before they set it aside. If he was right, it was specifically carried that whatever benefits should be given should have effect from 1873, and if it was done in the way now proposed, some word of explanation seemed necessary.

Mr. Westland explained that the proposition then made to adopt the proposition of the managers was negatived. The valuation of the Funds took effect in 1878.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Westland then moved the following resolution :—

"Should the Secretary succeed either permanently or temporarily to an office of which the salary exceeds Rs. 1,500, his appointment as Secretary shall become vacant, but the managers shall be competent, if the interests of the Fund, in their opinion, require it, to reappoint him for a period of six months, and, if necessary, to continue such appointment for a further like period. But in no case shall any one hold the Secretaryship if he is at the time an *ex-officio* manager."

The history of the resolution which he now moved was this : Every Secretary to the Fund naturally got promoted, and there was considerable difference of opinion amongst the managers as to precise circumstances under which he ought to hold on in office or to resign. It was rather a disagreeable subject to be constantly considering. The matter had recently came up with reference to Mr. Macaulay (who had allowed him to use his name in connexion with the subject), and it was

decided by the majority of the managers that there was no occasion for his resigning. Of course under these circumstances he was perfectly right to continue in office, especially at a time when his services were more than usually valuable. But it was his (Mr. Westland's) own opinion, and that of one or two others, that it was an understood thing that the Secretary should at a certain salary give up his appointment, and it seemed to be his duty to follow what he thought to be the opinion of the service. He would probably be a manager of the Fund during the whole period of his service, and he did not like these personal questions constantly coming up. He wished therefore to determine by a reference to the service itself, whether there was such an understanding or rule that he and the other managers might be more clearly guided should such questions arise in future.

His first proposal was—"that ordinarily no person shall be qualified to hold the Secretaryship who draws a salary (including pay and acting allowance) over Rs. 1,500, provided that if any person is obliged by this rule to give up the Secretaryship in consequence of an acting appointment which, in the opinion of the managers, is of a temporary nature, the managers may permit him to retain a lien on the appointment (but without remuneration) so long as he does not leave Calcutta on furlough or special leave." But subsequently the senior manager and one or two of the others suggested an alteration in the terms of the proposal which he had made, and as his chief object was to have the matter settled and not to enforce his own opinion on the others, he had willingly deferred to their view.

Mr. Soutlar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson thought it was well that he should say a few words. He thought it was above all things necessary in the interests of the service that the managers should have a thoroughly competent Secretary, and he did not care whether he was a senior or a junior man. He did not see why, because a young man was thought well of by the Government, and placed in a position somewhat better than those of his standing, he should be disqualified from continuing to hold the office of Secretary to the Fund; on the other hand, an older man was apt to take decided view and occasionally to join in the discussion of questions under consideration by the managers, and from that point of view Mr. Jackson thought the Secretary should be a somewhat junior man and not mistake the position he occupied.

The Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy said he would vote against the proposal, and his reason for doing so was this If the limit was reduced to what was proposed it would for all practical purposes exclude from the appointment all but three members of the service in Calcutta—two of whom were connected with the Bengal Office and one was the Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, and therefore he thought it was very unwise to fix the limit proposed. He remembered some time ago that he took the Secretaryship for three months, and he did, he thought, three months fair work for the money. If the proposal were carried, it would have the effect of debarring from the office any man drawing a salary of above Rs. 1,500. He thought there ought to be free trade in the Secretaryship of the Fund as in every thing else.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie, as an old Secretary of the Fund, should like to add his voice to the objection which had just been taken. It was essential, he thought, that the Secretary should remain in office as long as possible, that he should get as much knowledge as possible in a way which no manager could, and the Fund ought to have the services of the best man for the little money he got for the very hard work of the office. He believed there was no rule at present on the subject. He was Secretary for many years, and he was informed that there was a sort of understanding that no man should hold the office of Secretary, the salary of which was then Rs. 500 a month, if his total official emoluments were over Rs. 2,000. When he became Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal he continued to hold the Secretaryship of the Fund, because his emoluments were less than Rs. 2,000 a month When he acted as a Secretary to the Government for three months, he was allowed to retain his office in the Fund, but when he was practically put into the position of Secretary to Government drawing more than Rs. 2,000 a month, according to the traditions of the service, he resigned. He did think that the managers of the Fund should have the option of continuing to retain the services of their Secretary so long as they thought fit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Field said that having regard to the disagreeable nature of the personal questions to which the managers referred, and to the supposed rule to which Mr Mackenzie alluded, he would as an amendment move that for "Rs. 1,500" be substituted "Rs. 2,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier suggested that the appointment should be held for a term of years instead of putting indirect pressure to make the Secretary resign. He agreed with Mr. Mackenzie that the value of the Secretary's services increased every year. He moved that the Secretary be appointed by the managers for a term of three years, subject to re-appointment for such further term not exceeding three years as the managers may decide. The Secretary should not in any case hold the appointment if he is at the time an ex-officio manager. He made this proposal on the understanding the present Secretary would be re-appointed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prinsep said the objection he had to Mr. Dampier's amendment was that it would have the effect of putting the removal of the Secretary in the hands of the managers. So far as he understood it, the managers could appoint, but only the service could remove the Secretary. He thought it was extremely desirable that the Secretary should be the representative of the service, and be able to represent his own views rather than that he should be absolutely the servant of the managers, as he would be if the amendment now proposed was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said he must protest with all his might against the doctrine which had been advocated by Mr. Prinsep. He had never before heard of the notion that the Secretary, acting under the managers, should be the agent and representative of the Service. He was the officer of the managers surely.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson also said before the discussion proceeded further he wished as a manager to express his most unqualified satisfaction with Mr. Macaulay as Secretary to the Fund. As a

personal question nothing would give Mr. Jackson greater satisfaction than to see Mr Macaulay retain his place. He did not think they could have a better qualified, more earnest, or more industrious Secretary.

Mr. Westland said he wished it to be understood for his own part that his motion was not directed against Mr. Macaulay

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland said he thought the best way of dealing with the question would be to postpone the consideration of it. There were circumstances known to the managers which were not known to all. Some months ago this question was before the managers, and the majority then determined that it should not be brought forward. But very recently Mr. Westland and other gentlemen carried the resolution before the meeting; therefore it was a sort of surprise that the question should be brought forward now, and therefore Mr. Buckland proposed that the consideration of the matter be deferred.

Mr. Westland said he brought this motion forward because he found himself in what he thought a disagreeable position, and he wanted to take the opinion of the service. The managers had no responsibility for his bringing the question before the half-yearly meeting; he did so, not as a Manager, but as a member of the service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jackson said, as Senior Manager, he must explain how this matter stood. He understood that Mr. Westland gave notice long ago of his intention to raise this question. It came up at a meeting when Mr. Jackson was absent. The papers afterwards came before him, and he was called upon to express his opinion, and then it turned out that the majority adopted the view he suggested as a compromise, and accordingly the original motion of which Mr. Westland gave notice was declared to be subject to the modification that was found in the resolution before the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. McDonell said there were certain number of gentlemen who had appointments under the Government of India, who went up to Simla in April and only came down in November. There were others who held appointments which kept them throughout the year in Calcutta. The result was that in summer there was a different set of managers. The majority of the nine managers now in office were in favor of Mr. Westland's proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland's amendment to postpone the consideration of the question was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's amendment that the Secretary should be appointed for three years, subject to re-appointment for such further definite period (not exceeding three years) as the managers might think fit, was then put to the vote and declared by the Chairman to be carried.

The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

S. H. C. TAYLER,

Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 31st January 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th February, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1880.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880.

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An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks, in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Boundaries Act, 1880":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Power to appoint Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers.

2. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Demarcation-officers and Boundary-officers, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Functions of such officers.

Every person so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Local Government and of any superior officer appointed by it in this behalf, exercise and perform, within such local limits as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, the powers conferred, and the duties imposed, by this Act or the rules made hereunder on such officers respectively.

CHAPTER II.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARIES.

A.—Proceedings of Demarcation-officers.

Power to direct demarcation of boundaries.

3. The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by a notification in the official Gazette, direct that the boundaries of any land shall be demarcated by a Demarcation-officer.

Power to enter on land to effect demarcation.

4. On the publication of any such notification, a Demarcation-officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may enter upon the land specified therein, and make all enquiries and do all other things necessary for demarcating the boundaries of the said land.

Publication of general notice.

5. The Demarcation-officer shall cause to be published a general notice addressed to all persons owning, occupying or otherwise interested in the said land, and the land marching therewith, and to all persons employed on or [illegible] the management of such land, calling upon them to attend, either personally or by agent, before him, at such places and at such times as may be stated in such notice, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries and of rendering such aid as may be necessary in setting up or repairing the boundary-marks, and of affording such other assistance and information as may be needed for the purposes of the demarcation.

The persons to whom such notice is addressed shall not be legally bound to attend.

Power to issue special notice to procure attendance.

6. The Demarcation-officer may also cause a special notice to be served on any of the persons mentioned in section five requiring such person to attend, personally or by agent, before him on or before a specified date, at such places and for such of the purposes aforesaid as may be stated in such notice; and every person upon whom such special notice may be served shall be legally bound to attend as required by the notice, and, so far as he may be able, to do any of the things mentioned therein.

Clearing of boundary-lines.

7. The Demarcation-officer may cause a special notice to be served on any owner or occupier of the said land requiring such owner or occupier to clear any boundary or other line which it may be necessary to clear for the purposes of the demarcation of such land, by cutting down and removing any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops, or to provide labour by furnishing flag-holders, or otherwise to assist in the demarcation of such land; and, if it is necessary to employ hired labour for these or other similar objects incidental to the demarcation, the Demarcation-officer may assess and recover from such owner or occupier the cost of such labour.

Compensation for injury done by clearance.

8. If any demand for compensation is made in respect of the clearance of any line in accordance with a requisition under section seven, the Demarcation-officer shall determine and record the value of any trees, jungle, fences or standing crops which may have been cut down or removed, and shall pay or tender to the owners thereof the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor.

Any dispute arising concerning the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Power to summon person to give information or produce document.

9. The Demarcation-officer may issue a special notice calling upon any person who he has reason to believe can give any information respecting the boundaries of the land, or in whose possession or power any document relating to such boundaries is alleged to be, to attend before him and give such information or produce such document, on a date and at a place to be mentioned in the notice.

Every person on whom any such notice is served shall be legally bound to attend and to give such information or to produce such document as required by the notice.

Demarcation-officer to mark out boundaries.

10. The Demarcation-officer shall, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, mark out the boundaries of the land, and may cause

and in such manner, as he thinks fit, to be erected by the owners or occupiers of the land, or may erect such marks and charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers, and shall forward a report of his proceedings to the Boundary-officer:

and submit report to Boundary-officer.

Provided that, at any time before forwarding his report to the Boundary-officer, the Demarcation-officer may, for any sufficient reason to be stated in such report, alter any boundary marked out by him.

When Demarcation-officers may alter demarcation.

B.—Proceedings of Boundary-officers.

11. The Boundary-officer shall, on receipt of the report of the Demarcation-officer, cause a general notice to be published, informing all persons concerned that such report is open to inspection, and requiring any person who may have any objections to make thereto to submit a written statement of such objections within one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

General notice to persons affected.

Whenever the Boundary-officer has reason to believe that any person interested is likely to object to any boundary as laid down in such report, he shall cause a special notice to be served on such person requiring him to submit, within the said period of one month, a written statement of his objection.

Special notice to persons likely to object.

No person shall be entitled as of right to submit any statement of objection after the expiration of the said period of one month; but it shall be in the discretion of the Boundary-officer to admit any such statement after the expiration of such period and before the order next hereinafter mentioned has been made.

Statements of objections.

12. When the said period of one month has expired and the objections (if any) made within it or subsequently admitted by the Boundary-officer have been inquired into by him, and any further inquiry which he may deem necessary has been made by him, the Boundary-officer shall pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming or modifying the boundaries as determined by the Demarcation-officer.

Order of Boundary-officer.

If any objection seems to him not to be well-founded, the Boundary-officer may direct that all expenses of the inquiry which have arisen from such objection shall be recovered from the person who made the same.

13. When any person, within sixty days from the date of the order passed under section twelve, makes any objection to the correctness of the demarcation-proceedings, the Boundary-officer may, in his discretion, either refuse to inquire into such objection, or may require the person making the same to deposit, within a reasonable time, the estimated costs of any further inquiry which it may be necessary to make in respect thereof.

Objections subsequently made how dealt with.

14. If the costs of such further inquiry are deposited, the Boundary-officer shall, after making such inquiry, pass an order rejecting such objection or admitting the same and amending the order passed under section twelve.

Boundary-officer to make further inquiry.

If, on such inquiry, the objection seems to the Boundary-officer not to be well-founded, he may pass such order as he thinks fit in respect of the recovery, from the person making the objection, of any sum expended on the inquiry in excess of the sum deposited, and of any necessary expenses incurred by any other person on account of such inquiry.

No person making an objection under section thirteen shall, unless the Boundary-officer specially so directs, recover any portion of the amount deposited by him under section thirteen.

15. For the purposes of any inquiry under this Act, the Boundary-officer shall, in addition to the powers conferred specially by this Act, have all the powers of a Demarcation-officer and also power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents, so far as may be, by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.

16. The Boundary-officer, whenever he thinks fit, may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer to arbitration any dispute as to a boundary.

Power to refer dispute to arbitration.

The procedure laid down in chapter XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply (so far as may be) to such references.

17. The order passed by the Boundary-officer under section twelve, or, when such order is amended under section fourteen, such amended order shall, unless and until it be reversed or modified in manner hereinafter provided, be conclusive.

Effect of orders of Boundary-officer.

C—Appeals from Orders of Boundary-officers.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division from every order passed by a Boundary-officer under section twelve, section thirteen or section fourteen.

Orders appealable to Commissioner.

19. If the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer on a matter of fact, such decision shall be final and conclusive.

Decision when final.

In all other cases in which the Commissioner confirms the order of the Boundary-officer, and in all cases in which the Commissioner reverses or modifies the order of the Boundary-officer, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner, or, when the land comprised in the order is situated within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, to such Recorder.

Second appeal when allowed.

20. The period of limitation for an appeal under section eighteen or section nineteen shall run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(*a*) in the case of an appeal under section eighteen—sixty days;

(*b*) in the case of an appeal under section nineteen—ninety days.

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the

limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Powers of Commissioner, &c.

21. The Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon shall in hearing and determining appeals presented under this Act have, as nearly as may be, the same powers as they have in the case of appeals from decrees and orders in civil suits.

D.—Boundary-marks.

When permanent boundary-marks are to be erected.

22. Whenever an order determining a boundary has become final, the Boundary-officer shall, unless permanent boundary-marks of a suitable description have already been erected along such boundary, cause to be erected permanent boundary-marks, of such materials, in such number, and in such manner, as he may consider sufficient to distinguish such boundary.

An order determining a boundary becomes final for the purposes of this section when it is not open to appeal.

Apportionment of expense of erection of marks.

23. All expenses incurred by the Boundary-officer in erecting such boundary-marks for any land shall be apportioned amongst the owners or occupiers of such land, in such proportions as the Boundary-officer may think fit.

Notice to owners to pay share of expense.

24. When the expenses have been apportioned among such owners or occupiers, the Boundary-officer shall cause a notice to be served on each of them, specifying the amount payable by him in respect of such expenses, and requiring him to pay such amount to the Boundary-officer within one month from the service of such notice.

Power to place marks under charge of owners and occupiers.

25. The Boundary-officer may further cause a notice to be served on any owner or occupier, placing under his charge any boundary-marks erected on the boundary of his land, whether by order of such officer or otherwise.

Duty to preserve boundary-marks.

Every owner or occupier shall preserve such boundary-marks as may be placed under his charge under this section, and shall give immediate notice to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station if any such marks are injured, destroyed or removed, or require repairs.

Duty to give notice of any injury occurring to them.

Power to re-erect and repair boundary-marks.

26. Whenever a Magistrate of the first or second class becomes aware that any mark erected under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, such Magistrate may cause such mark to be re-erected, restored or repaired, and may recover any expenses incurred in respect of such re-erection, restoration or repair from the owner or occupier who is bound under section twenty-five to preserve such mark.

Duties of village-officers.

27. It shall be the duty of every village-headman and

(*b*) whenever he becomes aware that any such mark has been destroyed, injured or altered, to report immediately to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station or to the nearest Magistrate such destruction, injury or alteration.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey-officer.

28. When any officer is appointed by the Government to make a survey of any land, the Chief Commissioner may invest such officer, for the purposes of such survey, with all or any of the powers conferred on Demarcation-officers by sections four to nine (both inclusive), and also with power to cause any boundary or other marks to be erected by the owners or occupiers of any land, or to erect such marks and to charge the cost of such erection to such owners or occupiers.

Power to perform order under Act at expense of person disobeying it.

29. If any owner or occupier of any land, or any other person, being ordered in accordance with the provisions herein contained to perform any act, fails to perform such act within a reasonable time, the officer who gave the order may, after giving notice to such owner, occupier or other person of his intention so to do, cause the act to be performed; and the expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by such owner, occupier or other person.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply with orders or notice.

30. Whoever, being legally bound to comply with any lawful order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any special notice served upon him under this Act, refuses or neglects to comply therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Recovery of amounts due under Act.

31. Every amount due under the provisions of this Act may be recovered as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

Power to make subsidiary rules.

32. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the collection and record of any information in respect of any land;

(*b*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers conducting proceedings under this Act;

(*c*) regulating the delegation by such officers to subordinate officers of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on them respectively by this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*d*) for the proper performance of all things to be done, and for the regulation of all proceedings to be taken, under this Act;

(*e*) for the publication, issue and service of all notices, whether general or special, to be published, issued or served under this Act; and

(*f*) for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act.

Mode of publication.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted :—

'Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and

to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling', 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV, Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he was engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 4 OF 1880.

A Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multán District.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof, within the limits of the Baháwalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, have been declared by the Governor General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and have by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb been annexed to the Multán District;

and whereas it is expedient that the law in force in the said lands should be the same as the law in force in the Multán District; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in force in Multán District to apply.

1. All enactments which, on the second day of September, 1879, were in force in the Multán District and not in the said lands, shall be deemed to have come into force in the said lands on that day.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE tract of land in the Baháwalpur State now occupied by the line and premises of the Indus Valley State Railway was in 1872 ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty. This tract has, by a notification of the Governor General in Council of the 14th of July last, been declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, and, by a notification of the 2nd September, issued under the provisions of Act No. VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province has included it within the limits of the Multán District. The effect of the above notification is to bring only a portion of the law in force in the Multán District into force in this tract; but as it is obviously very desirable that the law throughout that district should be the same, and as this result cannot be attained without legislation, the present Bill has been prepared, declaring generally that all enactments in force in the Multán District on the day when this tract became portion of that district shall be deemed to have come into force in this tract from that day.

W. STOKES.

The 7th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th September, 1879, and was on the 20th February, 1880, referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 16 OF 1879.

THE VACCINATION BILL, 1879.

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   Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.
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A Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1879": and

Local extent.

it shall extend only to such municipalities and cantonments as it may be applied to in manner hereinafter provided.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipal Commissioners:"

(1) "Municipal Commissioners" mean a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force:

"parent:"

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child:

"guardian:"

(3) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child:

"child:"

(4) "child" includes a child of an age of one year or upwards but not exceeding fourteen years:

"unprotected child:"

(5) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under the provisions of this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination:

"inoculation:"

(6) "inoculation" means the operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter or of anything impregnated with variolous matter:

"animal-lymph:"

(7) "animal-lymph" means vaccine taken from the calf:

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 3 (6).

(8) "human lymph" means the variolous matter produced in a human being by means of animal-lymph:

"human lymph:"

(9) "vaccination quarter" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination:

"vaccination quarter:"

(10) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination in a municipality or cantonment, or any private person authorized by Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation in any municipality or cantonment; and it includes a "superintendent," a "deputy-superintendent" and an "assistant vaccinator:"

"vaccinator:"

(11) "vaccination season" means the period between the first day of November in any year and the last of February in the next following year.

"vaccination season."

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg, may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively, and,

Application of this Act to municipalities, and

with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any cantonment situate within such territories.

to cantonments in British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this Act to any British cantonment in India but not in British India.

Application of this Act to cantonments in India but not in British India.

4. In any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

Beng. Act V of 1865, s. 2.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter a municipality or cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a qualified medical officer stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion.

Inoculated persons not allowed to enter a municipality or cantonment subject to this Act.

5. Every municipality or cantonment to which this Act may be applied shall be divided into a number of quarters; and

Vaccination quarters.

Appointment of vaccinators and assistant vaccinators.

vaccinators and assistant vaccinators shall be appointed in each quarter.

A superintendent vaccinator or superintendent vaccinators, and, if necessary, a deputy-superintendent vaccinator, shall be appointed for each such municipality or cantonment; and,

Superintendent and deputy-superintendent vaccinators.

in the event of the superintendent vaccinators being more than one in a municipality or cantonment, a certain number of quarters shall be assigned to each.

6. In any such municipality or cantonment the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any quarter subject to the rules which the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may from time to time deem fit to prescribe.

Private vaccinators.

7. When any unprotected child has resided for a period of not less than three months during the vaccination season in any municipality or cantonment to which the provisions of this Act have been applied, and before the expiration of such period of three months such child has attained the age of one year, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a memorandum containing the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child shall be inspected, or shall, if he finds it in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of that vaccination season.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 9.

Vaccinator is bound to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

8. The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated shall, on the date of inspection contained in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator, that he may ascertain the result of the operation; and

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 8.

Inspection.

the said vaccinator shall then state in the memorandum that the child has been inspected and the result of such vaccination.

9. When the operation of vaccination has been performed upon a child and it has been ascertained at the time of inspection that the same has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 11.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 8.

10. In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 9.

11. The certificate showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated in it, and on the lapse of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination season is over, when the next vaccination season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Procedure when child unfit for vaccination.

if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate of the postponement of vaccination shall be renewable.

Renewal of postponement certificates.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 10.

12. If any vaccinator finds that a child whom he has three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificates of insusceptibility to successful vaccination.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 12.

13. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with animal-lymph, but in case animal-lymph is not procurable, with human lymph: provided the parent or guardian of such child has consented to have the child so vaccinated, or the Governor General in Council has so directed by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and has fixed the period for which such mode of vaccination shall be adopted.

Vaccination to be performed ordinarily with animal-lymph; under special circumstances with human lymph.

14. No vaccinator shall take lymph from any vaccinated child without the consent of its parent or guardian, and it shall be lawful to offer any remuneration to obtain such consent.

Human lymph shall not be taken without the consent of parent or guardian.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 13.

15. No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties enjoined on such vaccinator under the provisions of this Act:

No fee to be charged for vaccination by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the quarter in which the said vaccinator is stationed.

Proviso.

16. The superintendent vaccinator, in addition to the performance of other duties, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children within the quarters under his superintendence have been vaccinated, and shall, if he has reason to believe that the vaccination of an unprotected child has not been procured, as required by section seven, or that such child has not been brought for inspection under the provisions of section eight, or that the parent or guardian of such child has refused to procure its vaccination as required by section ten or section eleven, personally go to the house of the said parent or guardian, and hold enquiries on the spot, and shall, if the fact is proved forthwith, deliver to the said parent or guardian, or cause to be stuck to the house of the said parent or guardian, a notice to the effect that the vaccination of the child be procured, or (as the case may be) that the child be brought for inspection, within a certain period.

Duties of superintendent vaccinator.

Bomb. Act I of 1877, s. 24.

17. If such notice is disregarded, the superintendent vaccinator shall report the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if the said explanation is not satisfactory, make an order directing such parent or guardian to meet the requirements of the notice within a certain time.

Summons issued by Magistrate ordering the appearance of a guardian or parent.

If at the expiration of such time the parent or guardian has not obeyed the order without any just excuse, the superintendent vaccinator shall forward a report to the said Magistrate requesting him to prosecute the said parent or guardian.

18. When this Act has been applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within such limits.

Power to make rules for municipalities.

Every rule made under this section shall, when confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the local Gazette, and have the force of law:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

19. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment in British India, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in British India.

20. When this Act has been applied to any British cantonment in India but not in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments in India but not in British India.

21. The rules to be made under sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

What rules under sections 18, 19 and 20 may provide for.

(*a*) the division of the municipality or cantonment into various quarters for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination quarter as a public vaccine station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the preparation and keeping of registers in each vaccination quarter showing

the names of children born on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born previous to the application of this Act, and of the age of fourteen years or under fourteen years;

the names of unprotected children brought to reside in that vaccination quarter at any time after the application of this Act, provided that such children have already been there for a month or more than a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*d*) the assistance to be received from Municipal Commissioners and other municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters;

(*e*) the appointment of superintendent, deputy-superintendent and assistant vaccinators, and the licensing of private vaccinators—

determining the qualifications to be required of them respectively, and

determining the officer or officers with whom the appointment, suspension and dismissal of public vaccinators and the licensing and the suspension and cancellation of the licenses of private vaccinators shall rest respectively, and

in case of private vaccinators, regulating the amount of fee chargeable by them, and prescribing rules for their guidance,

fixing the time of attendance of these vaccinators, except private vaccinators, at the vaccine stations, and regulating their residence within the limits of the vaccination quarters,

appointing some distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by each, except a private vaccinator;

(*f*) the facilities afforded to people in procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*g*) the grant of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility to vaccination;

(*h*) the supply of a sufficient quantity of animal-lymph;

(*i*) the remuneration to be given to the parent or guardian of a child for taking lymph from its arm;

(*j*) the fee to be accepted by a vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination quarter at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*k*) the exercise of general supervision and control by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner or other officer;

(*l*) the preparation of vaccination reports and returns, and the forms of registers and certificates.

Offences and their penalties.

22. Each of the undermentioned offences shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, in the manner prescribed (that is to say):—

(*a*) violating the provisions of section four—

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

(*b*) neglecting without just excuse to obey an order made under section seventeen, or

(*c*) breaking any of the rules made under section eighteen, nineteen or twenty,

with a fine that may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or signing false certificates.

23. Whoever wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Municipal and cantonment-funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

24. All fines imposed under this Act, and all expenditure incurred under this Act, shall, in municipalities respectively go to, and be defrayed from, the municipal fund, and in cantonments where there is a cantonment fund, to such fund.

Municipal Commissioners and other Native gentlemen may be invested with powers of an Assistant Magistrate.

25. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest any Municipal Commissioners or other Native gentlemen with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of this Act, and with the cognizance of cases triable under section twenty-two, clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaccinators to be deemed public servants.

26. Every vaccinator appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OWING to the vast number of deaths caused every year by small-pox in India, it has been found necessary to enact special measures for checking the growth and spread of the disease and preventing the ravages caused by it.

2. This Bill has been drafted with the object of providing the required law. Its provisions are intended to extend to the municipalities and military cantonments of all those provinces which do not possess local legislatures. But it has been left to the power of the Local Governments to extend the provisions of the proposed law to any municipality and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to any military cantonment of British forces situate in British India, and to the power of the Governor General in Council to extend them to any cantonment situate within the territories of Native States.

3. Most of the provisions of this Bill have been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877, with such modifications as are deemed necessary in consideration of the circumstances of the provinces in which the proposed law is intended to be promulgated.

4. In preparing the draft, it has been especially kept in view that the proposed law should find popularity among the people, and not interfere with their customs and ways of life.

5. Provision is made to enable municipalities to establish vaccination quarters and stations which would facilitate the vaccination of children and render the operation of the proposed law free from practical difficulties. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are Native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. For similar reasons, the provisions of sections 16 and 17 have been framed to restrict as far as possible the interference of the police; and, by entrusting Municipal Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccinators with the duty of keeping registers of the names of unprotected children and making investigations, it is expected that all unnecessary inconvenience will be avoided which would arise from enforcing the attendance of children and their guardians before Magistrates.

6. Considering the physical constitution and the notions of the natives of India, the minimum age for vaccination has been fixed at one year and the maximum at fourteen years.

7. In consideration of the prejudices (whether well-founded or not) of the Native gentry against the extraction of virus from the arms of their children, the Bill expressly prohibits such a practice; and provision is made for securing the virus under special circumstances, with the consent of the parents or guardians of children, by payment of compensation.

8. Special care has been taken in providing punishments for the contravention of the proposed law, and they have been restricted for the most part to pecuniary fines.

9. As the circumstances of different parts of the country are not alike, it has been left to the discretion of the Local Governments, and in case of military cantonments of British forces in Native States to the Governor General of India in Council, to frame rules, not inconsistent with the proposed law, for facilitating its practical working. At the same time, the essential principles which should be kept in mind in framing such rules have been expressly specified in section 21 of the Bill.

SIMLA;
The 30th September, 1879.

SAYYAD AHMAD.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
„ Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3765, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
„ Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks, including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 4 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple enough. In the case, *e. g.*, of the ordinary marks on piece-goods, perhaps the most important class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks;

Preamble.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

Appointment of a Registrar.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Deputy Registrar.

4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Application for registration.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

What trade-marks may be registered.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(*a*) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(*b*) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

9 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 2.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

11. When each of several persons claims to be registered under this Act as proprietor of the same trade-mark, the Registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons, until their rights have been determined by the said Court.

The Registrar may himself submit, or require the claimants to submit, their rights to the said Court, by stating a case under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 2.

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

12. The said Court may, in any proceeding under section ten, or section eleven, decide—

(*a*) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mark as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(*b*) any question as to the right of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade-marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register; and

(*c*) any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 5, para. 5.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade-mark, the Registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade-mark will be removed from the register, unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade-mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as he may think just.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register,

and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the good-will of a business.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 4.

21. Every person registered under this Act or under the said law as proprietor of a trade-mark subsequently to the first person so registered shall, as respects his title to such trade-mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first person so registered.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

22. A trade-mark when registered under this Act, or under the said law, shall be transferred and shall devolve only in connexion with the good-will of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods, with reference to which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with such good-will.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whether under this Act or under the said law, shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

Registration equivalent to public use.

39 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 1.

24. From and after the first day of January, 1881, no person shall be entitled to institute any suit or other proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of any trade-mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, and he is registered as proprietor thereof under this Act or under the said law;

but nothing in this section shall apply to any device, mark, name, combination of words or letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act, to which the additional particulars referred to in section five have been added, and which the Registrar has refused to register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteenth day of August, 1875, and in respect of which a certificate has been granted under the 39 & 40 Vic., c. 33.

Registration of trade-marks.

Miscellaneous.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 10.

25. The provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the High Court of Judicature at Fort William shall not, except so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any other Court in suits or proceedings relating to trade-marks.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

If the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such other Court, the Court shall give the Registrar notice of such requirement, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

26. The certificate of a Registrar appointed under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act, or any rules made hereunder, or by the said law or the rules made thereunder, as the case may be, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
" Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
" Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
" Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
" Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
" Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
" Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 $\frac{1}{4}$, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent. It applies to the whole of British India;

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory." "factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article, and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"child:" "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years:

"mill-gearing:" "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine.

"Employed." A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act. 41 Vic s. 94.

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Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the District shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all Factories (if any) in the District.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of Factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises, and machinery and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

e., c. 15,).

Hours of employment for children.

9 Vic., c. & 31 Vic., 16, s. 6, 1)

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval or intervals amounting in the whole to at least an hour being allowed to him for food and rest. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 44, s. 13.

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice in English and the languages of the District in which the factory is situate showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Child to be allowed holidays. New.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix not less than four days in such month on which no child shall be employed in such factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute for any day fixed under this section another day in the same month.

No child shall be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event no child shall be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

Not to be employed in two factories on same day. New.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 20.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

Register of children in a factory. 41 Vic., c. 77, s. 77.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 21.
9 & 20 Vic., c. 38 s. 4.
30 & 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 10.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

Fencing.

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 22.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

41 Vic., c. 16, s. 75.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

Penalties.

42 Geo. III, c. 73, s. 13.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, ss. 24, 31.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

Penalties.

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 56.
8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 39.

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 7.

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

7 Vic., c. 15, ss. 43, 53.

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

19 & 20 Vic., c. 38, s. 6.

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 43.
7 Vic., c. 15, s. 44.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

41 Vic., c. 16 s. 92.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Burden of proof as to age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 41.
8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 30.
24 & 25 Vic., c. 117, s. 3.
30 & 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 27
30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 11

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

Miscellaneous.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

Local Government may make rules.

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

41 Vic., c. 16 s. 93.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Crown factories.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. III OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		25th January 1879.	24th January 1880.	to 25th Jan. 1879.	to 24th Jan. 1880.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,38,258	9,22,718	27,89,698	30,51,037	...	1,46,624
	„ Jubbulpore	1,35,300		4,07,963			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	66,095	78,469	2,06,480	2,47,851	39,371	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,517	83,445	4,12,574	2,81,244	...	1,31,330
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,61,751	2,43,800	6,30,644	7,91,898	1,61,254	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,13,150	1,11,762	3,84,616	3,95,542	10,926	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	50,206	64,393	2,12,650	2,24,098	11,448	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,86,696	5,07,413	20,53,779	16,77,956	...	3,75,823
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,65,308	1,61,449	5,42,555	4,80,825	...	61,730
	TOTAL ...	22,45,281	21,73,449	76,42,959	71,50,451	...	4,92,508
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,150	2,479	9,501	8,273	...	1,228
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,877	1,497	6,209	5,516	...	693
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	1,03,274	1,15,136	2,92,945	3,35,949	43,004	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,134	20,971	55,790	66,525	10,735	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,115	738	3,108	2,639	...	469
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,221	1,625	4,356	4,581	225	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,617	4,701	7,911	12,571	4,660	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,387	14,156	43,422	55,996	12,574	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,487	10,052	31,643	30,503	...	1,140
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	24,686	40,400	94,046	1,35,116	41,070	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,468	6,695	22,246	22,205	...	41
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	14,616	22,157	49,629	62,613	12,984	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	20,423	31,382	62,557	1,01,083	38,526	...
	Sindia ...	2,159	(a)	5,956	...	...	5,956
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	10,605	9,628	30,481	38,494	8,013	...
7th ditto	Indus Valley ...	76,736	99,456	1,92,362	3,08,430	1,16,068	...
14th ditto ...	Patua-Gya ...	...	8,581	...	31,696	31,696	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,887	2,213	6,606	7,542	936	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	9,735	...	33,679	33,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	752	...	3,294	3,294	...
	TOTAL ...	3,08,841	4,02,354	9,16,768	12,65,705	3,46,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,122	25,75,803	85,61,727	84,16,156	...	1,45,571
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			42,13,226	41,23,916	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...			43,48,501	42,92,240	...	56,261

No. IV of 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
		1st Feb. 1879.	31st Jan. 1880.	to 1st Feb. 1879.	to 31st Jan. 1880.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,83,358	9,45,317	35,73,057	39,96,354	...	81,293
	„ Jubbulpore	96,627		5,04,590			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,174	93,556	2,76,654	3,41,407	64,753	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,30,502	(a) 82,026	5,43,075	3,63,270	...	1,79,805
7th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,10,734	2,50,700	8,41,378	10,42,598	2,01,220	...
31st Jan. 1880	Madras ...	1,20,212	1,18,304	5,04,827	5,13,846	9,019	...
7th Feb. 1880	South Indian ...	59,513	65,214	2,72,163	2,89,312	17,149	...
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	5,73,028	5,47,217	26,26,807	22,25,173	...	4,01,634
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,67,802	1,58,753	7,10,357	6,39,578	...	70,779
	Total ...	22,09,950	22,61,087	98,52,908	94,11,538	...	4,41,370
	State.						
7th Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,497	4,333	11,999	12,606	607	...
7th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,652	1,900	7,861	7,416	...	445
7th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	89,697	1,11,043	3,82,642	4,46,992	64,350	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	15,985	17,983	71,775	84,508	12,733	...
7th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	926	1,020	4,034	3,659	...	375
7th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,742	1,599	6,098	6,180	82	...
7th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	3,017	18,760	10,927	31,331	20,404	...
7th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,787	13,884	54,209	69,880	15,671	...
14th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	10,696	10,198	42,338	40,701	...	1,637
31st Jan. 1880	Punjab Northern ...	26,836	46,094	1,20,883	1,81,210	60,327	...
7th Feb. 1880	Sindia-Neemuch ...	7,329	5,976	29,575	28,181	...	1,394
31st Jan. 1880	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	18,862	25,557	68,491	88,170	19,679	...
14th Feb. 1880	Northern Bengal ...	20,086	31,760	82,644	1,32,843	50,199	...
	Sindia ...	1,977	(b)	7,934	...	...	7,934
14th Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	9,564	14,558	40,045	53,052	13,007	...
7th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	49,025	1,10,064	2,41,388	4,18,494	1,77,106	...
14th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,525	...	40,221	40,221	...
7th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	1,766	2,099	8,372	9,641	1,269	...
31st Jan. 1880	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	9,443	...	43,122	43,122	...
14th Feb. 1880	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	799	...	3,093	3,093	...
	Total ...	2,72,444	4,35,595	11,91,215	17,01,300	5,10,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	24,82,394	26,96,682	1,10,44,123	1,11,12,838	68,715	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses ...			54,34,813	54,45,291	...	...
	Net Receipts			56,09,310	56,67,547	58,237	...

(a)—Return not received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts for the first 24 days of January 1880.
(b)—Line worked by the E. I. Railway Company. Traffic return not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 352 AND 353, AND 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31ST JANUARY AND 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2nd Half of December 1879.																															
Nimach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0
2nd Half of January 1880.																															
Bánswára (Meywar Agency).	13 2	13 2	8 7	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	12 8	13 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	10 15	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	10 0	...	...	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Sindh. The want of rain is still felt in a few of the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Public health remains generally good; agricultural prospects are excellent in Bengal and Northern India, and are good elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 3rd)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 29·85; harvest of white *cholum* and pulse, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing; pasture and water ample.
Ganjam ...	1·23 (average of 10 stations).	*Ragi* 31·57.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·97; harvest of pulses, outturn about half.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·38; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾; pasture generally sufficient.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 22 97; wet and garden crops fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, a few dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·25; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and *dál*, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 25·38.
Malabar ...	·23 (average of 2 stations).	*Ragi* 20·73.
Travancore ...	·07	Prices fallen. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; want of rain still seriously felt in some southern districts.
Bombay—(March 3rd)		
Kurrachee ...	·10 in Mán-jhand, ·31 in Sákro, ·06 in Keti, and ·10 in Sujá-wal.	Wheat crops require rain; *jamba* and *muttur* being harvested; wireworm attacked barley and *jamba* in Tatta and Sonda tappas; cattle disease in 7 and small-pox in 2 talukas; measles in Shahbandar.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in 3 talukas.	Frost has slightly injured *jamba* here and there.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by frost; public health good.
Baroda ...	...	Weather cool; crops thriving; wheat ripe in places; health good.
Surat ...	...	Report not received.
Násik ...	...	Ague in one taluka; cattle disease in Sinar and Dindori; *rab* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees cool till 26th, gradually rose to 3 degrees warm on 29th, and then fell to 0 degrees at the end of week; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal from 27th to 29th; abnormal wind gradually changing from north-west to south-east.
Poona (Feb. 29th)	...	Price of *joswari* in districts rising.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* finished in Sangamner and continues elsewhere.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest progressing; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest in progress; slight fever in six talukas; exotic cotton generally damaged.
Kánara ...	...	Report not received.
Rajkot ...	...	Mornings and evenings cool; health good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* harvest progressing everywhere; frost in parts of Guzerat and Sind, and slight rain in Kurrachee; public health fair.
Bengal—(Mar. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold-weather and spring crops satisfactory; cholera still prevalent in Moiscal; cattle disease in some parts of district.
Darca ...	1·1	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	0·10	Peas and pulses nearly gathered, outturn average; land being prepared for *aus*; health generally good; sporadic cholera in Busseerhat.
Burripore ...	0·56	
Diamond Harbour ...	1·08	
Dum-Dum ...	0·2	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good; fever and cholera in mitigated form still in some thanas; small-pox in Jellinghee and Kalyan gunge thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually warmer; sowing of *amun* and early *til* continues; *boro* thriving; mustard being cut; prospects of *rabi* good, though *khesari* and peas suffered somewhat by late heavy rain.
Burdwan ...	0·4	Crop prospects favourable; public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; nights cold; prospects of winter crops good; cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops excellent; small-pox beginning to the west, otherwise health good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* ploughing in operation; prices stationary; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* continue well; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fine; notwithstanding damages done by late rains, *rabi* crops promise a fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in places in Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Dacca divisions, and in 24-Pergunnahs; cold-weather and spring crops on ground generally very promising, although in places some damage caused by late heavy rains; in some districts cold-weather crops being reaped with good outturn; sugarcane being generally cut and pressed; ploughing for early crops going on in all districts; cholera and small-pox still reported in some places; public health otherwise good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, though warmer; crops magnificent, save on high sands and kankar near river; are ripening and being cut in places; health excellent; slight fall in prices.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Report not received.
Jhánsi (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Field rats doing much damage to crops; prices stationary.
Agra („ 2nd)	...	Prospects good; rats are injuring fields in Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	...	Clear; wind strong west; crops excellent.
Meerut („ „)	...	Weather clear; prospects unchanged; prices stationary.
Kumaun (Mar. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair and warmer.
Lucknow („ 3rd)	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Partabgarh (Mar. 1st)	...	Prospects continue good.
Sitapur („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects continue good. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week; weather warm and seasonable; prospects excellent and health good; field rats have done some damage in Agra and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Mar. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	..	Prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Harvest prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Peshawar ...	·4	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable; hea prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 3rd)	...	Clear and cloudy alternately; *rabi* harvest continues; outt no epidemic.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; small-pox sligl easier.
Saugor ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; small-pox prevalent; prices decr
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Hosbangabad ...	...	Fine; *rabi* harvest continues; prices stationary.
Raipur (Feb. 28th)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* doing well; cattle disease in Drug and tahsils; health good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 27th)	·10	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings progressing; cattle disease c *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Bálaghát, and Chánda; *rabi* harvest progressing; prosp rally good; prices falling in some districts and in stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Mar. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	...	A few deaths reported from sporadic cholera, otherwise public health fair.
Rangoon ...	...	Thirty-five cases of cholera in town; a few cases of small-pox and fever in Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health fair.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox prevalent throughout district, 37 deaths during week in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	A few cases of cholera, 4 of which were fatal, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Rangoon town and in Prome town and district; sporadic cholera here and there throughout province; weather becoming sultry.
Assam—(March 3rd)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; growing hot during the day; ploughing for *asu* cultivation in progress; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Cultivation of rice crops going on, *bura* rice promising well; good outturn of cold-weather crops.
Cachar ...	·18	Weather unchanged; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·76	Outturn of mustard and potatoe fair; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever still prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.
Mysore ...	...	No report received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 3rd)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress.
Akola ...	...	Crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	...	Nizam's Government reports agricultural prospects still disappointing; other accounts are more favourable.
Central India States—(March 3rd)		
Indore ...	...	Weather warmer; prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Health and prospects good; wheat 13, *bajra* and *jowar* 27 seers per rupee.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects very good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear; health and agricultural prospects good.
Neemuch ...	...	Health and grain crops good.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Weather fair; health and prospects of crops good.
Ágar ...	...	Report not received.
Nowgong ...	...	
Mánpur ...	...	Weather fine; opium crops in flower; reaping of grain crops commenced.
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Feb. 13th)	·05	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox prevailing; crops flourishing; cold intense.
Harowtee („ 28th)	...	Health and prospects good; seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 3rd)	...	Prospects good; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwur („ 2nd)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

ERRATUM.—At page 340 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 24th January last, in the rainfall column opposite Kumaun, for "13·0" inches, read "1·3."

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th March, 1880.

No. 7.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable G. H. M. Batten of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th March 1880.

No. 110.—Mr. E. F. Harrison is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st September 1879.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 117.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. Beckenbury, R.A., to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 7th instant, *vice* Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., resigned.

No. 118.—Mr. C. E. Chapman is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th December 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th March 1880.

No. 60.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd March 1879.

FORESTS.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 174F.—Messrs. R. J. P. Pinder and J. S. Battie, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests in Oudh, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. W. F. Hobson is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation, with effect from the 18th December 1879, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Hobson is posted to Bengal.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

No. 40 J.-J.—The following Civil Courts established in the several Political Agencies under the Bombay Presidency are recognized by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for the purposes of Section 229 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877) :—

Káthiáwár.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád Prant.
3. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád Prant.
4. Court of the Wadhwán Station Thandar.
5. Court of the Chotila Thandar.
6. Court of the Páliyád Thandar.
7. Court of the Dasáda Thandar.
8. Court of the Bhoika Thandar.
9. Court of the Vithalgad Thandar.
10. Court of the Jhinjhúváda Kamdar.
11. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. Court of the Bagasra Thandar.
14. Court of the Lákhápádar Thandar.
15. Court of the Raphála Thandar.
16. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Hálár Prant.
17. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Hálár Prant.
18. Court of the Lodhika Thandar.
19. Court of the Dhrápha Thandar.
20. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád Prant.
21. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád Prant.
22. Court of the Bábra Thandar.
23. Court of the Songad Station Thandar.
24. Court of the Dátha Thandar.
25. Court of the Chamárdi Thandar.
26. Court of the Chok Thandar.
27. Court of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rájkot.

Kolhápur State.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Courts of the Assistant Political Agent and the State Kárbhári, Kolhápur, having civil powers.
3. Court of the Nyayadhish at Kolhápur.
4. Court of the Sadar Amín at Kolhápur.
5. Court of the Munsif of Shirol, Petha Shirol.
6. Court of the Munsif of Kádgaon, Petha Gad Hinglaj.
7. Court of the Munsif of Inchalkaranji and Ajra.
8. Court of the Munsif of Vishálgad.

Southern Maratha Country States.

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj	Miraj State.
2. Court of the Munsif of Lakshmeshvar	
3. Court of the Munsif of Modnimb	
4. Court of the Nyayadhish of Mudhol	Mudhol State.
5. Court of the Nyayadhish of Rámdurg	Ramdurg State.
6. Court of the Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Sarinjam of Mhysál	Mhysál State.
7. Huzur Court	Sángli State.
8. Court of the Nyayadhish	
9. Court of the Munsif of Miraj Prant	
10. Court of the Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi, and Terdál or Northern Division	
11. Court of the Munsif of Sháhápur and Shirhatti or Southern Division	

Rewa Kántha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.
3. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Lúnávada (under attachment).
4. Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sunth (under attachment).
5. Court of the Thandar of Sankhera Mehwás.
6. Court of the Thandar of Pándu Mehwás.
7. Court of the Thandar of Dorka Mehwás.

Mahi Kántha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.
3. Court of the Assistant Political Agent in charge, I'dar State.
4. Court of the Munsif of I'dar.
5. Court of the Thandar in the Bávisi Zilla.
6. Court of the Thandar in the Katosan Zilla.
7. Court of the Thandar in the Sábar Kantha Zilla.
8. Court of the Thandar in the Gadwára Zilla.

Pálanpur.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. Court of the Senior Assistant Political Superintendent
3. Court of the Junior Assistant Political Superintendent
4. Court of the Thandar of the Tharád Jamya Villages.
5. Court of the Thandar of Váv.
6. Court of the Thandar of Sántalpur.
7. Court of the Thandar of Várábi.
8. Court of the Thandar of Diodar.
9. Court of the Thandar of the Kánkrej Zilla.

Sávantvádi.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. Court of the Nyayadhish of Sávantvádi.
4. Court of the Munsif of Kudál.

Sholápur (Akalkot).

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pilio.
3. Subordinate Court of Kurla.

Dhárwár (Savanúr).

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dhárwár.
2. Court of the Sadar Amín at Savanúr.

Surat.

1. Courts of the Sachín State.
2. Courts of the Bánsda State.

Sátára.

1. Court of the Subordinate Judge of Jath.
2. Court of the Kárbhári of Phaltan.

Khándesh.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent.

Kolába (Janjira).

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. Civil Court of Murúd (so long as the Janjira State continues under British administration).

MILITARY.

The 10th March 1880.

No. 20 *G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force are made, with effect from the 25th December 1879 :—

Jemadar Muddey Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Luchmun, deceased.

Havildar Birth Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Muddey Khan, promoted.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 23 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, dated 30th December 1879, is confirmed :—

Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, having reported his arrival yesterday afternoon, from furlough, will resume his duties, taking over the command of the squadron from Captain P. W. Smith, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Adjutant.

No. 25 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, dated 7th January 1880, is confirmed :—

During the absence of Captain P. W. Smith, on duty with his Regiment, the duties of Station Staff Officer will be performed by Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Deoli Irregular Force.

POLITICAL.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 61 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy

and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. G. Reddie as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmain.

GENERAL.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 582 *G.-G.*—Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné, M.D., in medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to the medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, during the absence on medical certificate of Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, or until further orders, with effect from the 31st October 1879.

No. 585 *G.-G.*—Captain D. Robertson, Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, is appointed to be Magistrate of Abu, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 587 *G.-G.*—Major A. H. E. Campbell, Commanding the Resident's Escort, is appointed to perform the duties of the Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, in addition to his own, during the absence of Colonel Fraser on furlough to Europe.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 599 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Major W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch, is posted to the Haraoti and Tonk Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major C. A. Baylay.

Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Nimuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Muir.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1880.

No. 1210.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,02,25,805	1,84,50,546	21,90,945	2,06,41,491
Madras	1,23,43,580	59,95,605	8,70,000	68,65,605
Bombay	4,03,66,060	1,16,35,339	56,68,801	1,73,04,140
Allahabad	45,87,370	52,06,115	.....	52,06,115
Lahore	68,25,220	1,38,63,970	.....	1,38,63,970
Calicut	13,91,315	5,79,600	67,000	6,46,600
Coconada	13,91,690	32,22,905	85,000	33,07,905
Nagpore	14,14,655	25,29,915	.....	25,29,915
Kurrachee	29,81,950	22,30,490	77,200	23,07,690
Akola	12,91,460	13,08,225	.....	13,08,225
TOTAL	13,28,19,105	6,50,22,710	89,58,946	7,39,81,656
		DEDUCT—Bills outstanding, &c.		11,50,000
		Remains		7,28,31,656
		Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act		5,99,87,449
		GRAND TOTAL		13,28,19,105

No. 1174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the Stamp duty payable under the said Act, on receipts given by Mounted Police Constables, on account of their pay and allowances.

No. 1195.—Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., resumed charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India on the 27th February 1880.

No. 1251.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), and in supersession of Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor General in Council has—

I—remitted the fees payable in respect of powers of attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879;

II—remitted in the case of suits instituted before Village Munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879), the fees payable in respect of the documents specified in the first or second Schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed;

III—reduced such fees to one-half, in the case of—

(*a*) suits to which Chapter II of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies (except suits of the description mentioned in Section 3, Clause (*w*) or Clause (*x*) of the said Act to which an agriculturist is not a party);

(*b*) proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, provided that when the reduced Court-fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 154.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major A. G. Handcock, S.C., Wing Commander 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel A. G. Forsyth, retired.

No. 155.—Captain P. Walker, 34th Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major E. Beddy, resigned.

No. 156.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant T. J. O'D. Renny, died of wounds received in action near Zawa, in the Zaimusht country.

Lieutenant A. Daniell, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Radford.

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Renny.

The above appointments will have effect from the 16th December 1879.

No. 157.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. Adye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer (Supernumerary), and to be Adjutant, *vice* Major J. G. D. Walker, who vacates on promotion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 158.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Taylor, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—(m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Winson, S. C., Commandant, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—(m. c.) for two years—1 year, 82 days, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. Selous,—(p. a.) for 1 year, 19 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Graves, Ordnance Department,—(m.c.) under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 159.—The furlough granted to Surgeon W. E. Battersby, in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879, is commuted to furlough under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 160.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary T. Heathcoate, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India,—(m. c.) for 122 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 18th February, 1880.

PENSIONS.

No. 161.—Conductor Thomas Ratcliffe, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 162.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 6th March 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

SUBSTANTIVE.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Cunliffe Low, Bengal Cavalry. — In succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O. Wilkinson, C. B., retired.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, late 4th E. L. C.

No. 163.—NATIVE ARMY—

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dullembo, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nowrunga, deceased,—11th January 1880.

44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Subadar Mahaboola Khan, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nurbeer Sai, killed in action; at the capture of the Naga village of Konoma; Jemadar Rajman Rai, to be Subadar, *vice* Nurbeer Sai; Color Havildar Juman Sing Thakoor, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajman Rai, promoted,—23rd November, 1879.

No. 164.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Hurnam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Attar Singh, invalided,—22nd December, 1879.

Havildar Didar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bussawa Sing, deceased,—23rd December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 165.—The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Army are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.,—29th March, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, C.B.,—31st March, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 166.—Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., S.C., Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to command a brigade in the field, *vice* Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., deceased.

While so employed, Colonel Gordon will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd class).

No. 167.—Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, Principal Medical Officer, Khyber Division, to be Principal Medical Officer, Kabul Field Force, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter, deceased.

Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Principal Medical Officer, Reserve Division, Peshâwar, to be Principal Medical Officer, Khyber Division, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Tippetts, Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer, Reserve Division, Peshâwar, *vice* Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury, and to have the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the date of his taking up the duties of the appointment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 168.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of volunteers at Akyab, to be designated the "Akyab Volunteer Rifle Corps" and to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles for administrative purposes, and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Major Commandant.

Mr. George James Spence Hodgkinson, C.S. Commissioner of Arakan.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th March 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
G. M. Yaldwyn (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, 6th Foot	12th June 1879 ...	Intestate ...	730 8 0	...	
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
E. H. Dumbleton (*b*) ...	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Department.	5th October 1879 ...	Intestate ...	28 0 0	...	

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin*—Widow, Mrs. Allen Yaldwyn, care of Oriental Bank, Threadneedle Street, London.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin*—Father, Colonel A. Dumbleton, Harsley, Port Sorele Tasmania; Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—Mr. J. S. Barrett, 1st grade Officer, I. G. hulk *Semiramis*, to be 1st grade Officer, in command I. G. turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, and in charge of hulks and vessels in ordinary, Bombay.

No. 10.—Mr. Albert James Gerard Piffard, to be a 4th grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Hugh Rose* for duty on the Tender *Constance*.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Martin, 1st grade Officer, I. G. S. *Patrick Stewart*, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe, under Section VIII, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st December, 1879.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 12.—Navigating Lieutenant P. V. James, Royal Navy, Retired List, in command of the I. G. turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st February 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. N. Duncan, 3rd grade Engineer I. G. S. *Irrawaddy*, is permitted to resign his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 9th March 1880.

No. 84.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service:—

Lieutenant E. Glennie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch.

Lieutenant F. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch.

No. 85.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, from 1st to 10th January 1880, inclusive.

The 10th March 1880.

No. 86.—Major G. Swinton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Sirhind Canal Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Home, R.E., proceeding on furlough, or until further orders, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 11th March 1880.

No. 87.—On the departure of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., from Bombay for England, the Government of India is pleased to assume the direct charge of the Kandahar Railway, and to place it under the Director General of Railways.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 88.—Captain W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 89.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. May, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 90.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 483 and 498, dated 21st November and 11th December 1879, respectively, Captain F. Firebrace, R.E., is appointed substantively Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

No. 91.—Mr. G. Brown, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1880.

No. 159.—The under-mentioned Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.* :—

Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, Surveyor, 4th Grade, on the 20th August 1879.

Mr. E. Loftie, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 21st October 1879.

Mr. G. Rae, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the 29th October 1879.

Mr. G. Housden, Surveyor, 1st Grade, on the 31st October 1879.

Mr. G. H. Blythe, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 12th November 1879.

Mr. C. David, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the 31st December 1879.

the following promotions are made :—

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. W. D. Corbett, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1879.

Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th October 1879.

Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. A. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. G. L. Fleming, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1879.

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 13th November 1879.

Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Mr. G. R. Copping, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 27th February 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. Godwin Austen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, having been placed on duty in charge of convicts proceeding from Calcutta to Port Blair on the morning of the 18th instant, his privilege leave will be held to have ceased from that date.

T. CADELL, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th March 1880.

No. 359.—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Officiating Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 9th to the afternoon of the 26th February 1880, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th March 1880.

No. 8.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 1st instant, from twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 7 of 13th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 8th March 1880.

No. 8.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Morar Division, Military Works, the former of which he left on afternoon of 1st instant, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 6th March 1880.

No. 539.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 10, dated 16th February 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 28th February 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th March 1880.

No. 2.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 21 of the 22nd January 1880, Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., and Mr. R. K. Williams, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of 1st March 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 2nd March 1880.

No. 2.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway, under Public Works Notification No. 354, dated 12th September 1879,

and No. 367, dated 19th idem, reported their arrival on the dates specified below :—

Names.	Rank.	Date of arrival.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Engineer-in-Chief.	Sept. 20, 1879
Mr. J. R. Bell . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Superintendent of Works.	,, 16, ,,
,, C. V. MacIvor . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	,, 25, ,,
,, H. L. Monk . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade .	,, 19, ,,
,, J. Tait . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade .	,, 25, ,,
,, G. Moyle . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	,, 22, ,,
,, R. S. J. South .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade .	,, 19, ,,
,, W. C. Hutchinson .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade .	Oct. 4, ,,
,, M. J. Chabrel .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Sept. 28, ,,
,, L. C. DesMazures .	Store-keeper, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).	,, 20, ,,

No. 3.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to this Railway under Director General of State Railways' Notification No. 13, dated 14th October 1879, reported their arrival on the dates specified below :—

Names.	Rank.	Date of arrival.
Mr. H. B. Parry . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Dec. 6, 1879
,, E. J. Keelan . .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Nov. 26, ,,
,, R. N. Hodges .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade .	,, 28, ,,

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 28th January 1880, constituting certain Sections on the Kandahar Railway, the following Divisions are formed and postings thereto made, with effect from the dates specified :—

Section.	Division.	Posting.	Rank.	Date of joining.
Jacobabad.	Jacobabad.	Mr. E. J. Keelan .	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).	Feb. 16, 1880
	Mittri	,, J. Tait . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Dec. 20, 1879
		,, G. Moyle . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Feb. 15, 1880
Hurnai	Nari	,, H. L. Monk .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	,, 11, ,,
		,, B. Baxter .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Jan. 31, ,,
		,, R. W. Roberts .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Feb. 11, ,,
		,, J. A. Lewin .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	,, 23, ,,

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4, dated 2nd instant, Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Nari Division, held executive charge of that division, from the 31st January to 10th February 1880, both days inclusive.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PESHAWAR-JELLALABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 26th February 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 25, dated 18th February 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th current.

J. BONUS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 1st March 1880.

No. 1.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 24, dated 18th February, Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 7th January 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 5th March 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 39, dated 27th February 1880, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Agra, on the forenoon of the 25th February 1880, and resumed charge of his duties at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, 8th (The King's) Regiment.

Number, Rank and Name,—138, Private, Fox John.	Date of Enlistment,—14th November 1873.
Age,—27 years.	Place of Enlistment,—Liverpool.
Size,—5 feet 6⅛ inches.	Parish where Born,—Liverpool.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.	County,—Lancaster.
Marks,—None.	Trade,—Porter.
Date of Desertion,—5th February 1880.	Dress,—Regimental.
From whence Deserted,—Chuppul.	REMARKS,—Deserted with 1 M.-H. Rifle and Belts, and 70 rounds ammunition.

A. LEWIS, *Major,*
Comdg. Depôt, 2-8th (The King's) Regt.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 29th February 1880.

Public Works (Buildings and Roads Branch and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 17, 1880
2	Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
3	Simla Architectural Division	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
4	Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
	Rajputana ...		
	Hyderabad ...		
	Coorg ...		
6	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
10	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
	Mysore ...		
	Indian Telegraph ...		
13	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
15	Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Nov. 1879	Jan. 27, ,,
16	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
17	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, ,,
	Punjab ...		
	Bengal ...		
20	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3, ,,

Irrigation.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajpootana ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 5, 1880
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16, ,,
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
6	Madras ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 30, ,,
7	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, ,,

Guaranteed Railways.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Madras ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 30, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, ,,
	Bengal ...		
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 9, ,,
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11, ,,

State Railways (Capital).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Amritsar and Pathankote...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 13, 1880
2	Central Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14, ,,
3	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 16, ,,
4	Dhond and Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, ,,
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
	Patna-Gya ...		
	Indus Valley ...		
	Bellary-Carwar... ...		
9	Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam		
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Nulhati ...		
13	State Railway Stores Branch.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
	Punjab Northern ...		
	Mysore ...		
16	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
	Holkar ...		
	Indore-Nasirabad ...		
	Ujein-Bhopal ...		
20	Nagpur-Chhattisgurh ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 31, ,,
21	Muttra-Hathras ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 17, ,,
	Cawnpore-Farakhabad ...		
	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar ...		
	Achnera-Muttra ...		
	N.-W. Provinces Light Railway Surveys.		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit ...		
27	Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
28	Sukkur-Quetta ...	Oct. 1879	Dec. 26, 1879
29	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1880
30	Western Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20, ,,
31	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,

State Railways (Revenue).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon & Irrawaddy ...	Dec. 1879	Feb. 23, 1880
2	Dhond & Manmad ...	Nov. 1879	Jan. 21, ,,
3	Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Indus Valley ...		
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
	Patna and Gya ...		
7	Holkar-Nimuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
8	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
	Calcutta & South-Eastern		
10	Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 7, ,,
11	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10, ,,
12	Muttra-Hathras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,
13	Western Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
14	Sindia ...	Oct. 1879	Do. 23, ,,
	Rajpootana ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 99,80,102 13 0)	1,94,36,184	9	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 94,56,081 12 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,62,87,900	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,81,038	2	2
Sundries	11,74,708	13	5
RUPEES	6,98,69,921	12	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	97,84,469	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	74,15,368	2	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,17,977	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,14,27,961	3	7
Balances with other Banks	3,57,111	7	1
Bullion	25,338	9	6
Dead Stock	10,02,346	5	9
Stamps	9,266	10	0
Sundries	4,62,575	8	7
	4,59,02,414	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 76,07,998 4 8)	2,39,67,507	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,63,59,509 6 4)			
RUPEES	6,98,69,921	12	6

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 11th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 1	3,00,460	...	...	10,05,040	57,20,269	13,15,486
,, 2	4,54,998	...	...	14,60,038	57,30,599	13,15,186
,, 3	21,020	...	...	14,81,058	57,30,500	13,15,486
,, 4	...	...	1,18,814	13,69,399	57,32,201	14,27,146
,, 5	...	...	...	13,69,399	57,41,631	14,27,146
,, 6	...	...	3,26,931	10,62,393	60,18,663	17,34,251

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 11th March 1880 ... Rs. 90,97,643-6-1

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 12th March 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W17	M49—25078	10	Sorabji Jehangir and Sons, Poona.
W18	M37—95793	100	J. P. Fernandes, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H49	M34—83455	20	Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bombay.
	M47—91786	10	
H50	M34—30186	10	Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukhe, Ratnagiri.
	M35—98916	50	
H51	M34—14633	20	Bomanji Nowroji, Bombay.
	,, —77413	20	
M17	M35—34054	50	Jamsetji Curtsetji & Co., Bombay.
	,, —34055	50	
M18	M 6—76083	5	Bhota Poma, Bombay.
	,, —76084	5	

Kurrachee Circle Notes.

G 11—04207	500	Bank of Bombay,
,, —05002	500	
,, —05018	500	
,, —05556	500	
,, —05571	500	
,, —05616	500	
,, —06171	500	
,, —06178	500	
,, —06204	500	
,, —06212	500	
,, —06244	500	
,, —06365	500	
,, —06378	500	
,, —06404	500	
,, —06425	500	
,, —06499	500	
,, —06671	500	
,, —06722	500	
,, —06770	500	
,, —06788	500	
,, —06851	500	
,, —06852	500	
,, —06872	500	
,, —06881	500	
,, —06908	500	
,, —06912	500	
,, —06915	500	
,, —06920	500	
,, —06968	500	
,, —06993	500	
,, —06998	500	

Bombay Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED —*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Kurrachee Circle Notes —contd.		
		Rs.	
G 11	—06999	500	
,,	—07014	500	
,,	—07048	500	
,,	—07050	500	
,,	—07056	500	
,,	—07085	500	
,,	—07160	500	
G 12	—22563	1,000	
,,	—22994	1,000	
,,	—23132	1,000	
,,	—23246	1,000	
,,	—23369	1,000	
,,	—23616	1,000	
,,	—23617	1,000	
,,	—23620	1,000	
,,	—23969	1,000	
,,	—23971	1,000	
,,	—24022	1,000	
,,	—24032	1,000	
,,	—24080	1,000	
,,	—24118	1,000	
,,	—24231	1,000	
,,	—24243	1,000	
,,	—24334	1,000	
,,	—24345	1,000	
,,	—24351	1,000	
,,	—24358	1,000	
,,	—24364	1,000	
,,	—24370	1,000	
,,	—24371	1,000	
,,	—24373	1,000	
,,	—24378	1,000	
,,	—24380	1,000	
,,	—24404	1,000	
,,	—24411	1,000	
,,	—24434	1,000	
,,	—24437	1,000	
,,	—24493	1,000	
,,	—24502	1,000	
,,	—24526	1,000	
,,	—24531	1,000	
,,	—24534	1,000	
,,	—24552	1,000	
,,	—24594	1,000	
,,	—24622	1,000	
,,	—24646	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,,	—24647	1,000	
,,	—24658	1,000	
,,	—24678	1,000	
,,	—24692	1,000	
,,	—24693	1,000	
,,	—24694	1,000	
,,	—24695	1,000	
,,	—24696	1,000	
,,	—24751	1,000	
,,	—24752	1,000	
,,	—24779	1,000	
,,	—24795	1,000	
,,	—24798	1,000	
,,	—24806	1,000	
,,	—24810	1,000	
,,	—24816	1,000	
,,	—24820	1,000	
,,	—24825	1,000	
,,	—24834	1,000	
,,	—24838	1,000	
,,	—24842	1,000	
,,	—24853	1,000	
,,	—24865	1,000	
,,	—24870	1,000	
,,	—24934	1,000	
,,	—24938	1,000	
,,	—24946	1,000	
,,	—24959	1,000	
,,	—24969	1,000	
,,	—24974	1,000	
,,	—24983	1,000	
,,	—24986	1,000	
,,	—24987	1,000	
,,	—24999	1,000	
,,	—25001	1,000	
,,	—25004	1,000	
,,	—25016	1,000	
,,	—25017	1,000	
,,	—25023	1,000	
,,	—25039	1,000	
,,	—25044	1,000	
,,	—25046	1,000	
,,	—25050	1,000	
,,	—25057	1,000	
,,	—25058	1,000	

Bombay Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED —*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Kurrachee Circle Notes —contd.		
		Rs.	
G 12	—25065	1,000	
,,	—25066	1,000	
,,	—25073	1,000	
,,	—25092	1,000	
,,	—25103	1,000	
,,	—25117	1,000	
,,	—25119	1,000	
,,	—25132	1,000	
,,	—25138	1,000	
,,	—25147	1,000	
,,	—25151	1,000	
,,	—25171	1,000	
,,	—25174	1,000	
,,	—25179	1,000	
,,	—25180	1,000	
,,	—25181	1,000	
,,	—25192	1,000	
,,	—25196	1,000	
,,	—25206	1,000	
,,	—25210	1,000	
,,	—25218	1,000	
,,	—25229	1,000	
,,	—25230	1,000	
,,	—25239	1,000	
,,	—25254	1,000	
,,	—25256	1,000	
,,	—25293	1,000	
,,	—25298	1,000	
,,	—25299	1,000	
,,	—25322	1,000	
,,	—25327	1,000	
,,	—25329	1,000	
,,	—25335	1,000	
,,	—25355	1,000	
,,	—25356	1,000	
,,	—25359	1,000	
,,	—25363	1,000	
,,	—25366	1,000	
,,	—25371	1,000	
,,	—25389	1,000	
,,	—25391	1,000	
,,	—25409	1,000	
,,	—25442	1,000	
,,	—25532	1,000	
,,	—25543	1,000	
,,	—25548	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,,	—25615	1,000	
,,	—25618	1,000	
,,	—25620	1,000	
,,	—25621	1,000	
,,	—25632	1,000	
,,	—25634	1,000	
,,	—25637	1,000	
,,	—25638	1,000	
,,	—25640	1,000	
,,	—25650	1,000	
,,	—25656	1,000	
,,	—25663	1,000	
,,	—25669	1,000	
,,	—25671	1,000	
,,	—25677	1,000	
,,	—25687	1,000	
,,	—25690	1,000	
,,	—25692	1,000	
,,	—25693	1,000	
,,	—25695	1,000	
,,	—25699	1,000	
,,	—25702	1,000	
,,	—25707	1,000	
,,	—25708	1,000	
,,	—25716	1,000	
,,	—25723	1,000	
,,	—25724	1,000	
,,	—25733	1,000	
,,	—25735	1,000	
,,	—25738	1,000	
,,	—25763	1,000	
,,	—25770	1,000	
,,	—25771	1,000	
,,	—25772	1,000	
,,	—25785	1,000	
,,	—25793	1,000	
,,	—25828	1,000	
,,	—25838	1,000	
,,	—25839	1,000	
,,	—25846	1,000	
,,	—25850	1,000	
,,	—25852	1,000	
,,	—25854	1,000	
,,	—25855	1,000	
,,	—25856	1,000	

Bombay Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Kurrachee Circle Notes—contd.		
		Rs.	
G 12	—25860	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,,	—25863	1,000	
,,	—25865	1,000	
,,	—25866	1,000	
,,	—25951	1,000	
,,	—25952	1,000	
,,	—25957	1,000	
,,	—25961	1,000	
,,	—25964	1,000	
,,	—25970	1,000	
,,	—25971	1,000	
,,	—25972	1,000	
,,	—25973	1,000	
,,	—25974	1,000	
,,	—25976	1,000	
,,	—25981	1,000	
,,	—25983	1,000	
,,	—25989	1,000	
,,	—25991	1,000	
,,	—25995	1,000	
,,	—26005	1,000	
,,	—26006	1,000	
,,	—26010	1,000	
,,	—26025	1,000	
,,	—26026	1,000	
,,	—26034	1,000	
,,	—26035	1,000	
,,	—26036	1,000	
,,	—26039	1,000	
,,	—26040	1,000	
,,	—26043	1,000	
,,	—26047	1,000	
,,	—26060	1,000	
,,	—26065	1,000	
,,	—26097	1,000	
,,	—26098	1,000	
,,	—26116	1,000	
,,	—26127	1,000	
,,	—26151	1,000	
,,	—26153	1,000	
,,	—26155	1,000	
,,	—26158	1,000	
,,	—26161	1,000	
,,	—26167	1,000	
,,	—26171	1,000	
,,	—26178	1,000	
,,	—26179	1,000	
,,	—26200	1,000	
,,	—26207	1,000	
,,	—26208	1,000	
,,	—26210	1,000	
,,	—26217	1,000	
,,	—26218	1,000	
,,	—26219	1,000	
,,	—26220	1,000	
,,	—26226	1,000	
,,	—26237	1,000	
,,	—26240	1,000	
,,	—26241	1,000	
,,	—26246	1,000	
,,	—26251	1,000	
,,	—26254	1,000	
,,	—26256	1,000	
,,	—26257	1,000	
,,	—26258	1,000	
,,	—26260	1,000	
,,	—26269	1,000	
,,	—26282	1,000	
,,	—26283	1,000	
,,	—26286	1,000	
,,	—26288	1,000	
,,	—26290	1,000	
,,	—26292	1,000	
,,	—26298	1,000	
,,	—26302	1,000	
,,	—26310	1,000	
,,	—26322	1,000	
,,	—26323	1,000	
,,	—26338	1,000	
,,	—26356	1,000	
,,	—26359	1,000	
,,	—26363	1,000	
,,	—26366	1,000	
,,	—26368	1,000	
,,	—26369	1,000	
,,	—26370	1,000	
,,	—26371	1,000	
,,	—26372	1,000	
,,	—26375	1,000	
,,	—26377	1,000	

Bombay Circle—*concluded.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*concluded.*

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
Kurrachee Circle Notes—coneld.		
	Rs.	
G 12—26384	1,000	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
,, —26388	1,000	
,, —26393	1,000	
,, —26396	1,000	
,, —26398	1,000	
,, —26406	1,000	
,, —26419	1,000	
,, —26420	1,000	
,, —26430	1,000	
,, —26567	1,000	
,, —26601	1,000	
,, —26602	1,000	
,, —26603	1,000	
,, —26606	1,000	
,, —26607	1,000	
,, —26625	1,000	
,, —26626	1,000	
,, —26629	1,000	
,, —26633	1,000	
,, —26639	1,000	
,, —26640	1,000	
,, —26641	1,000	
,, —26642	1,000	
,, —26647	1,000	
,, —26649	1,000	
,, —26650	1,000	
C 94 —03072	10,000	
,, —03073	10,000	
,, —03078	10,000	
,, —03080	10,000	

BOMBAY,
The 9th March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
426	O 66—12073	100	Messrs. Cuthbertson Harper.
427	O 45—03571	10	Syed Sadik Hosscin.
428	O 58—66311	20	Mr. S. Smith.
	,, —25842		
429	O 67—62948	100	Baboo Meah.
	,, —92950		
430	O 31—37108	50	Mr. J. F. K. Mieselbach.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
259	L 91—32282	20	Babu Mohes Chunder Sarkar.
	,, —89204		
261	O 53—92396	10	Babu Annodaprosad Mukerjee.
	,, —92394		
262	L 44—63645	10	Babu Modhu Sudon Das.
	,, —63649		
264	L 1—91829	10	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers.
	A 80—79263		
265	L 11—06725	5	Babu Bijoy Govinda Bagchi,
	,, —06726		
266	O 10—68792	10	Babu Kalidas Banerjee.
	O 50—38192		
509	O 19—93760	10	Mr. J. W. Palmer.
	,, —93761		
510	O 11—54195	10	Hetnarain Lal.
511	O 12—44547	10	Babu Radhanath Chatterjee.
512	L 56—35262	5	Mr. O. G. Smart.
	,, —35263		
513	O 51—05705	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee.
514	O 67—76209	100	Babu Chandra Mohan Chakravarti.
	,, —76212		
515	O 67—66720	100	Bhawanidas Ghasitumul.
516	L 46—85841	20	Mr. E. Lord.
517	L 30—89129	5	Babu Biressur Sen.
518	L 56—05173	5	Moulvie Abdool Wahab.
	,, —05174		
519	L 80—75879	20	Babu Hungsessur Ghose.
	O 24—06425		
520	L 87—72685	10	Babu Anund Chunder Mozoomdar.
	L 41—55487		

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—27094 ...	10	Lingam Venkatarow, Chicacole, Ganjam District.

COCONADA,
23rd February 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
...	E 7—62460 ...	5	Nomidh Rai, Rawalpindi.
	E 16—56053 ...	10	
...	E 13—35123 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
	E 15—57359 ...	50	
	„ —57370 ...	50	
...	E 12—87711 ...	20	Chundoo Loll, Accountant care of Purma Nand Lahore.
...	E 17—01780 ...	20	The Officer Commanding Depôt 9th Lancers, Sialkot.
	„ —01560 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
...	E 16—60912 ...	10	Chota Lal, Delhi.
	„ —60939 ...	10	
	E 17—07980 ...	20	
	„ —07982 ...	20	
	E 13—50919 ...	100	
...	E 15—09760 ...	50	Nuthoo Mal, son of Mahan Sing, Contractor, Beas.
	„ —16744 ...	50	
	E 3—92909 ...	100	
	„ —82921 ...	100	
...	E 15—48458 ...	50	Gobind Chunder Ghose, Tarai.
...	E 12—97307 ...	20	Fukrud Deen, Aonla, *via* Bareilly.
...	E 16—52505 ...	10	Mrs. K. Wise, Dera Doon.

LAHORE,
The 8th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
...	B 46—96034 ...	5	M. Govinda Ragava Aiyangar, Gumashta, Taluk Office, Chidambaram.
...	B 54—95535 ...	20	Rengappa, son of Saraf Venkatappa, Shimoga.
...	B 59—35249 ...	100	N. Paupiah, Ganjam.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
...	B 42—66092 ...	20	Koylash Chunder Sirkar Russa, care of Guruchurn Goopto, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
...	B 62—01407 ...	100	V. A. Tambia Pillai, Clerk, Quarter Master General's Office, Fort St. George.
...	B 57—23424 ...	20	T. Ghujadamcah, son of Nanameah Sahib, Chanapatam.
...	B 56—66709 ...	10	Buragapalli Venkataramana Charlu, Nellore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 1st March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Entrance Examination, 1882-83 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,
1882.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	...	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid	...	Metamorphoseon Fabulæ.*
Cicero	...	De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath Upakramanika.	...	Part II, by Pandit Harischandra Kabiratna.

Arabic.

* Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul Iqd-i-Man Zum.	...	Pages 1 to 105.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

* Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

* Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
* Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyan	...	Balkánda.
Rajniti	...	The first two Chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyan	...	Sundarakánda.
Jiban Charita	...	Translation from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghubansa	...	The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English.

Milton	...	L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Johnson	...	Vanity of Human Wishes.
Wordsworth	...	Selections by Turner in Rivington's English School Classics. Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow	...	Evangeline.
Collins	...	Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Rosamond Waite	...	The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton).
Black	...	Life of Goldsmith (Morley's Englishmen of Letters).

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Herodotus	...	Book IV.
Euripides	...	Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	...	Selections.*
Martialis	...	Selections.*
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikávya	...	Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

* Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Do.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Do.
Sekandar Namah.	...	Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare	...	King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	...	Hyperion.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	...	Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	...	Spencer (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke	...	Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	DeCorona.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	...	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	...	Germama.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava	...	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala	...	(Devanagari Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi.	...	Do.

HONOUR AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1882-83.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser	...	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson	...	Princess.
Dryden	...	Absaloman and Achitophel.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Prose.

Ascham	...	The Schoolmaster.
Browne	...	Religio Medici.
Lowell	...	My Study Windows.
Mathew Arnold	...	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman	...	Historical Essays.
Trollope	...	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College. [lege
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	...	Cathedral Mission Col-
Chaudhuri, Mahinimohan	...	Krishnaghur College.
De, Narendralal	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Maitra, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar		Teacher.
,, Mukundadeb	...	Hughli College.
Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
3	Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Medical College.
2	Basu, Prandhan	...	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Medical College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinath	...	Ditto.
	,, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Suratlal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sekharkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
10	,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Durganath	...	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
20	,, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Das, Madhabkrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamchand	...	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Piyarisankar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
30	,, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Gosthabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Matilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Rebatimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Batakrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
40	,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Tarinikumar.	...	Ditto.

	Kar, Nagendranath	...	Medical College.
	„ Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Kailasnath	...	Ditto.
50	Mukhopadhyay, Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
	„ Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Herambanath	...	Ditto.
	„ Tinkari	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	„ Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.
60	Sen, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
	„ Gurunath	...	Ditto.
	„ Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Sengupta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
65	„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Basu, Jaygopal	...	Medical College.
	„ Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
	Das, Siddheswar	...	Ditto.
	De, Birchand	...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	Haldar, Gopallal	...	Ditto.
	Kshetri, Srikrishna	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Girijasankar	...	Ditto.
12	Sen, Harimohan	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
2	Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	...	Ditto.
3	Majumdar, Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned student has passed the Honour Examination in Law:—

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned student has passed the M. D. Examination:—

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 11th March 1880.* CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House on Saturday, the 13th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *The 4th March 1880.*

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS, *Superintendent.*

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يهه دوا کوئيناڈين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے هرکوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

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POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1880.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

Consequent on increased expenditure in maintaining Bullock Train establishments owing to the demand for cattle and the high cost of gram and fodder, the road mileage rates of Bullock Train charges have been increased by 1½ pie per maund per mile on the line between Jhelum and Peshawar and on the branches to Murree and Thull.

2. Opportunity has also been taken to increase the rates between Lahore and Wazirabad and stations beyond, owing to corresponding increases in railway rates.

3. The following revised portion of the table of rates for the main line, as well as the branch line, tables Nos. 6 and 7, will be adopted immediately :—

Main Line between Calcutta and Peshawar (portion revised).

N.B.—Special attention is directed to the fact that undeclared goods are charged at the highest or fifth class rates.

	Distance in miles.	UP RATES PER MAUND FROM CALCUTTA TO THE PLACES MENTIONED.				DOWN RATES PER MAUND TO CALCUTTA FROM THE PLACES MENTIONED.			
		5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.	5th class.	4th class.	3rd class.	2nd class.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Wazirabad	1,340	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1	7 15	6 10	5 5	4 1
(For packages to Sialkot, add 8 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate, and for packages from Sialkot, add 4 annas 1 pie to Wazirabad rate.)									
Jhelum	1,381	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3	8 2	6 13	5 8	4 3
Rawalpindi	1,449	9 12	8 7	7 2	5 13	9 3	7 14	6 9	5 4
(For Murree *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 6; for Kohat and Thull *viâ* Rawalpindi, *see* separate Table No. 7.)									
Huttee	1,492	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14	9 14	8 9	7 4	5 15
Attock	1,505	11 2	9 13	8 8	7 3	10 2	8 13	7 8	6 3
Nowshera	1,524	11 9	10 4	8 15	7 10	10 7	9 2	7 13	6 8
Peshawar	1,550	12 3	10 14	9 9	8 4	10 13	9 8	8 3	6 14

6.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Murree.

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to Murree.	Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from Murree.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Murree	40	1 10	0 15

Note.—In the months of September, October and November the outward and inward or return rates on this Branch Line are transposed.

7.—Branch Line between Rawalpindi and Kohat and Thull.

[This is a temporary military line, the rates for which are as follows.]

	Distance in miles.	Outward rate per maund from Rawalpindi to the places mentioned.	Inward rate per maund to Rawalpindi from the places mentioned.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Kohat	108	4 10	2 12
Thull	172	7 10	5 12

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 12th March 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	13th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	15th ,,	*Sirdhana.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	15th ,,	P. & O Str. *Khedive.* *
Straits and Hongkong	6 ,,	16th ,,	*Japan & Morey.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6 ,,	16th ,,	*Satara.*
Foreign Mail *vid* Bombay	6 ,,	17th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book packets and pattern posts	6 ,,	16th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	18th ,,	*Purulia.* †
Akyab and Rangoon	6 ,,	19th ,,	*Comsilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6 ,,	19th ,,	*Madras.*
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	20th ,,	From Bombay.

* Letters to Madras intended for despatch per P. & O. Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian Inland rate of postage, and to Ceylon, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz.

No Registered Letters to Madras and Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above Steamer.

† Mails for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 6-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th March 1880.

Andrew, A. S.	D'Silva, P.	Powell, G. A.
Ballscipr, —	Flagg, Mrs. A.	Rollo, Miss Norah.
Baptist, Edward.	Fallon, S. W.	Sheel, Mrs.
Barclay, Mrs.	Fasson, W. C.	Simpson, C. B.
Beed, G.	Gordon, Capt. C. W.	Smallman, Mrs. A.
Behin, J. J.	Green, Henry.	Smith, Mrs. A.
Blundill, Miss M.	Hart, Luther.	Stimpson, H.
Bowers, J. M.	Hutchinson, Dr.	Strong, W. J.
Boyce, Mrs.	Jennings, N. E.	Walker, Mrs. J.
Buckte, H.	Kerkovins, R.	Walker, J. T.
Charles, Rev. Geo.	Lavett, Mrs.	Walmsley, H. P.
Clifford, Master W.	Leink, Miss A. M.	Wells, E. R.
Curran, J.	Marrion, Miss	Wetts, E. R.
David, Arthur.	Meigh, Corporal J.	White, J.
Decruz, A. A.	McClean, Mrs. E.	White, Howard G.
DeFonseka, H.	McKinnon, W. M.	Williams, G. R. W.
Dillon, G. M.	Nelson, Mrs.	Wilson, W. J.
Douglas, C. A.	Newcastle, Mrs. A.	Wilson, G. (ship *County of Dumfries*).
D'Rozario, F. M.	Peet, Mrs. H. J.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. H. M.	Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Nuttall, C.
Bank, Thos.	Gillman, A. John.	Patsch, Monsieur H.
Bartlett, William.	Habel, Jean.	Raymond, Victor.
Bath, Miss C.	Hallewell, J. A.	Read, E.
Belgey, Mary Ann.	Hammond, C. A.	Rix, Geo. R.
Berlengsiri, Andera Signor.	Hawkins, Alfred.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Bull n, F. T.	Hennessey, W. C.	Rooney, W. R.
Ghohmonáeley, Reginald.	Hing, Mrs. Eliza.	Rose, Donald.
Chuckeropany.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Schneider, Oswald Hemr.
Clare, Miss.	Jellett, J. H. (Royal Art.)	Scott, J. W.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Jones, Surgn.-Major M. G.	Seillier, Madame.
Crafton, George.	Jurman, G. W.	Seward, Mrs. E.
Croghan, W. J.	Jusoy or Jason, J.	Shaw, C.
Coton, George.	Karkoo Ramdeen Jaffoda.	Shaw, C. J.
Crodiero, Antonio E.	Kay, Revd. David.	Silva, Harold.
Cruise, Mrs. F.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Smith, W.
D'Arcy, F.	King, Capt. H. W.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Deardan, W.	Lawler, James.	Sutton, Capt.
Devanney, John.	Lewis, Charles.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Donovan, D.	Macgrega, W.	Thomes, G.
Draeger, Miss B.	Maller, Otto.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Ewing, Mrs.	Martin, C.	Wheeler, W.
Fanner, S.	Martin, Thos.	White, Charles.
Flower, Marcus.	Masea, Franco.	White, Mrs. J.
Forster, Capt. C.	Morcen, W. D.	Wight, C. F.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.	McLaren, Duncan.	Willard, H. V.
Fortescue, H. A.	Muir, Andrew.	Williams, W. J.
Gardon, Mrs.	Nicholas, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.

Newspapers.

Fotheringham, J.	Miller, Fred. T.	Wilson, J. H.
Jellett, J. H. (R.A.)	Read, E.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Lewis, Charles.	Scott, J. W.	

Registered Letters.

Clifford, Master W.	Mitchell, C.	Scott, W. Lackland.
Fanshame, W. E. B.	Paterson, C. F.	Smith, A. T.
Gasper, Edmond.	Sharp, F. G.	Wight, C. F.
Kinsla, J.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted:—

'Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling', 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March," shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV, Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he was engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1880.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India ; Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force ;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:" Short title.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880. Commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, Interpretation-clause.

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars : "ship :"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship : "master :"

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port. "port."

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply— Saving clause.

(*a*) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(*b*) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(*c*) to any pleasure yacht.

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India ; and Interpretation-clause. "British Indian ship :"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship : "British ship :"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe. "manner prescribed :"

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service. "Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended. "Unsafe."

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government. Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Service of grounds on master.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Power to appoint surveyor.

Action on receipt of his report.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Order of final detention.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

where they differ.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time, when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Detaining-officers.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

Their powers generally.

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of survey.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The assessors.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Judge to summon assessors.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

tional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this statement to be entered in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept marked.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Ship to be kept marked.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

51. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order, where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

52. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

53. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by section fourteen, the power of preparing a list of assessors under section fifteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, &c.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

vernor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Local Government to appoint examiners,

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section :

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:-

"Wreck" defined.

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875 and section 5 of Act No XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875 or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Appointment of receivers.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed shall as soon as practicable—

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be the owner;

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

if he be not the owner.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section eleven.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences triable where offender found.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The date of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
„ Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3765, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
„ Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks,

including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 4 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple

enough. In the case, *e. g.*, of the ordinary marks on piece-goods, perhaps the most important class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

Appointment of a Registrar. 2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

Deputy Registrar. 3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Application for registration. 4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

What trade-marks may be registered. 5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

39 Vic., s. 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

39 Vic., s. 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(*a*) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(*b*) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

39 Vic., s. 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

40 Vic., s. 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

39 Vic., s. 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

11. When each of several persons claims t be registered under this A as proprietor of the sam trade-mark, the Registra may refuse to comply with the claims of any c such persons, until their rights have been deter mined by the said Court.

The Registrar may himself submit, or requir the claimants to submit, their rights to the sai Court, by stating a case under section five hundre and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, o in such other manner as the said Court may direct

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

12. The said Court may in any proceeding under sec tion ten, or section eleven decide—

(*a*) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mar as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(*b*) any question as to the right of any perso who is a party to such proceeding to have his nam entered on the register of trade-marks, or to hav the name of some other person removed from suc register; and

(*c*) any other question that it may be neces sary or expedient to decide for the rectification o the register.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shal by its order direct that du notice of such rectification be given to the Regis trar.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two month nor more than three month before the expiration of four teen years from the date o the registration of a trade-mark, the Registra shall send a notice to the registered proprietor tha the trade-mark will be removed from the register unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such condition as he may think just.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made ;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks ;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act ;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks ;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register ;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder ;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark ;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service ; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register,

and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 3.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the will of a business.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

21. Every person registered under this under the said law as prietor of a trade-mark sequently to the first so registered shall, as spects his title to such trade-mark, stand i same position as if his title were a contin of the title of the first person so registered.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

22. A trade-mark when registered unde Act, or under the sai shall be transferred and devolve only in con with the good-will of the business concern the particular goods or classes of goods, with ence to which it has been registered, and sh determinable with such good-will.

Registration equivalent to public use.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whethe der this Act or und said law, shall be d to be equivalent to use of such mark.

Registration of trade-marks.

24. From and after the first day of January, no person shall be entit institute any suit or proceeding to prevent, recover damages for, the infringement of any mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, is registered as proprietor thereof under this under the said law ;

but nothing in this section shall apply t device, mark, name, combination of wor letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade before the passing of this Act, to which the tional particulars referred to in section five been added, and which the Registrar has refu register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteent of August, 1875, and in respect of which a ficate has been granted under the 39 & 4(c. 33.

Miscellaneous.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

25. The provisions of this Act conferr special jurisdiction o High Court of Judi at Fort William shal except so far as such jurisdiction extends, the jurisdiction of any other Court in su proceedings relating to trade-marks.

If the register requires to be rectified in quence of any proce in any such other Cour Court shall give the I

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

trar notice of such requirement, and he rectify the register accordingly.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

26. The certificate of a Registrar app under this Act or und law relating to trade-m for the time being in in the United Kingdom as to any entry, m or thing which he is authorized by this or any rules made hereunder, or by the law or the rules made thereunder, as th may be, to make or do, shall be evidence of entry having been made and of the contents of, and of such matters and things having done or left undone.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of In Legislative

[Second publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
„ Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
„ Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
„ Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 $\frac{1}{3}$, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent.

It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory."

"factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article; and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling :

"child."

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years :

"mill-gearing."

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine :

"Employed."

A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the District.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 17.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

New.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 3. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 4. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 10.

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

New.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 7. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 29. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 6, cl. (1).

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

Hours of employment for children.

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any fac on any day without an interval or inter amounting in the whole to at least an hour b allowed to him for food and rest.

The times at which such intervals shall allowed and the length of each interval sha fixed by the Local Government for each fact after ascertaining, as far as possible, the exis practice in such factory and the wishes of the cupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in a conspicuous place in the factory, a printed written notice in English and the languages o District in which the factory is situate sho the times at which such intervals shall be all and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed in the meaning of the first clause of this se during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Child to be allowed holidays.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which chi are employed shall, b the beginning of each m fix not less than four da such month on which no child shall be emp in such factory, and shall forthwith give noti the days so fixed to such officer as the Local ernment may, from time to time, appoint in behalf.

An occupier of a factory may, with the pre sanction of the Inspector, substitute for an fixed under this section another day in the month.

No child shall be employed in such facto a day fixed under this section, unless when an day has been substituted for such day as h before provided, in which event no child sha employed in such factory on the day so substit

Not to be employed in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ th on any day any child has to his knowledge al been employed on the day in any other factor

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any to clean any part of mill-gearing or mach of such factory while same is in motion, work between the fixed and traversing par any self-acting machine while such ma is in motion by the action of the steam-er water-wheel or other mechanical power, a case may be.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct an cupier of a factory to in such form and with particulars as such Go ment may, from time to time, prescribe, reg of the children (if any) employed in such tory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

., c. 15, 20 Vic., s. 4. 31 Vic., 3, s. 10.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

Fencing.

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

ic., c. 15, .

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

/ic., c. 16, .

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

Penalties.

Geo. III, 3, s. 13. 4 Wm. c. 103, ss. 31.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

Penalties.

ic., c. 15, 5. 9 Vic., 9, s. 39.

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

& 31 Vic., 46, s. 7.

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

ic., c. 15, 43, 53.

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

& 20 Vic., 38, s. 6.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Burden of proof as to age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

Miscellaneous.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

Local Government may make rules.

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Crown factories.

D. FITZPA

Secy. to the Govt. Leg.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880 :—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880 ;" and it shall come into force at once. Short title. Commencement.

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. "Section."

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (*a*), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted ; and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (*c*), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (*a*) and (*c*).

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added :— Addition of a proviso to section 7.

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted :— Amendment of section 9.

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added :— Addition to section 11.

"except as provided by section eighteen."

7. In section twelve, clause (*a*), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted. Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted :— New section to follow section 13.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant. Landholder's right to measure land.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order either allowing or disallowing the measurement, and, if the case so requires, directing or excu the attendance of the tenant. Act X of 1859, s. 26. Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

If any tenant, after the issue of an order di ing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall be competent to him to contest the correctnes the measurement made in his absence."

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thi first day of December," words "thirtieth day September" shall be stituted. Amendment of section 19.

10. For section twe three, the following sec shall be substituted :— Substitution of new section for section 23.

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Gov ment remits or suspends any period the paymen the whole or any part of revenue payable in res of any land, any officer empowered by the L Government in this behalf may, subject to s rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwis may from time to time be prescribed by the Bo order that the rent of such land shall be remit or suspended, for the period of such suspensio revenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall equal to double the amount of the revenue of wh the payment has been so remitted or suspended shall bear the same proportion to the whole of rent payable in respect of the land as the reve of which the payment has been so remitted or pended bears to the whole of the revenue payabl respect of such land, Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"and, subject to the same rules, the landho shall be bound by such order."

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words " date," the words "the day of April" shall be stituted. Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "Ap the word "March," and in section thirty-nine, the word "May," when it first occurs, the w "April" shall be substituted.

12. To section forty following proviso shall added :— Proviso added to section 40.

"Provided that, if the order of the Collec or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine passed at a date which leaves the landholder sufficient time to apply for assistance to eject bef the ploughing for the kharíf-harvest commences the district, the landholder may, at any ti within one month from the date of such ord with the leave of the Collector or Assistant C lector (as the case may be), apply for such assi ance."

13. After section fif five, the following secti shall be inserted :— New section to follow section 55.

"55A. When, owing to the death of the lan lord or other cause, two more persons severally cla the right to collect the re from a tenant, the tenant m apply to the Collector of the district or the Assi ant Collector for leave to deposit in court the f amount of rent due from him. Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, af such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct paym of the amount deposited to such one of the pers claiming such rent as appears to him entitled receive the same, or may order the same to rem in deposit, pending decision by a compet Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted ; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q.*) Application under section 13 A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r.*) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

as to re- f section proposs- r N.-W. er.

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

ct X of 7, s. 89.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant ; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added :—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195.

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted :—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added :—

Power of Board to review its orders.

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted :—

"(5). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted ; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application brought or made" shall be substituted.

In the same section the words "to the suit." in

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58, have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859; but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was framed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

No. 110A., dated Allahabad, the 4th February 1880.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A, B, C 12, shewing the irrigation operations of kharíf, 1879-80.

OBSERVATIONS.—The season was one of exceptionally favourable rainfall, which commenced in the middle of June and continued to the end of September. The area is consequently much less than that of 1877-78 and of 1878-79; in the first of which the rains completely failed, while in the latter they not only commenced late, but irrigation was further encouraged in the early monsoon months by the extreme dryness of the soil after the drought of the previous year.

2. To obtain, therefore, a proper standard of comparison for the kharíf season of 1879, it is necessary to go back to areas of years prior to the recent years of drought.

The following statement compares the canal-irrigated areas of the last ten years:—

		Acres.
1870-71	kharíf	396,399
1871-72	,,	333,120
1872-73	,,	353,621
1873-74	,,	401,622
1874-75	,,	389,707
1875-76	,,	429,957
1876-77	,,	463,520
1877-78	,,	731,583
1878-79	,,	660,026
1879-80	,,	555,641

These figures shew that, although the area of 1879-80 is less than the areas of recent years, it is considerably larger than those of 1875 and 1876 when the rainfall was an average one, but more favourable to canal irrigation than that of 1879-80 on account of the rains being late in both years.

The year 1874 resembled 1879 in rainfall more than any of the intermediate years; but the area irrigated during the kharíf of 1879 is 165,934 acres greater than that of 1874, and this increase may be taken to represent the real growth of canal irrigation in the period of five years.

The increase on the several canals has been as follows:—

	Acres.
Ganges	111,282
Eastern Jumna	15,219
Dún	565
Rohilkhand	7,537
TOTAL	134,603

To which must be added the increase due to two new canals:—

Lower Ganges	10,883
Agra	20,817
	31,700
Gross increase	166,303
Deduct decrease, Bijnor and Bundelkhand lakes	369
Net increase	165,934

The increase in the various crops was—

Sugar	23,999
Rice	17,560
Grains	19,525
Cotton	53,709
Indigo	28,760
Other crops	22,381
TOTAL	165,934

3. The following statement compares the areas of the several crops irrigated for the four last years:—

Crops.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar	129,607	139,005	147,661	165,661
Rice	84,744	66,684	79,257	75,903
Bájra and juár	4,830	81,187	12,079	6,635
Maize	27,414	61,577	65,818	17,265
Other food grain	2,533	12,272	19,326	12,535
Fodder	5,273	36,030	17,155	5,996
Fibres	41,150	105,309	74,532	59,560
Dyes	148,589	214,286	228,284	185,195
Miscellaneous	19,380	15,233	15,914	26,871
TOTAL	463,520	731,583	660,026	555,641

Taking 1877 as a typical year of drought and 1879 as a typical year of good rain, it will be observed that out of the net decrease of 175,942 acres in 1879, 148,565* acres were under the coarse grain and fodder crops. The area of sugarcane steadily increases, and is this year 18,000 acres larger than the area of the previous year which was again greater than the area of any

* Bájra and juár . . 74,502
Maize and other grains . 44,029
Fodder 30,034
TOTAL . 148,565

year before it. The area of rice was smaller than the areas of ordinary years. This may be due to the discouragement arising from unsuccessful cultivation of this crop for the two preceding dry years. The area of indigo was 43,283 acres less than that of 1878.

4. The following statement compares the kharíf areas of 1878 and 1879 by canals :—

	1878.	1879.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	483,356	399,721	...	83,635
Lower Ganges Canal	...	10,883	10,883	...
Agra Canal	40,484	20,817	...	19,667
Eastern Jumna Canal	110,722	98,032	...	12,690
Dún	3,597	6,160	2,563	...
Rohilkhand	21,679	18,981	...	2,698
Bijnor	...	656	656	...
Bundelkhand	188	391	203	...
TOTAL	660,026	555,641	...	104,385 Net.

The decrease in area of the Agra Canal is the only one which requires any special notice, the decrease on the other canals being sufficiently explained by the difference of the seasons.

5. The fluctuations of area irrigated during the kharíf since the opening of the Agra Canal are shewn below :—

	Acres.
Kharíf 1875	5,656
„ 1876	17,577
„ 1877	57,652
„ 1878	40,484
„ 1879	20,817

Thus the irrigation which was stimulated by the two dry years has fallen to little more than the area of 1876. By crops, the comparison for these two years, 1876 and 1879, is as follows :—

	1876.	1879.
Sugar	1,406	2,925
Rice	8	16
Food grains	1,935	2,375
Fodder	1,308	49
Cotton	10,679	10,599
Indigo	1,627	3,344
Others	614	1,509
TOTAL	17,577	20,817

which shews that, while cotton has not decreased, sugar and indigo have slightly increased, nevertheless cotton is the only crop that seems to have established itself in any way as one of the irrigated staples.

Comparing the maximum area of 1877 with that of 1879, it will be found that the net decrease of 36,835 acres in 1879 is almost equally divided between grains and fodder, and cotton,* and is virtually confined to these crops. A permanent area for the kharíf cannot be anticipated until the cultivation of sugar and indigo has been fully established.

Grains and fodder	18,160*
Cotton	18,575
	36,735

6. The following statement compares the assessment on account of water-rate for four years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	9,33,303	13,38,155	13,18,842	12,01,470
Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	31,072
Eastern Jumna Canal	39,133	1,41,262	1,23,138	69,478
Agra	3,29,960	3,58,278	3,84,001	3,99,739
Rohilkhand	34,354	20,848	19,053	20,106
Dún	14,185	12,385	11,097	19,219
Bijnor	4,859	1,036	...	1,146
Bundelkhand	783	1,499	309	469
TOTAL	13,56,577	18,73,463	18,56,440	17,42,699

The revenue therefore, though more than a lakh of rupees less than in the two preceding years, which were extraordinarily favourable to canal irrigation, is nearly four lakhs greater than the revenue of 1876.

The following compares the rates per acre for each year :—

	Rs.
1876	2·92
1877	2·56
1878	2·81
1879	3·14

The higher rate of 1879 is due partly to the large areas of sugar and rice, and partly to the irrigation of the Agra and Lower Ganges Canals being assessed with higher rates than on the other canals. The revenue will therefore tend to increase faster than the area.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments and published in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order, &c.,

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated.		1879-80, as compared with 1878-79.		Rainfall in kharif months.												Total.	
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.			
			Kharif, 1879-80.	Kharif, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	52,244	46,045	6,199	...	...	1·7	·3	3·2	2·7	·2	3·5	6·0	16·2	19·2	1·5	·8	24·2	31·1
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	70,126	80,169	...	10,043	...	3·1	...	1·9	2·5	·3	10·3	5·8	7·3	16·2	1·9	2·6	22·0	29·9
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	107,269	128,401	...	21,132	·1	1·9	...	1·6	1·8	·3	13·1	3 5	14·6	14·4	3·1	2·5	32·7	24·2
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	857,520	75,231	96,202	...	20,971	...	·9	...	·8	3·1	·3	18·6	2·4	14·4	9·9	6·8	1·4	42·9	15·7
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	53,555	64,291	...	10,736	...	·4	...	...	4·8	...	14·8	4·4	11·3	13·7	2·4	10·6	33·3	29·1
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	9,219	17,379	...	8,160	...	·1	...	1·4	2·0	3·6	7·0	3·4	10·9	4·8	5·5	2·3	25·4	15·6
Agra	1,220,819	873,976	15,176	21,807	...	6,631	...	·9	...	2·3	2·5	...	7·2	5·0	9·2	2·2	8·2	4·9	27·1	15·3
Etah	967,680	620,800	19,522	9,976	9,546	...	...	·4	...	·4	8·2	1·3	10·7	·7	22·9	5·6	3·2	4·5	45·0	12·9
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	28,077	39,711	...	11,634	...	·5	...	·5	9·1	·5	10·8	7·0	16·4	5·7	2·2	4·1	38·5	18·3
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	14,601	19,039	...	4,438	...	·4	...	·3	6·7	1·9	20·8	8·0	17·2	6·6	4·5	5·3	49·2	22·5
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	38,152	43,193	...	5,041	...	·3	...	·7	1·0	1·3	9·8	4·4	8·6	7·4	5·6	10·1	25·0	24·2
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	40,398	56,438	...	16,040	...	·3	...	1·3	3·4	·9	8·0	4·9	12·1	7·7	2·7	2·4	26·2	17·5
Delhi	817,2 0	532,480	49	83	...	34	...	...	...	·2	8·2	·5	16·8	11·7	8·1	17·0	1·8	·5	34·9	29·9
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	5,834	11,828	...	5,994	...	·9	...	·1	1·5	·9	8·1	8·5	8·6	15·0	3·7	·9	21·9	26·3
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	6,160	3,597	2,563	...	·3	3·9	...	3·8	7·9	·5	29·2	22·3	33·2	31·7	19·6	13·7	90·2	75·9
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	656	...	656	...	·1	2·9	...	1·5	2·7	...	13·0	6·3	18·4	16·5	3·2	5·4	37·4	32·6
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,172	1,528	1,644	...	...	·9	·9	...	4·5	2·0	20·5	3·0	16 5	37·4	4·2	6·3	46·6	49·6
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	15,809	20,151	...	4,342	...	·5	...	·8	1·5	6·5	27·1	18·9	15·6	10·3	10·0	11·1	54·2	48·1
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	57	85	...	28	...	·5	...	·6	1·9	1·7	13·0	4·3	6·4	8·2	8·8	7·6	30·1	22·9
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	334	103	231	...	...	...	...	2·3	1·5	·7	11·5	4·1	4·5	8·4	1·5	7·6	19·0	23·1
Total	23,584,064	14,317,790	555,641	660,026	20,889	1,25,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Net decrease ...	1,04,385														

G. H. D. WALKER
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W.P., P.W.D., I.B.

No. B12 KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by districts.

Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Gardens and orchards	1,207	715	1,742	1,308	946	461	986	771	1,024	613	1,168	1,932	13	67	225	...	...	147	4	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane	17,349	37,031	63,858	9,587	1,204	1,284	1,889	2,159	3,771	2,736	5,703	6,964	2	310	1,035	566	626	9,630	7	...	165,661
3. Cereals—																					
Rice	28,311	21,353	9,134	242	740	1	68	449	406	178	241	1,655	...	15	4,242	...	2,546	5,972	20	330	75,903
Bajra	1	7	...	56	88	52	57	51	7	7	13	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juar	...	373	2,634	406	986	206	308	395	297	41	293	210	3	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki	1,114	1,680	2,611	3,564	2,269	417	995	1,020	1,383	507	470	805	10	319	101	...	...	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous	914	1,432	1,419	756	1,724	727	229	1,306	1,662	171	1,227	201	...	104	...	90	...	...	17	...	11,979
4. Pulses	13	124	250	122	18	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	556
5. Fodder crops	451	884	2,218	2,294	97	34	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
6. Fibres—																					
Cotton	1,674	4,476	14,446	15,994	6,801	4,501	3,260	674	903	55	150	43	18	4,460	14	...	...	...	2	...	57,471
Other fibres	297	488	...	9	46	40	83	514	575	28	25	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—																					
Indigo	237	924	8,100	40,034	38,158	1,321	7,184	11,922	16,339	9,137	25,708	25,647	...	230	...	...	...	60	...	...	185,001
Other dyes	128	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—																					
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs	110	38	92	118	19	3	2	35	55	86	10	8	...	...	543	...	...	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous	436	535	765	741	459	165	136	326	1,653	1,039	3,138	2,926	3	79	...	...	...	...	3	4	12,408
Total, 1879-80	52,244	70,126	107,269	75,231	53,555	9,219	15,176	19,522	28,077	14,601	38,152	40,398	49	5,834	6,160	656	3,172	15,809	57	334	555,641
Total, 1878-79	46,045	80,169	128,401	96,202	64,291	17,379	21,807	9,976	39,711	19,039	43,193	56,438	83	11,828	3,597	...	1,528	20,151	85	103	660,026

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON 1879-80.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in canal divisions.

Crops.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
									Lower Ganges Canal.							Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.			
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Total, Ganges Canal.	Kasganj.	Mainpuri.	Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dun Canals.	Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.	Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	283	746	850	1,239	1,661	2,391	2,164	9,334	342	201	543	1,954	1,122	147	225	4	...	...	13,329
2. Sugarcane ...	18,464	22,390	38,264	8,497	2,909	9,040	9,699	109,263	763	575	1,338	40,271	2,925	10,256	1,035	7	...	566	165,661
3. Cereals—Rice ...	14,873	2,109	7,667	450	1,078	434	1,997	28,608	131	48	179	33,990	16	8,518	4,242	20	330	...	75,903
Bajra ...	7	65	...	46	62	8	14	202	23	9	32	1	203	...	...	...	...	...	438
Juár ...	...	188	2,979	147	1,527	245	523	5,609	93	36	129	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	6,197
Maki ...	...	2,428	894	2,478	3,135	1,848	1,088	11,871	318	146	464	3,657	1,172	...	101	...	...	...	17,265
Miscellaneous ...	430	1,165	868	262	2,118	679	2,313	7,835	583	501	1,084	2,428	525	...	...	17	...	90	11,979
4. Pulses ...	52	120	100	202	16	...	...	490	...	...	...	46	16	...	...	4	...	...	556
5. Fodder crops ...	130	1,431	130	2,049	2	...	...	3,742	...	...	...	2,205	49	...	...	...	...	...	5,996
6. Fibres—Cotton ...	...	3,294	5,835	15,311	11,226	107	653	36,426	62	13	75	10,461	10,493	...	14	2	...	...	57,471
Other fibres ...	712	...	...	...	85	168	377	1,342	408	180	588	73	106	...	...	...	...	...	2,109
7. Dyes—Indigo ...	...	10,650	3,380	33,569	51,768	33,423	41,147	173,937	3,128	3,090	6,218	1,442	3,344	60	...	...	...	...	185,001
Other dyes ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
8. Drugs—Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other drugs ...	1	23	39	126	10	138	20	357	23	6	29	186	4	...	543	...	...	...	1,119
9. Oil-seeds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Miscellaneous* ...	...	1,750	...	...	...	3,089	5,657	10,496	175	29	204	1,318	388	...	...	3	4	...	12,408
Total, 1879-80 ...	35,148	46,359	61,006	64,376	75,597	51,583	65,652	399,721	6,049	4,834	10,883	98,032	20,817	18,981	6,160	57	334	656	555,641
Total, 1878-79 ...	35,789	42,975	66,412	88,837	95,868	69,980	83,495	433,356	...	...	...	110,722	40,484	21,679	3,597	188		...	660,026

* Watered once and insufficiently irrigated.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

EMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF JANUARY 1880, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 548 AND 549 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
nd Half of December 1879.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
richinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
innevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ehra Dún	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
háranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
eerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nlandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
umaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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areilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
áhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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rukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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mírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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rakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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amgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
irzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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ázipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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ra Banki	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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af Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rtábgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nd Half of January 1880.																		
landla	13 8	13 12	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	11 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
rtábgarh (Meywar Agency)	8 7	9 11	9 1	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	4 7	10 0	8 12	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.

AND COMMERCE.

CEMBER 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 324, 325, 326, 327, 328 AND 329, AND 2ND HALF OF GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH JANUARY AND 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

3 OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ts, Ragi, &c. ...roo, Sawee, ...ioo, Murhwa ..., Panicum ...um, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
...rust fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
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..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 8 0	9 12 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 12 0	7 10 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	8 5 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 10 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	
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..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
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..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	
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..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	4 8 0	8 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	7 4 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	
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..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 14 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	
8	19 0	18 0	16 8	11 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
..	...	12 8	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

C

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF F

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.*			Bulrush Millet (boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
anjam	11 13	10 13	8 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	9 3	16 14	15 14	10 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	
izagapatam	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	6 11	12 6	12 6	7 14	25 14	...	14 0	27 11	27 11	14
odavery	8 2	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	7 14	17 0	17 0	10 8	19 3	19 3	18 3	...	...	
istna	5 14	4 6	5 2	...	...	...	18 14	15 6	12 6	20 10	16 5	13 0	...	...	12 8	...	...	
ellore	7 3	7 6	7 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 10	8 14	15 0	14 8	...	25 14	25 0	16 13	...	20 11	14
ddapah	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	8 14	12 14	12 14	10 13	23 11	22 14	14 10	20 5	20 5	17
ellary	10 2	10 2	7 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 10	14 0	14 0	9 11	24 11	24 11	13 6	16 0	16 0	13
rnool	8 3	7 10	5 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 14	11 13	11 13	10 11	25 5	25 5	12 14	18 2	19 6	13
adras [a]	7 8	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	9 0	11 11	11 11	9 13	15 13	15 13	11 8	21 6	21 6	11
hingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 11	10 8	14 2	14 5	11 11	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	17
orth Arcot	6 13	6 13	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 5	15 0	15 0	12 10	...	19 2	...	20 10	20 2	18
outh Arcot	6 3	6 3	7 0	...	...	..	12 10	12 3	9 10	14 0	13 10	11 6	21 13	21 13	16 13	24 10	24 10	18
anjore	6 10	6 10	4 6	...	...	...	15 5	14 2	9 8	16 5	16 11	...	28 10	28 10	13 8	26 2	27 8	14
richinopoly	5 13	6 5	5 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	10 2	14 14	14 14	10 8	22 6	...	12 10	24 2	23 8	16
ndura	6 3	7 0	6 3	...	...	...	13 14	12 10	9 11	14 6	13 14	10 10	19 6	19 6	14 10	23 8	23 8	17
innevelly	5 11	5 11	4 10	...	...	...	14 11	12 11	7 8	15 3	14 6	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	
oimbatore	6 3	6 3	4 14	...	...	...	12 2	11 11	9 14	12 11	12 11	10 8	19 2	18 5	15 11	24 10	24 10	19
ilgiris	5 11	5 11	5 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 13	8 0	9 10	9 10	8 13	17 11	17 11	13 14	14 11	14 11	14
alem	5 3	5 3	4 6	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 14	12 14	12 14	10 6	16 11	15 14	14 5	18 2	18 2	15
outh Canara	7 5	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	7 13	11 13	12 3	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	
alabar	6 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	...	11 11	12 2	10 2	12 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	
ombay	6 15	6 10	6 12	15 3	14 1	13 14	5 15	5 13	5 7	8 12	8 12	10 7	15 7	14 1	13 7	11 7	10 14	10
hmedabad	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 0	13 0	6 8	6 12	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10
aira	8 14	8 14	7 4	20 0	20 0	...	8 14	8 14	6 4	11 0	11 0	8 7	20 0	20 0	10 11	17 12	17 12	9
urat	7 8	7 8	6 11	11 0	10 0	3 10	9 8	9 8	4 12	11 8	11 8	6 7	17 8	18 0	9 4	16 8	16 0	9
roach	8 0	8 6½	6 15¼	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 14½	16 14½	15 3½	10 0	15 3½	14 8½	9
anna (Salsette)	6 4	6 2	5 14	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 3	7 8	9 5	9 5	8 8	10 10	10 7	8
olába (Alibág)	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	
handesh (Dhulia)	10 2	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	6 12	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	8 10	14 15	14 2	13 12	12 4	11 13	11
ásik	8 9	8 9	8 2	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 12	8 12	7 12	13 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	11
hmednagar	10 2¼	9 2	7 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 11	8 1	8 1	7 7	13 10	13 8	11 7	11 10½	11 10	12
oona	6 14	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 15	11 15	10 14	11 8	11 8	9
holápur	9 5	8 6	6 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 1	7 1	9 12	10 11	8 0	15 9	13 6	9 4	16 1	13 7	11
aládgi (Bagalkot)	11 0	8 8½	4 8	14 2	...	...	7 10	8 3	8 4	11 1	10 7½	8 12	20 14	20 8	12 12	19 7	18 14½	11
ntara	9 4	6 11	5 11	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 13	7 14	7 14	7 14	10 0	9 5	9 3	10 0	9 6	8
elgaum	9 3	10 0	5 14	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 7	15 12	17 0	11
harwar (Hubli)	10 0	10 0	3 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	11
atnágiri	6 10	6 10	5 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 3	13 0	11 11	9 2	9 13	9 13	8
anara (Karwar)	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	14 4	10 0	...	13 0	11
ánch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 11	10 0	10 0	6 2	26 10	26 10	10 0	18 8	18 8	7
den	6 9	6 9	7 0	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 9	5 9	5 9	9 5	9 5	11 7	3 0	7 0	10
sirgarh	9 6	8 8	8 5	...	...	...	9 12	7 10	7 8	10 14	10 0	8 8	19 0	18 5	14 0	14 0	13 5	12
aroda	6 9	6 9	6 12	12 9	11 8	9 10	6 14	6 14	6 5	10 14	10 5	7 13	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	9
isa	12 12	13 3	7 4	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	4 6	7 0	7 0	5 8	23 0	21 7	9 10	19 1	18 5	9
inach	...	10 4	8 13	...	20 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	...	20 0	12 0	...	14 0	10
asirabad	11 0	11 0	10 0	23 11½	23 0	13 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 3½	22 11	13 2	19 14½	18 6½	11
ájkot C.	11 12	10 12	6 12	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	8 12	14 8	13 8	9
pper Sindh Frontier	11 4½	11 5	8 3	15 13	16 2	12 13	6 10½	6 10½	6 0	11 10½	11 10½	8 0	15 1½	15 15	9 0	16 0	15 10	
rauchi	9 10	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	9
aidarabad (Nakur)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hikarpur	11 7	11 13¼	8 0	16 13	17 3	14 0	8 0	7 3½	6 5	10 10½	13 5	8 13	13 5	13 5	...	17 0	16 12	10
ar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 6	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	6 3	...	...	...	17 9	17 8	7
Western Districts.																		
urdwan	10 8a	11 4	10 4	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 8	14 12	13 12	17 0	15 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	
ancoorah	11 8b	11 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	
eerbhoom	11 4c	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 0	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	...	
idnapore	11 0d	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	
ooghly	11 0e	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	
owrah	14 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	9 4	16 8	16 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Districts.																		
alcutta	11 7	11 9	10 10¼	16 0	20 0	13 8	6 10	6 10	5 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	
24-Perguunahs	...f	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	6 0	13 5	13 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Nuddea	11 7g	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	13 14	13 14	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	
essore	9 8¼	9 8	11 4	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Moorshedabad	12 0h	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 12	15 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 13-8 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 13-8 to 14-12 seers, common rice 15-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 14-8 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 13 to 19-8 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
f In Tumlook sub-division the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley (at Pratabbarie) 10 seers, best rice 12-4 to 14 seers, and common rice 15-12 to 16 seers.

INDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

a for the 1st half of February 1880.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Cornaoo, Murn-Nugiee), *Panicum saccum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
3 29 14	18 6	46 10	39 8	20 2	215 13	215 13	215 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.	
3 25 3	14 2	32 13	32 13	16 6	72 14	72 14	88 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam		
0 30 14	16 6	34 10	33 10	21 0	243 0	243 0	243 0	...	12 8	12 8	Godavery		
6 31 3	17 3	34 3	29 8	13 11	145 13	145 13	129 5	12 13	12 13	13 2	Kistna		
8 25 8	17 11	23 10	18 14	12 10	93 5	93 5	97 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore		
8 26 3	18 11	27 8	26 11	19 13	194 6	194 6	291 10	13 8	13 8	14 6	Cuddapah		
3 23 13	14 8	25 13	25 13	15 11	97 3	92 5	97 3	13 2	12 13	13 6	Bellary		
...	...	27 0	27 6	15 11	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 14	Kurnool		
3 21 3	16 6	21 10	21 13	15 3	87 8	87 8	82 10	13 14	13 14	13 14	Madras		
8 19 3	16 6	22 10	22 10	16 6	102 8	92 13	102 2	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput		
4 23 14	18 5	28 0	26 0	20 11	140 0	140 0	186 10	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot		
6 25 6	16 11	23 13	23 13	17 6	201 11	201 11	226 0	12 10	12 10	14 6	South Arcot		
3 27 0	14 5	24 8	26 3	15 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore		
0 22 5	16 6	23 2	23 2	18 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 2	12 2	13 0	Trichinopoly		
3 24 13	16 5	24 14	23 2	16 14	145 13	145 13	97 3	13 8	13 8	14 8	Madura		
...	...	21 14	21 14	14 13	76 13	76 13	66 10	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly		
5 20 8	17 3	23 11	22 13	19 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 3	11 11	11 11	Coimbatore		
3 15 13	13 0	16 10	16 10	13 5	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	8 5	Nilgiris		
1 18 11	15 11	22 6	21 8	18 14	151 10	151 10	151 10	11 14	11 14	12 6	Salem		
3 17 10	14 2	18 3	16 3	14 6	97 3	96 3	112 11	12 6*	12 6*	11 3*	South Canara		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
								13 3†	13 3†	12 3†			
6 16 6	13 2	21 0	19 5	15 2	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 14	9 14	11 3	Malabar		
7 8 4	8 7	10 10	10 10	9 1	57 14	57 14	61 6	9 15	9 3	11 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
		14 8	13 8	6 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...	14 9	13 5	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 13	12 13	12 5	Kaira		
...	...	10 0	10 4	7 6	100 0	90 0	113 0	12 8	12 0	11 6	Surat		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14½	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12½	12 12½	13 5½	Broach		
5 9 5	8 8	9 5	8 10	7 12	71 1	71 1	80 0	9 13	9 10	10 15	Tanna (Salsette)		
		9 8	9 8	9 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Colába (Alibág)		
...	...	13 8	12 9	10 8	140 0	140 0	125 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
0 16 0	14 15	9 0	8 8	8 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6	11 2	Násik		
...	...	12 15	11 5	9 0	97 0	100 0	79 0	11 3½	11 3	11 11	Ahmednagar		
...	...	10 6	9 12	9 3	76 0	76 0	76 0	8 14	8 14	11 2	Poona		
...	...	14 2	12 4	7 12	102 6	102 6	106 10	10 8	10 8	9 13	Sholápur		
...	...	12 12	13 5	6 12	210 0	210 0	...	11 15	12 0½	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagal kot)		
...	...	11 4	9 7	9 2	116 8	116 8	116 8	10 4	10 4	11 11	Satara		
8 22 8	16 0	13 8	12 9	8 7	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Belgaum		
0 23 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)		
15 12 15	14 11	11 14	11 3	8 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	11 10	12 4	Ratnágiri		
0 16 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	213 5	213 5	213 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
0 20 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Páuch Maháls (Godhra)		
		5 9	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Asirgarh		
...	...	10 0	9 2	6 5	91 8	91 8	109 13	12 0	11 8	12 10	Baroda		
...	...	15 3	14 6	9 2	137 8	137 8	137 8	30 0	24 0	24 0	Disa		
...	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	150 0	140 0	...	9 0	10 0	Nimach		
...	...	16 3¼	16 0	13 8	70 0	69 0	90 0	12 6½	12 8	12 0	Nasirabad		
...	...	17 0	14 8	8 12	70 0	70 0	47 8	52 0	65 0	60 0	Rájkot		
...	...	12 1	11 13½	10 3½	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6½	9 6½	6 0	Upper Sindh Frontier		
8 7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	110 0	107 0	114 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Karachi		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	13 4	12 4	11 2	160 0	220 0	280 0	9 7½	8 12	10 4	Shikarpur		
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)		
											Western Districts.		
...	...	11 0	12 4	10 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	9 10	Burdwan	Bengal.	
...	...	11 8	10 12	10 4	360 0	360 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah		
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
...	...	11 8	12 8	10 4	95 0	105 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
											Central Districts.		
...	...	13 5	13 5	10 10½	90 0	90 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...	13 5½	13 5½	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Nuddea		
...	...	11 0	10 12	9 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...	14 4	14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	Moorshedabad		

e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 15 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9-6 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-8 to 17 seers, best rice 6-6 to 7 seers, common rice 10-12 to 17-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Kh pore) 16 seers, and gram 12-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 20 seers, best rice 7-8 to 14-8 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Koosh seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, barley (in Narial) 8 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 15-8 to 19 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungipore) 16 seers, and gram 13 to 13-8 se

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER R

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria S*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
l Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
pore	7 8*j*	7 12	8 6	13 5	13 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...
hye	10 8 to 11 4	10 8 to 11 4	13 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	12 12 to 13 8	9 14	16 8	14 4 to 16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...
ore	11 4*k*	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4½	17 7	17 7	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	12 0	9 12	10 10	...	...	...	16 8	10 8	9 0	23 4	20 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	10 0*l*	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
ing	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
uri	9 3*n*	8 7	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	10 0	18 6	16 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	...
stern Districts.																	
	11 7*o*	11 7	9 11	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
lpore	12 0*p*	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
gunge	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
singh	10 0*r*	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 12	20 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
h	10 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 8	23 0	23 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...
ong	9 0*s*	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...
lly	... *t*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
ong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...
ppereh	8 0	8 5	7 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																	
	16 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	13 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	14 0	14 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 8	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
ad	13 8*u*	13 8	12 4 to 13 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	16 0	12 8 to 13 0	17 0	18 0	14 0 to 15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	19 0	19 0
nga	11 0*v*	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...
rpore	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	13 0	11 8	21 4	22 4	16 4	8 0	7 8	7 4	16 0	15 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...
arun	14 0*w*	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
r	13 10*x*	13 2	12 1	16 12	14 11	19 15	12 9	12 9	9 7	16 12	18 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...
pur	12 0*y*	11 5	10 11	22 12	20 3	12 10	15 2	13 14	12 0	16 7	15 2	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	15 0*z*	16 0	11 0 to 13 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0
Pergunnahs	10 0*z1*	...	8 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																	
	11 13	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	11 13	17 1*	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	18 6	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...
	10 10	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpore—South-n Frontier Agency.																	
igh	12 0*z2*	12 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
ggs	10 0*z3*	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
om	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
om	11 0*z4*	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...
	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	8 10	8 14	8 6	13 5	13 5	16 0	13 15	13 5	11 13	15 4	14 8	12 13	...	...	...	...	...
lls	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 0	8 0	5 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...
g	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
pur	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Jaintiá Hills	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	6 8	9 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
ills *a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur	16 3	16 3	10 12	23 11	22 10	16 3	8 1	8 10	6 6	10 12	10 15	8 1	24 13	24 13	14 0	25 14	22 2
rungar	16 8	16 0	11 8	23 2	23 2	18 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	13 12	9 6	22 0	21 0	14 5	22 0	19 12
	16 0	16 0	11 12	23 0	21 8	16 0	5 0	4 12	4 12	12 0	12 0	10 8	23 8	21 0	15 0	24 0	20 4
hahr	17 8	16 14	12 0	25 6	24 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 12	10 10	10 0	23 0	23 8	14 8	22 0	21 8
	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...

interior the price of common rice varies from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
ygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 10 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, best rice 9 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 23-8 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 20 seers, and gram 8 to
ers.
nigunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 17 seers, and gram 10 seers.
anseedowah the prices are—Best rice 13 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 7 seers.
e interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 7 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 7-5 to 8 seers.
s interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Naraingunge) 11 seers, barley (in Naraingunge) 13-8 seers, best rice 12 to 16-4 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers,
gram (in Naraingunge) 12-8 seers.
he interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 11 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 14 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram (in Goalun
seers.
s interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 9 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 6-14 to 12 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 20 seers and common rice 18 to 22 seers.
interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 18 to 25 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 16-8 to 20 seers, bulrush millet (in Behar) 20 seers, li
rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17 seers.

or the 1st half of February 1880 —continued.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. varu, Verugu, Sawee, ma, Coraloo, Murhu Nagiee), Panicum lacum, &c.		Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 4	Dinagepore	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	13 8	11 4	7 8	240 0	240 0	200 0 to 240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	106 0	7 14	7 14	7 14	Rungpore		
...	...	9 15	9 12	6 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 7	8 4	Bogra		
...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	12 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling		
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	64 0	64 0	75 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Jalpáiguri		
											Eastern Districts.		
...	...	11 7	12 4	9 6	91 8	91 8	91 4	9 6	9 6	9 0	Dacca		
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore		
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
...	...	10 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong		
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noukholly		
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
											Behar.		
...	...	18 0	17 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Patna		
27 0	...	17 0	17 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Gya		
17 0	...	17 0	17 0	9 8 to 10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
19 0	22 0	13 8	16 0	9 0	140 0	180 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Durbhunga		
...	...	19 0	17 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	Mozufferpore		
17 12	20 0	15 4	15 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
...	...	16 0	19 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun		
...	...	14 11	14 11	10 8	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 6	8 6	8 9	Monghyr		
...	...	15 2	15 2	10 11	126 4	126 4	126 4	9 2	9 2	8 8	Bhágalpur		
...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Purneah		
...	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Muldah		
...	...	13 0	11 0	8 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
											Orissa.		
18 6	17 1	15 12	15 12	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Cuttack		
...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree		
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 12	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	Balasore		
											Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency		
36 0	22 0	15 0	14 8	9 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Hazáribágh		
42 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sylhet	Assam.	
...	...	10 10	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 10	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá		
...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills		
...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kámrúp		
...	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Nowgong		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibságar		
...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills *a*		[a] Blank, there being no bazar or shop at present.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	20 8	17 4	13 15	147 8	129 0	172 0	10 0	9 13	9 2	Saháranpur		
...	...	18 4	17 10	13 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
...	...	19 8	18 0	12 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	...	Meerut		
...	...	18 8	18 4	13 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Bulandshahr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh		
...	...	10 4	7 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	168 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Kumaun		

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers, best rice 9-8 to 19 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, murwa 10 to 25 seers, maize or Indi 18 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 27 to 32 seers, best rice 12-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 27 to 28 seers, m Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 20 to 22 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 16-13 to 18 seers, jowar 18 to 22 seers, murwa seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 17-1 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-9 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Soopole) 25 seers, maize or Indi (in Banka) 24 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 32 seers, and gram 8 to 12-12 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seer

c In the interior the prices range as follow : Wheat 12 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice (in Chutia) 14 seers, common rice 22 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, m Indian-corn 27½ to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

d In the interior the prices rang as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12·37 seers, barley (in Daltongunge) 21·94 seers, best rice 18·56 to 22 seers, common rice 21·94 to 30 seers, Daltongunge) 27 seers, murwa 40 to 45 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Daltongunge) 37·12 seers, and gram 14·6 to 15 seers.

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10½ seers, barley (in Govindpore) 30 seers, best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 22 to 26 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 18 to 30 seers, lesser millets 32 to 34 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

QUANTITIES PER RI

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Mil (Cumboo, Ba *Penicillaria Sp*	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	15 3	15 3	10 11	26 7	26 7	15 12	11 4	11 4	6 6	13 8	13 8	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 8	23 10	22 8
Moradabad	16 4	16 14	12 8	22 8	23 2	19 6	7 8	7 13	7 13	16 14	16 4	10 5	23 12	22 8	16 14	24 6	21 4
Budaun	17 1½	15 9½	12 9½	28 6	21 9½	19 3	6 0	6 0	5 1½	16 3	15 9½	10 3	24 0	21 0	15 9½	22 3	19 3
Bareilly	15 5	14 8½	11 9	23 12	20 10	17 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 4	15 0	9 11	20 10	20 0	15 10	20 5	18 12
Sháhjahánpur	16 12	16 10	14 6	23 4	23 4	21 4	6 2	6 2	6 0	16 4	16 0	12 2	21 4	21 2	18 0	20 8	20 14
Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	18 12	11 14	35 0	32 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	10 0	30 0	30 0	13 12	25 0	23 12
Muttra	15 0	14 8	11 4	28 0	25 8	15 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	28 0	27 0	14 8	25 0	22 0
Agra	14 4	14 4	12 0	25 0	25 4	16 8	4 12	4 8	4 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	25 8	24 8	16 0	26 0	25 8
Farukhabad	14 13½	14 2½	14 9	23 5	20 14½	20 3	6 7	6 7	5 1	15 0	14 5	10 8	22 1½	19 14	17 15	22 1½	19 9½
Mainpuri	14 6	13 8	13 2	22 8	20 8	18 6	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	21 8	20 0	15 10	21 4	20 0
Etáwah	13 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	22 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	20 0
Etah	16 8	15 12	13 0	21 8	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	21 8	15 8	20 8	20 0
Jalaun	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	25 8	23 0	22 0	23 0
Jhánsi	13 9	12 12	16 4	30 0	28 10	26 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	15 7	13 0	12 0	30 6	32 0	22 4½	29 0	28 0
Lalitpur	11 12	11 12	11 0	35 0	35 0	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	35 0	31 0	25 8	25 0	...
Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 8	24 0	20 8	9 8	10 0	6 0	15 0	14 8	11 8	26 0	25 0	20 8	26 0	24 0
Fatehpur	13 8	13 4	11 12	22 8	22 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	24 8	25 8	19 8	23 8	23 0
Bánda	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	32 0	30 0	34 0	30 0	28 0
Allahabad	No ret	urn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamírpur	13 15	12 15	15 8	16 14	18 0	19 2	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 10	14 1	11 4	27 11	27 1	21 12	25 0	24 9
Jaunpur	16 3	15 8	12 11	26 12	24 11	18 5	7 1	7 1	7 1	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 12	22 10	22 9
Gorakhpur	No ret	urn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	14 12	14 12	11 14	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	14 0	9 4	17 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	...
Azamgarh	13 4	13 4	11 1	21 6	22 2	17 3	7 6	8 14	7 12	18 7	18 7	14 3	19 3	19 3	22 5	...	...
Mirzapur	13 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	22 0	22 0
Benares	15 7	14 11	12 8	22 12	22 13½	16 5	11 15	11 15½	8 2½	16 8½	17 15	14 2	22 12½	22 13½	20 6	22 12½	22 4
Gházipur	14 12	14 12	14 13	22 8	22 8	19 5	9 0	7 1	7 1½	17 6	17 6	14 13	21 14	21 4	24 7½	21 4	20 10
Lucknow	14 15½	14 11½	13 12½	23 5½	22 8	19 13½	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	15 8	10 13½	23 15½	22 13½	19 2	23 0	22 4½
Unáo	15 0	13 8	13 8	21 8	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 8	14 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0
Bára Banki	16 0	14 12	13 4	24 0	22 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	21 0
Sitapur	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardui	15 15	14 8	13 3	22 8	20 10	20 0	4 15	4 15	4 11	14 1	14 1	12 0	21 2	...	17 13	20 3	18 6
Kheri	16 4	16 4	13 8	29 0	27 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	16 0	17 8	12 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	26 0
Fyzabad	15 8	15 0	12 4	22 8	22 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	11 12	20 4	20 0	19 4	18 0	19 0
Bharaich	18 0	16 0	11 8	34 0	30 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 0	17 8	12 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	15 0	17 0
Gonda	16 12	16 14	12 14	27 0	27 0	19 8	14 12	14 2	9 6	18 0	18 8	12 0	25 12	24 14	22 2	21 8	21 8
Rai Bareli	15 8	15 2	14 6	27 0	26 4	21 0	18 8	17 8	13 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	26 2	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 8
Sultánpur	15 8	15 12	12 12	27 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	15 8	24 8	23 8	22 8	24 0	23 8
Partábgarh	15 0	14 2	13 3	29 0	27 6	21 5	19 0	17 8	13 0	21 11	20 2	15 0	27 0	25 0	23 5	26 8	25 0
Delhi	15 8	15 8	11 8	24 8	25 8	15 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	27 0	24 0	15 0	25 0	23 0
Gurgáon	17 0	16 8	11 0	27 0	25 0	15 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	14 12	27 0	25 0
Karnál	15 8	15 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	22 0	19 0
Hissar	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	24 0	24 8
Rohtak	16 0	14 8	10 4	26 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	25 0	24 0
Sirsa	14 0	14 8	14 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	31 0	21 0	26 0	25 8
Umballa	14 8	14 8	12 0	23 0	21 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 8	25 0	23 0	13 8	21 0	20 0
Ludhiána	15 8	15 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	22 0
Simla	12 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0
Jullundur	14 10	14 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	13 8	21 0	21 8
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	12 8	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	7 0	23 0	22 0	13 0	18 0	18 0
Kángra	13 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	13 8	13 4	11 8	22 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	22 8	22 8	13 12	20 8	20 8
Siálkot	13 12	13 8	10 4	19 8	21 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	18 8	12 8	18 0	18 0
Gurdáspur	No ret	urn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	13 12	13 8	10 12	21 8	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	21 0	14 0	19 0	20 0
Ferozepore	14 8	14 0	11 12	24 8	24 0	19 12	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	23 8	22 0	17 0	21 0	21 8
Gujránwála	13 12	13 12	10 8	21 0	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	9 8	9 4	8 2	13 4	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 8
Jhelum	Nr et	urn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát	12 12	13 0	11 6	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	13 8	18 0	16 10
Shahpúr	11 4	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	13 8	13 0
Mooltan	13 0	13 4	9 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	17 0	18 0
Jhang	12 12	12 4	11 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 8
Montgomery	13 8	12 14	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	15 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 0	17 0
Dera Ismail Khán	No ret	urn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khán	12 13	12 13	9 14	15 10	15 10	17 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	14 6	14 6
Bannu	10 7	9 10	10 7	11 9	10 12	13 7	...	...	...	4 6	4 1	5 10	15 0	13 12	15 0	10 0	10 0
Pesháwar	6 5	6 5	6 9	8 13	7 9	8 13	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 4	9 2	8 14	7 9	6 15	6 10
Kohát	7 5	7 0	7 12	8 8	7 10	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 3	9 6	9 6	9 7	9 5	9 4
Hazára	8 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	14 0*	14 0*	12 8*	...	...

* Indian

lia for the 1st half of February 1880—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ner Millets, Ragi, ...s. (Kavarn, Veragu, ...wee. Cheena, Coraloo, ...uruwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
...resent fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	8 2	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	15 12	16 14	11 8	130 0	135 0	130 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
..	...	...	16 14	15 10	14 6	150 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	10 10	Moradabad		
..	...	...	15 4½	14 11	15 0	120 0	120 0	192 0	9 4½	9 4½	9 4½	Budaun		
...	...	...	17 8	15 0	13 12	112 8	100 0	150 0	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
...	...	...	14 12	14 8	15 12	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	11 14	160 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 1	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	18 8	15 8	13 8	80 0	60 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	17 8	16 8	14 8	70 0	60 0	90 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Agra		
...	...	...	16 8	14 2½	14 15	136 4	115 2	165 0	...	...	9 11½	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	14 6	13 12	14 6	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 6	9 8	9 4	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	15 0	14 8	15 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etáwah		
...	...	...	16 8	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Etah		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	19 2	17 5	16 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	8 0	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 0	160 0	170 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	19 0	17 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	Banda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Allahabad		
...	...	...	19 2	18 1	15 7	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	..	14 2	14 2	13 6	169 8	169 8	197 12	7 3	7 3	9 0	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Basti		
...	..	...	14 0	2 9	10 5	177 0	177 0	177 0	8 1	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh		
...	..	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur		
...	..	...	15 8	14 11	11 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 2	9 9	7 8	Benares		
...	...	...	14 12	15 7	13 8½	206 0	206 0	206 0	7 11½	7 11½	7 11½	Gházipur		
0*	30 0	19 7½	15 2	14 12½	13 11	93 9	66 14	110 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser M*
0†	22 0	20 0	14 12	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Unáo		* Dhan.
0‡	32 0	28 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	130 0	120 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Bára Banki		† Choti jowar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sitapur		‡ Kodon.
0	20 10	...	15 0	14 1	14 5	300 0	300 0	300 0	8 8	8 12	8 15	Hardui		§ Kodon, mandua, k
0‡	40 0	30 0	17 0	17 8	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Kheri		laharra.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 4	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Fyzabad		‖ Sawan, kodon.
0‡	45 0	32 0	17 0	18 8	13 8	160 0	150 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bharaich		¶ Peas, arhar, and más
3§	38 4	30 5	19 2	18 14	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gonda		
8	33 8	...	13 4	12 12	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 4	8 0	Rai Bareli		
0‖	33 0	40 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Sultánpur		
11¶	27 4	18 13	12 0	11 6	13 0	186 11	176 6	193 5	8 4	7 12	8 2	Partábgarh		
...	...	...	20 8	19 8	13 8	60 0	60 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Delhi[a]	Punjab.	
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	13 4	90 0	80 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Gurgáon[b]		
...	...	...	21 8	20 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Karnál [c]		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	Hissar [d]		
...	...	...	24 0	21 8	13 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 9	Rohtak		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	21 0	19 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Umballa		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Ludhiana		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	7 14	7 8	8 0	Simla		
...	...	...	21 8	22 0	13 4	100 0	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 2	Jullundur[b]		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	Hoshiárpur		
...	...	...	15 0	13 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	90 0	80 0	95 0	11 5	10 12	11 11	Amritsar [b]		
...	...	...	17 8	18 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 12	11 4	Sialkot		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gurdaspur		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	80 0	65 0	90 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	Lahore [b]		
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	10 12	10 8	10 4	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	18 4	16 4	13 0	95 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	12 8	11 8	9 0	32 0	24 0	70 0	10 4	10 12	11 12	Ráwalpindi[b]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum		
...	...	...	17 0	14 12	12 14	90 0	85 0	120 0	18 8	11 5	10 8	Gujrat [e]		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Mooltan		
...	...	...	16 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Jhang		
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khan		
...	...	...	11 9	11 9	10 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khán		
...	...	...	10 0	9 11	12 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu		
...	...	...	7 4	6 10	7 14	54 0	53 0	73 0	23 12	25 11	32 4	Peshawar		
...	...	...	8 8	7 4	8 10	76 0	76 0	102 0	51 0	51 0	76 8	Kohát		
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hazára[f]		

[a] Jowar falling.
[b] Firewood falling.
[c] Bajra falling.
[d] Jowar rising and falling.
[e] Salt falling.
[f] Firewood rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Butrush, Mill (Cumboo, Bajr *Penicillaria Spic*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Nágpur	12 12	12 4	11 4	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 8	12 4	16 12	15 12	13 14	...	...	
Bhandára	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	15 12	...	...	
Chánda	10 0	11 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 0	10 5	17 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	
Wardha	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	17 12	...	...	...	
Bálaghát	12 8	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore	12 8	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 4	13 0	12 4	12 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 8	17 0	19 8	18 0	1
Saugor	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	..	
Damoh	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	25 0	22 8	1
Seoni	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandla	14 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	9 0	21 0	20 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	
Betúl	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	
Chhindwára	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	
Hoshangabad	10 12	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	7 5	19 0	18 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	1
Narsinghpur	11 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 8	17 0	20 0	16 0	1
Nimár	10 4	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	19 4	18 5	14 8	17 0	17 0	1
Raipur	20 8	20 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	12 8	13 8	22 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur	10 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 12	20 0	14 12	23 8	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Biláspur	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Godávari	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secunderabad	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	6 13	10 6	10 8	9 0	...	...	11 4	...	14 7	1
Bolarum	8 3	7 11	7 5	..	...	...	8 1	8 8	7 5	9 10	10 8	7 8	17 13	15 7	11 9	...	...	
Chudderghat	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	6 0	9 8	9 12	9 4	12 8	13 8	11 0	14 12	16 0	1
Amráoti	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	1
Akola	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	1
Ellichpur	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	1
Buldána	8 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	1
Wún	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	
Básim	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	
Bangalore	6 8	6 14	...	7 12	7 14	7 8	10 12	10 3	8 8	11 12	11 12	10 3	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	
Kolar	7 2	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	11 5	15 3	15 12	13 13	...	...	...	32 6	32 6	2
Túmkúr	7 0	6 8	7 0	5 8	7 8	5 3	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	
Mysore	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	11 0	13 4	13 10	11 6	...	...	24 6	...	...	
Hassan	7 0	6 0	7 3	8 0	7 0	8 8	14 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Shimoga	8 6	9 6	6 3	9 7	8 6	8 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	14 11	14 11	12 8	29 6	27 5	21 0	...	...	
Kadur	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaldroog	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	2
Coorg	5 5	5 6	5 11	5 13	5 9	5 5	11 0	10 0	8 13	16 1	15 12	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Jeypore	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	14 8	7 0	6 0	4 10	8 8	8 0	7 0	22 0	25 0	13 8	21 0	19 8	1
Kishengurh	11 8	11 8	16 8	20 4	20 4	15 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 4	20 4	16 0	17 8	17 8	1
Ulwur	13 15	13 1	10 3	27 5	26 7	14 4	7 0	7 0	8 6	10 8	9 8	8 14	33 3	30 6	14 1	27 11	27 15	1
Bhurtpore (City)	12 12	12 12	11 6	26 8	26 4	14 8	6 12	6 12	6 11	7 0	7 0	8 12	30 0	30 0	13 10	21 4	21 4	1
Ajmere	13 0	13 4	9 0	23 8	23 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	1
Deoli Cantonment	10 11	11 7	10 12	23 6	22 4	14 11	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	7 8	23 8½	21 13½	14 3	21 ½	19 14	1
Erinpura	15 0	15 0	7 12	20 8	20 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	20 8	17 8	1
Sirohee	14 0	14 0	7 8	22 8	22 8	13 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	1
Abu	11 14	12 0	7 7	18 4	19 0	10 8	4 8	4 8	4 10	5 8	5 4	5 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8
Anadra	13 0	13 0	8 4	22 0	22 0	11 8	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	No	return	receive	d ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 15	10 15	7 5½	21 14	22 10	9 6	6 4	5 8	5 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No	return	receive	d ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partábgarh (..)	8 12	8 7	9 ½	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	4 7	10 0	10 0	6 14	...	..	...	...	...	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 6	14 11	7 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	22 8	21 4	10 10	18 12	17 13	10
Bikaneer	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	2 13½	2 13½	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	
Boondee	13 12	13 8	14 12	24 0	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	18 8	...	...	
Kotah	12 4	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	24 8	24 0	22 4	17 0	15 0	1
Tonk	9 13	10 8	10 12	22 0	22 0	...	6 8	6 8	5 0	8 8	8 4	6 4	24 8	23 2	13 8	24 14	22 6	1
Jhallawar	10 4	10 12	12 2½	14 6	15 13	12 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 13½	6 14½	21 8	20 14	17 12	15 3	15 3	1
Shahpoora	11 0	11 0	9 4	23 4	22 0	13 4	10 0	9 8	7 12	11 8	11 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	1
Dholpur	13 0	12 10	11 7	27 10	29 11	17 3	6 12	6 12	6 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 10	26 12	17 2	29 4	28 11	1
Indore	9 3	9 8	8 14	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 3	19 3	12 2	14 1	13 5	1
Gwalior	10 15	10 15	12 0	22 7	22 7	15 9	6 8	6 6	5 1	8 0	7 5	6 0	23 9	22 1	15 5	23 13	22 13	1
Goona	13 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	1
Rutlam	9 10	9 14	8 12	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	5 8	10 0	9 10	7 8	25 8	24 12	12 12	14 8	15 0	1
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	11 8	11 8	12 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	20 8	27 0	22 0	1

for the 1st half of February 1880—concluded.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Varagu, &c. Cheena, Cornloo, awa, Nurgee), *Panis Miliaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1879.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
...	...	10 8	11 12	7 0	...	...	...	9 12	...	10 0	Bhandára	
...	...	9 8	9 8	6 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	Chánda	
...	...	...	10 8	...	...	132 0	...	...	9 4	...	Wardha	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	15 0	14 0	11 4	150 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	7 8	Jubbulpore	
...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Saugor	
0 36 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Damoh	
...	...	15 0	14 8	10 0	220 0	200 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Seoni	
8 35 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	12 8	240 0	210 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Mandla	
0 14 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Betúl	
0 16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	13 12	13 8	10 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	
8 32 8	23 0	14 12	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Narsinghpur	
...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 5	11 0	Nimár	
...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Raipur	
...	...	9 12	13 8	10 8	160 0	210 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Sambalpur	
0 110 0	60 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Upper Godávari	
5 ...	13 3	11 8	9 4	7 4	115 0	105 0	65 0	8 10	8 14	8 14	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	11 4	8 4	7 1	116 14	116 14	112 11	9 5	9 5	9 6	Bolarum	
...	...	11 4	9 0	8 4	80 0	80 0	130 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Chudderghat	
...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Amráoti	
0 7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Akola	
...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	13 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Buldána	
...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún	
...	...	9 8	8 8	7 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Básim	
2 26 15	20 11	29 1	29 14	19 0	84 0	84 0	84 0	10 6	10 8	11 2	Bangalore.	Mysore and Coorg.
13 27 14	23 11	31 15	31 15	26 5	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	12 2	Kolar	
0 32 0	24 3	35 0	35 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Túmkúr	
0 26 0	23 10	30 0	30 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mysore	
0 24 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	800 0	800 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hassan	
0 30 15	24 11	25 3	23 10	16 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	8 8	Shimoga	
0 24 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur	
5 31 0	19 8	30 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Chitaldroog	
10 26 15	20 11	24 7	22 13	20 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 6	8 4	8 10	Coorg	
.. ...	...	15 0	14 0	11 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
.. ...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	Kishengurh	
.. ...	...	18 3	15 0	12 10	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	10 4	Ulwur	
8 24 4	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 12	80 0	80 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
.. ...	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Ajmere	
.. ...	...	17 4	17 0	12 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Deoli Cantonment	
.. ...	...	18 4	18 4	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Erinpura	
.. ...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	Sirohee	
.. ...	...	14 0	14 4	10 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 4	10 2	12 0	Abu	
.. ...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	Anadra	
.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
... ...	...	11 11	12 8	8 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12½	8 1	8 15½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
... ...	...	12 8	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	Partábgarh („)	
... ...	...	17 8	17 3	11 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
... ...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	Bikaneer	
... ...	...	16 4	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Boondee	
... ...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	Kotah	
... ...	...	17 4	16 11	13 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	Tonk	
... ...	...	15 3	15 3	16 12	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	7 8	Jhallawar	
... ...	...	16 0	13 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Shahpoora	
... ...	...	14 10	13 3	13 15	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 13	Dholpur	
... ...	...	10 14	10 7	10 10	96 0	96 0	96 0	9 3	9 3	8 14	Indore	Central India.
... ...	...	14 10	12 12	11 4	91 0	73 0	91 0	10 1	10 1	8 12	Gwalior	
... ...	...	15 4	16 8	15 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Goona	
... ...	...	12 12	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	Rutlam	
... ...	...	19 8	16 12	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

R. B. CHAPM

Secretary to the Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL RABI OF 1879-80 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1880. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
1st Division	4·90	0·94	3073·60	177·81	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	12,344	...	...	Wheat ...	153,978	The Bari Doab Canal was closed for annual repairs from the 10th January 1880.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·76		197·92	...	...	Amritsar ...	86,419	0·79	0·20	Barley ...	4,985	
2nd do., Lahore Branch ...	3·00	0·72		135·42	...	...	Lahore ...	115,055	0·30	...	Mixed grains ...	10,180	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,675	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	511·15	...	...	.....	213,818	...	...	.....	213,818	
sponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1578·34	...	...	.....	185,282	...	...	.....	185,282	
Karnál Division	...	...	2,546	...	49,893 kurris, bullies, and 3,912 mds. fuel and 4,563 mds. timber.		Umballa ...	1,977	1·16	1·05	Wheat ...	89,855	The Western Jumna Canal was closed for repairs at sunrise on 1st January 1880.
Delhi do.	...	...		...			Karnál ...	33,841	8·23	0·11	Barley ...	2,761	
Hánsi do.	...	...		...			Delhi ...	10,201	0·60	0·10	Mixed grains ...	19,828	
Do. Bulla Head	...	...		...			Rohtak ...	22,383	0·20	...	Miscellaneous ...	8,874	
							Hissár ...	26,661	0·36	...	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	25,561	...	...	.....	...	
							Bíkaner ...	177	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	517	...	...	.....	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL ...	...	...	2,546	...	...	49,893	.....	121,318	...	...	.....	121,318	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546	1,931	...	193,824	.....	171,563	...	...	.....	171,563	
Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	17,600	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	25,000	0·33	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	132,850	0·14	...			
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	47,726	0·45	...			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	222,576	...	...	.....	222,576	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	288,304	...	...	.....	288,304	
Najafgarh Jhíl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	372	...	...	Wheat ...	311	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	7	0·50	0·20	Barley ...	50	
											Mixed grains ...	18	
											Miscellaneous ...	...	
TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	379	...	...	.....	379	
responding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,346	...	...	.....	1,346	
RIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335,136	...	...	.....	335,136	
corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	356,845	...	...	.....	356,845	

J. W. OTTLEY, *Captain, R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The week has been characterised by a general rise of temperature and absence of rain. Dry and tank-raised crops in some southern districts of Madras continue to suffer from drought, and field-rats have been doing damage in parts of the North-Western Provinces. The spring harvest has begun. Public health and agricultural prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 10th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·16; standing crops generally fair, cotton excepted; second crop paddy being sown.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum* and pulses nearly completed, outturn fair; second crop paddy flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·39; crops generally good.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·4; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops fair; harvest of wet and dry crops progressing, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·4; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full; a few dry crops ½ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 27·95; crops generally good; harvest of paddy and a few dry grains, outturn ¾ to full.
Madura ...	...	*Ragi* 24·96.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 20 23.
Travancore ...	...	Prices unchanged. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; in some southern districts failure of dry crops from insufficient rainfall still reported.
Bombay— (Mar. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	·15 in Kurrachee, ·10 in Mirpur Batora, ·31 in Jerruck, ·06 in Keti, ·30 in Kotri	*Rabi* crops promise fairly; small-pox in two talukas, 35 cases and 13 deaths; cattle disease in 4 talukas; weather getting warm; river rising, 2 feet 5 inches in Kotri on 6th, against 2 feet 1 inch on same date last year.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warm; high southerly winds with dust prevail; districts fairly healthy, though small-pox continues in 2 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	...	Cold-weather crops generally come to maturity; harvest commenced in some places.
Baroda ...	...	Warm weather set in; cotton-picking in progress; wheat crop being cut.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvest of *rabi* nearly finished.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops almost completed; slight fever in 4 talukas; cotton-picking commenced.
Kánara ...	...	Early second crop coming into ear on coast; fever prevails; small-pox in Honore.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in Sinnar and Dindori; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·02 on the 6th	Abnormal temperature rose from 0 degrees to 4 degrees warm at which it remained from 7th to 9th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal except on 6th; abnormal wind southerly till 7th, afterwards northerly.
Poona (March 7th)	...	Prices of *jowari* fallen in Poona city and district.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; health generally good. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* crops being harvested; cotton-picking commenced; weather getting warm; slight rain in Kurrachee; small-pox in Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Kanara.
Bengal—(Mar. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; state of crops good; cholera continues in Moisoni, and re-appeared in Teknaaf, Roum, and Safkania; cattle disease in Mirkaserai.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Winter crops yielded an average outturn; land being prepared for *aus*; sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera in Baraset.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas; small-pox in Kalyangunge and Sujagunge thanas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather much warmer; condition of *rabi* and *boro dhan* continues good; *amun* and *til* being sown; *kesari*, mustard, and peas being harvested; general health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects and public health good.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Good outturn of *rabi* expected; small-pox on the increase; public health otherwise good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* likely to yield a full crop; *bhadoi* sowings progressing; health fair; small-pox very prevalent in south; water level high for time of year.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* continue excellent; sugarcane pressing in progress; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warm in day, but mornings and evenings still cool; *rabi* crops being harvested with fair outturn; prices of food-grains cheap; general health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; winter and *dalua* crops good; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain only in Tipperah; weather becoming hot; *rabi* prospects generally satisfactory; in some districts crops being reaped; spring crops doing well; ploughing for autumn crops progressing favourably; public health on the whole fair; small-pox and cholera still reported in some districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects and health good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine; barley and peas being cut; a few cases of cholera in south; wheat 15⅜, unhusked dhan 31$\frac{9}{16}$, coarse rice 19¼ seers.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Weather warm but seasonable; *rabi* prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi (Mar. 10th)	...	Except injury by field-rats, *rábi* prospects fair; prices fluctuating.
Agra („ 9th)	...	Prospects good; weather warmer; rats still infest Khairagarh, Fatehabad and Panáhat; health good.
Bareilly (Mar. 10th)	...	Clear; harvest prospects good.
Meerut ...	...	Weather warm; health good; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun (Mar. 9th)	...	Weather clear and warmer; prospects good.
Lucknow („ 10th)	...	Prospects good.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	...	
Sítapur („ 10th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sugarcane being pressed and peas cut.
		General Remarks.—Field-rats still continue damage in Jhánsi and part of Agra; weather warmer and prospects good; a few cases of cholera have occurred in Allahabad, otherwise health good; prices falling in Sítapur.
Punjab—(Mar. 9th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Crops thriving; prices steady; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	Health and crops good; prices falling.
Amritsar ...	...	Health and crops good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Health and agricultural prospects good; prices falling.
Siálkot ...	...	Agricultural prospects good.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; health fair.
Peshawar ...	...	Harvest and prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices generally steady, but with a downward tendency.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 10th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest nearly completed; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; prospects of *rabi* good; a few cases of small-pox; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Reaping progressing; small-pox continues; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvesting; one death from small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Fair; *rabi* harvesting, good outturn anticipated; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 6th)	...	Warm; rice threshing almost completed; *rabi* generally good; cattle disease prevalent; prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur („ 5th)	...	Cool; ploughing for sugarcane sowings continues; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Clear; slight rain at Chanda; threshing of rice almost completed; *rabi* harvest continues; prices falling.
British Burma— (Mar. 10th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Three cases of cholera, and 36 fatal cases of small-pox; fever and small-pox continue in parts of the Hanthawaddy district, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	...	A few deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; 92 deaths from cattle disease in 2 circles.
Prome ...	...	Small-pox continues throughout district, 37 deaths in Prome town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Small-pox prevalent in 3 circles of Thatone township, 2 deaths reported, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo ...	...	Public health fair; very slight small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Public health in Arakan satisfactory; in Pegu a good deal of small-pox and some cholera; small-pox in parts of Tenasserim.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings cool and days hot; gathering of the mustard is over; sowing of *asu* is commenced; prospects of tea favourable.
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; cultivation for rice crops continues; small-pox increasing towards Sunamganj.
Cachar („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; no rice crops on the ground; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·38	No crops on the ground; cattle disease still prevalent; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; general prospects favourable; health good, but fever prevalent; murrain prevalent among cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...	...	
Berar & Hyderabad— (Mar. 10th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed.
Akola ...	...	Harvesting continues; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still rather unfavourably reported by Nizam's Government, though other accounts continue to describe them as better.
Central India States— (Mar. 10th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather clear; *bajra* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 35 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; public health good; opium prospects favourable.
Neemuch ...	...	Health excellent; gram crops good.
Bhopal ...	...	Public health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Nowgong ...	...	Health fair; prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Mánpur ...	...	Report not received.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	No report.
Sirohee (Mar. 7th)	...	Tanks drying; wells fairly full; health fair; much warmer.
Marwar (Feb. 27th)	·10	Tanks almost dry; wells full; mild small-pox and fever; crc excellent; cold much less.
Meywar ...	...	No report.
Harowtee (Mar. 6th)	...	Weather close and cloudy; health and prospects good; some sma pox.
Jhallawar ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 10th)	...	Prospects excellent.
Jeypore ...	...	Cloudy, seasonable; health good; prospects favourable.
Bhurtpore ...	...	
Ulwur (Mar. 9th)	...	Prospects fair; health good.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt-Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

LICENSE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He had so fully explained on a former occasion everything that he had to say on this subject, that he thought it unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with any further remarks. The Select Committee had made no alteration in the Bill referred to it, and the Committee had recommended that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY said that he was slightly astonished to find, when he read the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to trades and dealings, that they had made no alteration in it, except one trifling verbal amendment in section 13. He was still more astonished when he heard the Financial Minister repeat the same statement. So far as he was acquainted with the proceedings of the Council, no such Bill had ever been referred to the Select Committee. He held in his hand a Bill which bore the title of a Bill to impose a tax upon trades and professions. That Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and it was referred under circumstances against which he then felt himself bound to protest, and which now formed the subject of the report which they had laid before them, and he and those who protested thought they were fully justified in the protest which they then made. He did not say that the Select Committee had not power to change the title of the Bill—of course they had; he did not say that they had not power to make any alterations in the provision of that Bill; but the Bill which was laid before them was a Bill which, so far as he could see, was not in any one single passage the identical Bill which was referred to the Committee. The amended Bill which was placed in his hands late last night was a Bill which contained references to a multitude of sections in different Acts of the local legislatures which he had not had an

opportunity of referring to, and whether substantially the provisions remained the same as those in the Bill originally drafted—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but it was his duty to point out that the original Bill—the Bill to which the Hon'ble Member was referring—had been withdrawn. The Bill now before the Council was the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee, and it was a totally different Bill from the Bill which was originally introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—With great respect to His Excellency the President he might, perhaps, be permitted to explain what his position actually was. As he understood, no Bill was withdrawn. The precise objection which was raised by himself and other Hon'ble Members was that the Bill which had been pending before the Council had not been withdrawn, and a new Bill was not introduced.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT again explained that, at the close of the Financial Statement made by his Hon'ble colleague at the last meeting of the Council, a motion was carried to cancel the reference of the former Bill to a Select Committee, and the Bill, the Committee's report upon which the Council was now considering, was at the same time introduced.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—He was not aware that the Bill which had been originally referred to the Committee had been withdrawn. He was present certainly when much discussion took place, when the intention was stated of retaining the Bill, originally introduced, with a large number of changes. But a different course was adopted, and under the circumstances, certainly all the Members had not had an opportunity of consideration and discussion of the Bill in that Council. The reason why it seemed to him important to call attention to that was that matters of this kind, matters affecting the financial arrangements of the country, did seem to him to deserve more serious consideration and a larger publicity before they were finally adopted; that if the Bill, which was practically to impose for an indefinite period a system of taxation on the country, was to be considered, and the whole arrangements made for its being passed into law, at one sitting of the Council, surely the attendance of Members who wished, so far as they could, to put before the Council and the public views which they might entertain, was embarrassed by very considerable difficulty. It was difficult, without some opportunity of previous consideration, to know what the nature of the measure was to be with which one had to deal. In this instance, no further publication was considered necessary. Under the usual practice of obtaining leave at one meeting and introducing it another week, the Council was at liberty—

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT was sorry again to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. The Bill before the Council was no new measure; it introduced no new taxation; it simply revised a system of taxation which had already been introduced, and had long been existing, chiefly with the object of relieving a very large number of the poorer classes.

The Hon'ble MR. PITT-KENNEDY continued—This was a Bill by which it was intended to fix on the country or portions of the country, for an indefinite period, a system of taxation which he submitted was not necessary. He would submit to the Council that it did a little more; it altered the incidence of taxation, and, further, they had in the Bill now before them a series of references to various Acts passed by local legislatures, making alterations and amendments upon them. That seemed to him at least an extremely difficult question, which might afterwards require to be discussed, namely, whether those legislatures could examine and deal with their own measures after they had been incorporated into an imperial measure. Therefore, to pass such an Act as this, was a very very serious thing. If this were a Bill for a limited period, to terminate in its own course in a limited time, one might see some prospect of relief, or perhaps the introduction at a future time of a better method of taxation. But introduced as it was at one meeting, to be passed at the next, it certainly did occur to him that it was a measure which was brought to its consummation much more rapidly than could be

desired. However, there were other reasons. The question at present was whether the necessities of the State required additional taxation. When the responsible Finance Minister stated that that was the case, MR. PITT-KENNEDY for one could not attempt to deny it; and therefore it might be an absolute necessity that some such measure, whether one approved of it or not, should pass for the present; but when one had to consider all the circumstances of the case, one could hardly doubt that the necessity had been brought about by the modification of the cotton-duties—a measure, legislative in its effect, adopted by a narrow majority of the Executive without the assent of the Legislative Council. A very considerable portion, at any rate, of the present alleged deficit would not have existed if measures, which, some people at least, had thought not justified by the language of the Statute, had not been taken in the Executive Council for the remission of taxation. If one could see one's way to the aspirations of the Financial Member being ever fulfilled; if one could see any mode of taxation so little oppressive, so little likely to afford injustice, as the customs-duties; if one's experience of this country did not tell him that all these attempts at direct taxation produced the largest amount of inconvenience to the population with the least possible benefit to the State, one might regret with him the existence of customs-duties. But he feared that such a prospect was a very remote one, and that the political necessities of the State would prevent the abolition of the customs-frontiers which the country possessed. They were told that a great benefit was conferred by remitting taxation when it operated as a protective duty. The protection which might be afforded by small rates of duty hardly seemed to call for such a rigid application of economical law, especially when one remembered that in England one remnant of protection still remained to the great detriment of Indian productions. It might seem a small matter, but he believed almost the only remnant of protection left in England was the differential duty upon foreign-manufactured tobacco. Now, MR. PITT-KENNEDY had little doubt that if that duty were removed, the exports of this country in the way of manufactured tobacco would indefinitely increase. Indian tobacco, it seemed, was not so capable of undergoing further processes, by which it could be made capable of being worked up in English manufactories. The consequence was that Indian tobacco was, to a very large extent, excluded from the European market, notwithstanding that the cheapness of labour in the country did admit of Indian-manufactured tobacco being exported at a very low rate. That, he believed, was the only instance of a protective duty existing still in England, and which bore more hardly upon Indian production than on that of any other country. He could suggest a mode of taxation which might have some effect, perhaps, on English-manufactured goods, if a tax were imposed upon the China clay and size contained in imported cloths. He doubted whether it would not be found the most complete check to importation which had ever been suggested. Unless its results were that the adulterations would no longer continue, and then it would not be a very lucrative source of revenue.

Those were the observations which he thought himself bound to make upon the Bill. It seemed to him that neither the Council nor the public had had any sufficient opportunity of discussing the Bill, and that at least its duration should be limited, so that the Council and the public should have some future opportunity of dealing with it.

The Hon'ble MR. MORGAN said: "My Lord,—It is a somewhat ungracious task to comment on the results of a financial year which has terminated so favourably as the one just closed, and I trust Your Lordship and the Council will recognise that the remarks I am compelled to make are made in no obstructive or hypercritical spirit, but are the necessary outcome of a very careful consideration of the Statement made last week by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances, and of the accounts upon which that Statement was based.

"Perhaps, the most important event, and certainly the most disturbing element, in the finances, which has occurred during the year, has been the Afghán war. As regards the political aspect of the war, I shall follow Sir

John Strachey in giving no opinion. My object is merely to consider the subject financially.

"From the figures before the Council, it appears that the amount expended, during the year 1879-80, upon the war, directly and indirectly, has amounted to about £4,900,000. The amount which it is estimated will have to be spent, directly and indirectly, during the coming year is about £4,000,000, or a total, including the comparatively small amount expended during the year 1878-79, of close upon ten millions sterling. The whole of this very large amount of abnormal expenditure it is proposed to meet out of current revenue, and it is the wisdom and justice of this procedure that I take the liberty to question.

"It is not very long ago—three years only—when the condition of the finances of the country necessitated the imposition of a certain series of taxes to enable the Government to meet its obligations with respect to famine. At that time the position of the finances was shown by the Hon'ble Member in charge to be such that, in order to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to provide a sum of £1,500,000, which was then considered to be necessary as a provision against extraordinary charges on account of famine, as well as £500,000 for a working surplus, fresh taxation was necessary. Had the position of the finances been such as to yield this surplus of two millions of revenue over ordinary expenditure, no taxation would have been necessary, and the natural deduction from these premises was that, as soon as the financial position of the country should have improved so as to yield the amount needed to provide for famine-relief, which was thenceforward to be considered as a regular charge on the country, to the extent of £1,500,000 per annum, and the working surplus of £500,000, the taxes then imposed would be repealed.

"The principle of the new taxes, very briefly stated, was this—that, whereas the agricultural and trading classes were those not only who suffered most by famine in those districts where famine was rife, but who also were gainers by the misfortunes of their neighbours, when it happened that they themselves were in the midst of plenty, these classes should be called upon to contribute towards the mutual insurance of each other. This principle was very open to question, and it was the subject of considerable criticism; moreover, the incidence of the tax was very unequal, not only as regards the classes to be taxed, but also as regards the individuals in those classes, for, in the Bill, as it first came before the Council, it was not proposed that any individual or firm, however wealthy, should contribute more than Rs. 200 per annum, whilst, upon small incomes, the contribution amounted to a sum not exceeding two per cent. The Mover of the Bill was at some trouble to explain that this was a deliberate intention, not only because small traders contributed next to nothing towards the support of the State, but also because those who contributed proportionately most would be the ones who would derive most benefit from the fund in the shape of pecuniary relief in times of distress. In consequence of hostile criticism on the publication of the Bill, the maximum contribution was increased, but that from the smaller incomes remained untouched.

"It is now proposed in the Bill before the Council to relieve traders whose incomes amount to less than Rs. 500 per annum, and I cannot better illustrate the importance of this measure than by a reference to a speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Council, in which he stated that the numbers, in Bengal alone, liable to the amended Act, would stand at 66,668 as against 715,887. To relieve so large a number of persons from direct taxation is no doubt very desirable, but it is difficult to understand why traders alone should be selected, and agriculturalists whose income is less than Rs. 500 per annum should still be held liable to contribute. However, I shall not dwell upon this point, but, my Lord, I must say that, to my mind, the proposed change has destroyed whatever symmetry the original measure may have been thought to possess. There is now no mutual insurance, but one class, the agriculturalists, and a few of the wealthier people in another class, the traders, are selected, in a purely arbitrary manner, to pay a contribution towards the general needs of the State, to the exclusion of the rest of the community.

"This can hardly, I think, be considered satisfactory; but I have now to point out that the necessity for these taxes does not really appear to have existed subsequently to 1877-78. From Sir John Strachey's Statement, it appears that, in 1878-79, the amount collected from assessed taxes was £1,227,891, and he proceeds to add—

"'The standard at which, for ordinary times, the Government aims, namely, a surplus of £2,000,000, less any expenditure on famine relief and exclusive of extraordinary charges, such as those for great military operations, would have been attained if the accounts had shewn a surplus of only £1,010,199, or £1,084,192 less than the actual surplus.'

"It would, therefore, appear that the collections from the famine-taxes, save about £200,000, were not required to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, but constituted a separate and independent surplus over and above that figure.

"The figures of 1879-80 are even more remarkable. In that year, Sir John Strachey says—

"'The true surplus of the year for comparison with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, at which we aim, will be about £4,160,000, towards which the famine-taxes have contributed £1,184,000.'

"Exclusive of the famine taxes, there was, therefore, an additional surplus of one million over what Sir John Strachey has called the true surplus.

"From these figures, it is abundantly evident that neither in the year 1878-79 nor in the year 1879-80, were the so-called famine taxes needed to make up the surplus of £2,000,000, and in point of fact the money collected from these sources would certainly not have been required for the ordinary fiscal operations of the country. It is not, however, my object to do more than point out the actual state of affairs as regards the past, but I find the same thing as regards the future. Sir John Strachey states—

"'But for the war-expenditure, the true surplus of the year to compare as before with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than four millions.'

"He adds—

"'The estimated revenue includes £982,000, obtained from taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.'

"To my mind, the foregoing statement conveys the impression that, but for war expenditure, the Government would have had enough to meet their famine obligations and two millions to spare, or, exclusive of the famine taxation, upwards of a million to spare, and I cannot therefore avoid the conclusion that the maintenance of the assessed taxes is not to meet the charges of famine, but to defray the cost of war. This I must consider altogether erroneous and unjust, for, whatever arguments may be brought forward to prove that the particular classes who are taxed are specially liable to contribute towards expenditure on famines, certainly no reasons can be adduced to prove that they of all others, derive any special benefit from the war now being carried on upon the frontier.

"Sir John Strachey has in his speech alluded to the question as to whether the cost of the war should fall upon England or India, and upon this point I do not desire to express any opinion, but it is quite clear that if, as Sir John Strachey has urged, India should properly pay the cost, it is rather for prospective than for actual benefits, and consequently the entire burden should not fall upon the existing tax-payers. It appears that, up to the present time, about 5½ millions have actually been paid from funds in the hands of Government, and there would appear to be nothing either convenient, save in the sense of fitting, and certainly nothing cowardly, in spreading the balance of the expenditure over a term of years, especially when it is considered that the war expenditure includes a sum of upwards of 3½ millions for the construction of Railways which, though at present constructed for strategical purposes, will, as Sir John Strachey has pointed out, permanently benefit the country.

"It would doubtless be inconvenient, if not impossible, for the Government to make any alteration in the financial programme for the coming year, but I urged when sitting in Committee upon the Bill now before the Council, that its operation should be limited to one year. My object in proposing this amendment was to insure the fullest reconsideration of the entire subject of the

assessed taxes as soon as the actual result of the coming year was known. I do not desire now to press the amendment, but I trust the public may receive Your Lordship's assurance that the views I have put forward, which coincide with those already expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis in the Bengal Council, and which I believe to be very generally entertained, will be duly considered by the Government when the finances shall again become the subject of discussion.

"One other point I wish to mention with reference to the Financial Statement. Sir John Strachey stated in his speech, that he did not see how the Government were to know there would be a great improvement in the exchange, and it is no doubt a fact that, as long as the present system prevails, it must of necessity remain a matter of the greatest difficulty, if not of impossibility, to make an accurate forecast. But it is a proof of the viciousness of the present system, as regards the maintenance of any accuracy in the Government accounts, that so enormous a variation as one million can take place during a single year. The manner in which this subject should be dealt with, in order to obtain a more secure basis for the preparation of estimates, must of course rest with the Executive, but I trust Your Lordship will not consider that I am out of order in drawing the attention of Government to this subject. I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider the present system entirely faulty, not only because it imports an element of absolute uncertainty into the accounts of Government throughout the year, but because it is also calculated to entail upon the Government the maximum loss of revenue. There is no assimilation in the system now adopted to the natural expansion and contraction of trade which takes place at various periods of the year, so that, on the one hand, the Government is unable to take advantage of high rates when they exist, save to a very limited extent, and when there is little demand it is compelled to force-off bills much in excess of trade requirements, to the manifest detriment of the treasury.

"Since the time when it was determined to adopt the plan now in vogue, great changes have taken place, the most important being the large increase which has occurred in the annual amount of the drawings, and I would urge that, as the figures now involved are so very large, the attention of the Government should at once be turned towards devising a change which would ensure greater stability, and be more suited to the existing state of affairs."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said:—"My Lord, the country and the Government are no doubt to be congratulated on the prosperous state of the finances as shown in the Statement submitted to this Council last week. But there are one or two points in it on which I beg to offer a few remarks with your Lordship's permission. In the first place, I would refer to the cost of the Afghan war. I do not mean to discuss the question as to whether India or England ought in equity to bear the whole or any portion of the cost; that, my Lord, is too large a question, and involves principles which I apprehend cannot authoritatively be decided here. What I would submit for consideration is, that since India has been made to bear the cost, whether the whole burden ought to be thrown upon the present generation, especially as the cost of the war includes charges for the construction of frontier-railways. If the war has been undertaken for the protection of India, the future generation is as much interested in its issue as the present; again, railways benefit posterity no less than ourselves, and it is on this principle that State-railways have hitherto been constructed out of loans. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finances has dismissed the question by saying 'Posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burden'; on that ground, I submit, no present burden could possibly be thrown upon future generations.

"The next point, my Lord, is this, when the License-tax was first introduced, Sir John Strachey, in a speech which he delivered in this Council on the 27th December, 1877, said—

"'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this, I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any

real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues *will give to the country the protection which it requires*, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision *for religiously* applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, *will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.*'

"In fact, it was very generally understood at the time that the policy of the Government was to apply the proceeds of the tax to the construction of works which would give to the country protection from famines. Considering the humane purpose to which the money was intended to be applied, my countrymen did not complain of the tax; since then, however, instructions have come from the Home Government stopping all public works beyond a certain limit, and consequently these works for the prevention of famines could not have been proceeded with. Notwithstanding this, the tax has been collected all the same, and has been otherwise spent; and it is now proposed to continue it to add to the general revenues of the Empire, which, notwithstanding the under-estimates made, seem at present to be in a prosperous condition, and do not stand in need of the continuance of the tax. Of this, my Lord, my countrymen do complain, and I think with good reason.

"Then, again, if the License-tax is to form a permanent part of the fiscal system of the country, I cannot understand why the burden should not be distributed over all sections of the community, and 'an equitable adjustment of taxation,' as had been originally proposed, should not be carried out. While the trader, earning a little over forty rupees a month, will have to bear his share of the tax, nay, while the poorest cultivator will have to pay his one pice in the rupee in the shape of the Public Works Cess, the professional and salaried classes, earning perhaps hundreds and thousands by the month, are not required to pay anything. This, my Lord, I submit, seems to me to be very anomalous. It has been said that this scheme has been abandoned because no more money is absolutely required; but at least relief could have been given to the other classes to the extent that the taxation of these two classes would have yielded, or perhaps the minimum of the five hundred rupees could have been raised to a higher figure, or, better still, a fair minimum limit for the assessment of the Public Works Cess, which is but a counterpart of the License-tax for the agricultural classes, might have been fixed. Such an equitable adjustment of taxation would have thrown the burden upon those who could well bear it, and would have afforded relief to those who most needed it."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that he wished to make a few remarks on the objections which had been taken to the measure by his Hon'ble friends who had previously spoken. In the first place, he would notice the criticisms made by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy. Of these, the first to which he would advert was the allegation that sufficient opportunity had not been afforded, either to the Members of Council or to the public, for discussing the present measure. It seemed to him a sufficient answer to this criticism to say that the Bill now before the Council made no change whatever in the existing law, and, except that the fees on annual incomes below Rs. 500 would be remitted, that it left existing taxation exactly as it was. Moreover, the previous measure which had been introduced, and subsequently withdrawn, had, as it happened, given the fullest opportunity for discussion both of the principles and details of the present license-tax. Since there had been this opportunity, and since the law which it was proposed to continue had actually been in force for two years, he thought that no criticism could be more beside the mark than to say that there had been no opportunity of discussing the present Bill.

In the next place, it had been said by the Hon'ble Member that the Bill might possibly limit the powers of the Local Governments in a way that this Council never intended. He did not think that this would be the case; but if it were, the remedy would be very simple, namely, to convert the license-tax into an imperial measure, instead of leaving it, as now, to be dealt with by local Acts.

Then, again, the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Kennedy) had said that he accepted the necessity which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial

Department had asserted to exist for continuing further taxation, but he had gone on to say that this necessity would never have been felt if it had not been for the late repeal of the duties on cotton. Now, he would remind the Council that the total amount of money lost by the repeal of this duty in this year was less than ¼ million, and that the amount during next year would not exceed ¼ million. But ½ million out of the surplus of 2 millions for which additional taxation had been imposed two years ago had been provided for administrative improvements and financial reforms, and the excess of revenue over expenditure on the ordinary account during the approaching year would probably be much over 2 millions. Provision enough, therefore, had been made to meet this charge out of the anticipated income of that year. Even if there had been no such additional charge of ¼ million to be met, it could hardly be said that the state of the finances would have been such as to justify the permanent remission of 1 million sterling of taxation. To repeal the license-tax would cost the Treasury not less than this sum; for it must be remembered that, if the license-tax were repealed, the famine-cess on the land must also be given up. The two taxes stood or fell together, and could not, with fairness, be treated differently. He would not follow the Hon'ble Member in his further remarks and suggestions for changes in those duties, as these were matters which were not before the Council. Whether such changes might be necessary hereafter, and whether future taxation should then be increased or diminished, were questions which had better be left to the future.

Turning now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. Morgan), his first charge was that the taxation of the commercial and trading classes was originally not very equitable, and, since it was now proposed to limit taxation to incomes exceeding Rs. 500, that not only had the symmetry of the edifice been destroyed, but its foundation, so to speak, had been taken from beneath it. Now, he could not at all understand this argument. He would admit that the commercial and trading classes had been selected as the classes upon whom this taxation should peculiarly fall, not because it had been considered an absolutely just or perfect measure to lay the whole burden of the tax upon them, but because it had been necessary, either to draw the line more or less arbitrarily somewhere, or else to extend the tax to the whole community and make it an income-tax. The latter course had not been thought a proper one to adopt when the new taxes were introduced; and, that being so, he thought that the selection of the agricultural and commercial classes, as being the portion of the community to whom it might, with least injustice, be confined, could easily be justified; but he understood the Hon'ble Mr. Morgan rather to impugn the justice of the proportion in which the tax would now be divided between these two classes, than the propriety of their selection in the first instance. In reply to that criticism, he would point out that, according to the estimate, the agricultural class would pay £525,000 and the traders £535,000 during next year. He thought that these figures were sufficient to show that the balance did not incline unduly against either class, and that the burden was pretty equally distributed between them. Then, as to the argument that the foundation of the tax on the commercial class was destroyed when all incomes below Rs. 500 were exempted, it must be borne in mind that in taxing the commercial classes, a certain number of incomes under all circumstances must necessarily be exempted. The tax could not be paid by every trader, however small; it could not be argued that it was necessary to tax paupers in order to relieve paupers; a line must, in practice, be drawn somewhere in order to exclude the poorest traders. Whether that line was rightly drawn above incomes of Rs. 500 was a matter to be determined by expediency, and there might be much difference of opinion about it, but the exemption of a large number of petty incomes was an indispensable accompaniment of a tax of this nature, and did not destroy its foundation. He would not now notice the remarks of his friend about the application of the surplus created by the famine-taxes, because he (MR. COLVIN) thought it would be more convenient to deal with them in connection with the arguments which had been adduced on the same subject by the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would, therefore, revert to that subject hereafter. Mr. Morgan had gone on to argue that, granting for the sake of argument that it was right that India

should pay for the entire cost of the Afghán war, still it was not fair that the existing tax-payers should pay the whole of the cost, but that some portion might, with justice and propriety, be shifted on to the shoulders of posterity. There must always be room for a good deal of argument about the extent to which war-charges should be debited to the people in whose time a war was carried on. He would leave that argument to be more fully dealt with by others, but he must say that he was not one of those who thought that the charges on account of war could fairly be transferred to posterity, unless they were clearly beyond our own means to pay. If, indeed, the question at issue had been that of imposing heavy additional taxation to meet the present war-expenditure, a good deal might be said in favour of hesitating and looking further, before we undertook to pay the whole cost of it; but, seeing that no additional taxation was proposed, and that our present taxation, whatever objection might be urged against it, could not by any means be called excessive and beyond the power of the country to bear, it did seem to him that we ought to bear our own burdens, and not remit a million sterling of taxation, for our own benefit, in the vague hope that posterity might find it much easier to pay than we do.

He would proceed now to the remarks made by his Hon'ble friend the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. He would not repeat what he had said on the cost of the war, but he would turn to the argument used by the Mahárájá in regard to the application of the proceeds of the famine insurance taxation. He thought a few words of explanation on that subject might be of some use, because there was still a great deal of misapprehension in regard to it. The arrangement made two years ago, when additional taxation for famine purposes had been imposed, was that there should be a permanent surplus of 1½ millions of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, and that this surplus should meet the charge for famines. It was obvious that in arranging for this surplus, ordinary receipts and expenditure only had been taken into calculation, because no financier could promise that he would have a surplus in every year under all possible circumstances. He could not guarantee a yearly surplus when he had to meet extraordinary and unforeseen heads of expenditure of indefinite amount, unless he had Fortunatus' cap in his possession. All that he could do was to provide a surplus in excess of the ordinary annual charges, and to take care that those ordinary charges did not increase so as to absorb his surplus. Any such increase, made without due cause, would have given very just grounds for saying that the proceeds of this taxation had been misapplied. It was quite clear, however, from the figures which had been laid before the Council, that there had been no such increase, and that a permanent addition to the annual ordinary revenue of the country had actually been made to the extent of one and half millions. Now it had been fully explained at the time when this tax had been imposed, that this 1½ millions were to be used in extinguishing or preventing debt. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Member in the Finance Department: "I think, my Lord, I have now made clear how we propose to apply this 1½ millions, which we hope to provide as an insurance against famine. We shall apply it virtually to the reduction of debt." It was then explained that this 1½ millions of surplus would enable Government to borrow 1½ millions less in each year hereafter, so that, at the end of ten years, it might, if necessary, borrow as much as fifteen millions, without putting itself in a worse position than it occupied at the commencement of that period. It had been shewn beyond dispute in the Financial Statement made the other day, that a surplus exceeding six millions will have been applied during the three years under review to the object contemplated. Financially, therefore, the engagements which were made in 1878 had been fulfilled. It had been said, however, by his friend to the right that the money which had been so added to the income of Government should have been applied, as was then promised, to productive public works. He (Mr. Colvin) would say, before going further, that this did not appear to him to have been an essential part of any obligation which the Government then undertook. So long as it diminished debt, it did all, in a money point of view, that it undertook to do. But it was true that, at that time, it was fully intended to apply this surplus of 1½ millions to the construction of public works of a productive character, and that this intention had been strongly expressed. As he understood the matter, there were two reasons for

so applying it. In the first place, in a year when the ordinary income exceeded the ordinary expenditure, no debt was usually contracted by the Government, except for one purpose, and that purpose was the prosecution of productive public works; secondly, because, by pushing on and completing works of this kind, the best possible precautions were taken against the disastrous effects of future famines, and against the recurrence of heavy charges upon this account hereafter. Now, we had seen in the Financial Statement that the debt will have been kept down during 1878-79-80, by a sum fully equal to the proceeds during those three years of the taxation for famine purposes. It could not be maintained, therefore, that those proceeds had been misapplied, even if productive public works had been neglected. There had, however, been no such neglect of them. Something like eight millions, if he remembered right, had been spent upon them during the last two years. In the approaching year, no doubt this sum would be considerably diminished, under orders which the Government of India could only obey, and no more than 2½ millions would be expended on that account. He did not see, even if 2½ millions only were expended upon productive public works, how it could be said that the famine-insurance-money had not been properly applied. As long as a sum equal to the proceeds of famine-taxation was applied to the reduction or prevention of debt, there was no such misapplication. Now, the annual proceeds of those taxes, as every body knew, were much less than 2½ millions. They had never exceeded £1,350,000, and were now, in round figures, only about £1,000,000 per annum. Financially, therefore, the enforced reduction of expenditure during next year upon productive public works did not affect the question of famine-insurance at all. On other grounds, however, this reduction was very greatly to be deplored. It was impossible to deny that, after what had been said in the budget of 1878, the public had good reason to expect that productive public works should be actively pushed on. Their vigorous prosecution was in itself a most desirable thing, because they afforded the best means of mitigating or averting the disastrous effects of future famines in India. Besides this, there was no mode in which capital could be more profitably invested. It had been shewn in the Financial Statement of last week that over 65 millions had been so expended during the last twelve years to the incalculable benefit of the public, and without costing them a penny of interest. He thought that every body might well join in the hope that the limit of 2½ millions during the present year would soon be increased.

In the last place, his Hon'ble friend had remarked on the exemption from taxation of the official and professional classes. He had understood him to say that, if taxation was to be equitable, it ought to be extended to these classes also. MR. COLVIN quite agreed with him that, if taxation for famine purposes was to be perfectly equitable, it should be extended a good deal further than it went now; but, in that case, he did not see, as he had already said, how any line was to be drawn which would not be open to criticism, unless it embraced the whole community. That was the only equitable way of extending the tax. No doubt, if more money were needed, the tax might, on grounds of necessity rather than of equity, be made to include some classes who were now exempt. It had, indeed, been proposed a short time back to include the professional classes; but that proposal was avowedly made because more money was believed to be necessary, not because there was any special propriety in taxing the professional classes, who neither received relief in times of famine, nor derived profit under any circumstances from it. He thought it would be difficult to give any equitable reason for taxing professional persons and exempting fund-holders. Nevertheless, if a further contribution to the treasury had been needed, he thought that there were grounds other than those of strict equity on which it would have been justifiable to take that contribution from the official and professional classes. But when there was no need of further taxation, he could not see that there was any greater fairness in extending the incidence of the tax to the professional classes than in leaving it as it was. He believed that the feeling which lay at the bottom of much of the desire to extend this taxation to the official and professional classes had found expression in a memorial which had been circulated that morning to Members of Council. That memorial said—

"Rightly or wrongly, men are apt to endure, with a comparatively light heart, burdens common to all. * * * * For the general run of tax-paying humanity, the question is no doubt, as has been confessed, one of feeling, and a far from generous feeling. For them misery loses half its sting when it is universal. They are apt to regard it as among the ills that flesh is heir to. A general calamity, like the well-known 'one touch of nature,' makes the whole world kin."

He supposed that the writers meant that general suffering from an income-tax was better than partial suffering from a license-tax, and if they meant that, he was not at all inclined to disagree with them; but he did not think the feeling there expressed should be gratified by extending taxation to any one particular class, when no extension of taxation was otherwise called for.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, in his recent Financial Statement, alluded to the scheme for saving a considerable portion of our customs-revenue by substitution of registration-fees for customs-duties. He gave no opinion of his own, or on behalf of the Government, but he said that the scheme deserved to be considered, and he made allusion to myself, as having lately given it my attention. It will probably be expected that in response to this invitation, I should over to the Council and the public some explanation on the subject.

"This explanation I must preface by two very distinct provisoes. I have no intention of discussing the propriety of the policy which the present Government has followed regarding the cotton-duties and other items of the Tariff, and I beg that nothing which I may have to say in elucidation of my subject may be taken as even indirectly raising such an issue. Moreover, I do not to-day come forward as the proposer of registration-fees: my position is not that of an advocate, but analogous to that of an enquirer giving an account of his investigations, or a Judge summing up evidence for the consideration of a jury.

"The discussions consequent on the Tariff Act of 1875 naturally led me to look into the whole history and structure of the Indian Tariff, and to consider all possible changes and alternatives. The idea of registration-fees, which is, as the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has told us, a very old one, then had its share of attention, and I again examined it in 1876, when an opinion that many of the main heads of the Tariff did not yield enough to justify their retention was first emphatically urged on the Government of India. The matter, however, had no present importance until 1878, when the notification of March 18th abolished the duties levied on certain coarse cotton-goods, and under twenty-seven main heads of the Tariff. In this practical declaration that a duty was indefensible if it either was at all protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, together with the important exposition of customs-policy contained in the Financial Statement of that year, was clearly foreshadowed the end of the bulk of the import-duties. At the same time, the financial difficulty of dispensing with such an important item in the Indian revenues was obvious, and I therefore, after my return from England a year ago, obtained Sir John Strachey's permission, with full official aid, for investigating the registration-fee question in a more thorough manner than I had hitherto found practicable. I may here acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from Mr. J. D. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, from Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and also from the Head Appraiser at the Custom-house, Mr. Phipps. A few days ago, too, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and recently my colleague on the Tariff Valuation Committee, kindly placed at my disposal some very interesting and useful calculations and suggestions, drawn up by himself a couple of years since. But though I have been told that the registration-fee idea has been more than once mooted in India, I have been unable to discover on record one single line, official or demi-official, about it, and have therefore had to work it out, *ab initio*, on what I suppose to be its first principles.

"Registration-fees I understand to mean a charge upon *all* articles of import and export (except a few otherwise dealt with on special grounds), imposed primarily with the view of covering the cost of registering and publishing statistics of trade and navigation for the benefit of the commercial public,

but enhanced for revenue-purposes slightly beyond the actual cost of such statistics. The excess charge is in reality a customs-duty, laid on quite irrespective of protectiveness or other general considerations, and defended on the ground, first, that it is needed for revenue, and, secondly, that it is practically inappreciable by trade.

"I will now relate my working out of the scheme on this basis. To be practically inappreciable by trade, it is evident that the form in which the fee is levied must be that which puts trade to the least possible trouble, delay and indirect expense, and that the rate of the fee must be extremely low.

"As to form, existing commercial practice might be largely followed. The denominations under which various descriptions of goods pay freight, dock-dues, quay-fees, landing and other charges are the gradual outcome of long experience, and will be found a valuable, though not infallible, guide. In other words, weight, number, measurement, customary package (*i. e.*, bale, chest, case, bundle, &c.), and the like, will each be found to have its peculiar appropriateness for certain goods, which may be charged accordingly. Again, wherever goods already pay dues to Port Commissioners, the registration-fee might be included in their bill, so that one payment would cover everything, and the merchant would be saved all separate dealing with customs-officers. In many cases the fee might be paid in stamps affixed to a bill, manifest, port-clearance or other document.

"As to rate of fee, it would seem that one per cent. is the very highest which could be imposed consistently with the principle. As to whether one per cent. would be 'practically inappreciable by trade' or not, I have received very conflicting opinions from mercantile men. Some contend that 'one per cent. is one per cent.,' and that in these hard times everything tells: others rejoin that the one per cent. duty on iron, for instance, and many even heavier private trade-charges, have not the slightest effect on the market. I must hasten to explain, however, that I do not mean that any goods, excepting possibly some few for which this would be the fairest course, should be charged the fee *ad valorem*, but merely that the fees fixed per ton, package, &c., should not have a higher incidence than this on the value of the goods.

"To draw up schedules of fees suitable in form and amount to the different classes of goods would evidently be a task of some difficulty, to be performed only by a Committee of experts, in which the mercantile community must be largely represented. The fees would have to be convenient round sums, and owing to this, and to fluctuations in value, there might often be an inequality in their incidence on different articles. But such inequality necessarily accompanies Tariff-valuations under the present system; the maximum being one per cent., it could here only extend to some petty decimal, and it would be redressed periodically by revision such as Tariff-valuations now undergo. Whether such a Committee could produce satisfactory schedules or not has been disputed. I am not prepared to affirm that it could. But I have been assured by excellent mercantile authority that the thing is quite feasible, and would incidentally produce much greater equity in Port Commissioners' and similar charges, and I am inclined to think so.

"The next point presenting itself is, what branches or classes of trade should be subjected to the fee? It has been strongly urged on me, by both official and commercial authorities, that the coasting-trade should pay it; but I am totally unable to concur. The coasting-trade could not be made liable without subjecting it to a vast amount of restriction from which it is now free, and reversing the policy of liberating it as much as possible which I followed in the Sea-customs Bill, now Act VIII of 1878. I cannot see why goods moved by sea from one part of British India to another should pay a fee any more than goods so moved by land, and we surely are not going to re-establish transit-duties throughout India. Moreover, goods moved from port to port would pay over and over again. As to other branches, it would be highly objectionable to levy a fee on treasure; and re-exports, which now get the benefit of drawback, should perhaps be exempt. Another exception to the registration-fee-system would be the case of articles on which it was necessary, for special reasons, to maintain the existing duties—that is to say, arms, bearing a high duty for political reasons; salt and liquors, on which we levy an excise; opium,

nominally, but for the maintenance of our monopoly; and rice. The case of rice is a peculiar one, but I need not discuss it as it has just been fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. In short, the fee-system, if introduced at all, might fairly apply to the whole external import and export-trade excepting the classes I have just mentioned.

"I will now turn to the financial aspect of the measure. From the Trade and Navigation Statements for 1878-79 calculations have been made, distinguishing every sub-head of the Tariff, and applying to the known quantities and values fees expressed (provisionally) in the denominations used for the statements, and not exceeding one per cent. in incidence. The result thus arrived at cannot be far different from that which fees, according to schedules eventually prepared by a Committee, would yield.

"The total receipts in 1878-79 from import and export-duties, excluding salt, were £2,273,000. Deducting £200,000 for loss by reduction of cotton-duties in 1879-80 and £56,000 for indigo and lac just made free, we have a customs-revenue of £2,017,000, from which further heavy loss through importations of free cotton-goods is anticipated. Deducting from this, again, the duties to be retained, namely, £5,600 for arms, £361,900 for liquors, and £570,300 for rice, we arrive at a balance of £1,079,000 derived solely from duties which would come under the registration-fee scheme. The fees are calculated to produce on imports £388,000, on exports £420,000, and by saving in customs-establishments about £80,000, total £888,000. This shews a loss of £191,200, compared with the £1,079,000 just mentioned. But this loss would be a final loss, and the fee-revenue would increase in future with the trade of the Empire; whereas, as things now are, the Financial Statement contemplates a loss of £50,000 in 1880-81 from importation of grey duty-free goods alone, and the ultimate disappearance of £615,000 more for cotton-duties, if not the abolition of the whole import-tariff.

"Such are, roughly speaking, the aspects which a registration-fee system, supposing I rightly understand it, would present if applied to British India.

"Those who approve of the system would probably support it by some such considerations as the following. Whatever may happen to customs-duties in general, some customs-establishment must be maintained to levy duty on salt, liquors and the other special items. The quantities, value and other particulars of all the sea-borne trade, whether free or not, must always be collected and tested for statistical returns, such as the Board of Trade compiles and publishes in England, and a charge may fairly be made for this. Port Commissioners, who levy certain fees on all goods, now exist at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, and will probably soon be constituted at Karáchí—four ports which engross between them 88 per cent. of the whole trade of India. It is just as easy for a clerk to levy four annas in one bill as two annas. Why not utilise all this inevitable machinery for a registration-fee-system, securing a large sum for revenue-purposes, and at the same time getting rid of a mass of customs-officials and restrictions, with all the friction they involve? Again, this system will practically, as has been said in a Calcutta newspaper, 'lay for ever the phantom of protection.' Theoretically, it of course will not do so, since articles imported which can also be produced in India will be weighted with the fee, but the fee will be so light as to have no practical effect. Mr. Laing in 1861, and many high authorities since, have argued that an import-duty was justifiable on articles similar to any produced at home, if its amount was so moderate that it could not seriously affect trade, and that the establishment of a corresponding excise was not worth while. If this argument was good for anything when used, as it was, in support of a duty of five per cent. and upwards, it is infinitely stronger in support of a fee of only one per cent. At any rate, the system may well be accepted by all parties as an eirenicon, removing all grounds of bitterness and ill-will between India and Manchester, and as substituting an unexceptionable source of revenue, 'expansive in proportion to the progress of the Empire,' for a heterogeneous mass of duties open to, and destined to fall before, numerous economical objections.

"On the other hand, the advocates of a total remission of customs-duties may be expected to produce obvious objections. 'One per cent. is one per

cent.,' they will say, a burden on trade and a protection of home-industries, just as bad in principle at one per cent. as at five per cent., but not so productive, and reaching numberless articles now absolutely free. Again, the fee can never be absolutely equal and equitable unless charged *ad valorem*, which would be very vexatious. Round sums must be fixed, which will vary in real incidence according to market-prices. Inequality of incidence *ad valorem* is justifiable in wharfage or Port Commissioners' charges, because packages occupy space, or cause labour in hoisting and removal, quite irrespective of their value, but to the case of a fiscal fee this does not apply. Moreover, £200,000 out of the proposed fees on imports will be derived from cotton-goods, so the whole remaining import-trade will be taxed for the paltry sum of £188,000! No duty, fee, or whatever else you please to call it, is worth the trouble of collecting if less than five per cent. Finally, the export portion of the scheme is especially obnoxious. Export-duties, excepting where there is virtually a monopoly of the foreign market, are equally condemned by economists and politicians. Sir William Muir denounced them emphatically in 1875, with the concurrence of Lord Northbrook, and no one pretending to education or common-sense can say a word in their favour. It is no use in this case to talk of the lightness of the fee. The Indian export-trade (except in rice) lives 'by the skin of its teeth,' and cannot bear the slightest fiscal impost. Quick and easy communication, with competition, have so cut down profits that one per cent. often makes all the difference between gain and loss on a shipment.

"To this attack, the rejoinder may be offered that we cannot regulate practical questions by the theories of doctrinaires, and *de minimis non curat lex*: that one per cent. *is* inappreciable in all trade not of a purely speculative and unsound character; that on exports the fee might be only a half per cent., though this concession is not really necessary: that the 'inequality of incidence' objection to the fee applies equally to tariff-valuations, which are used by all nations as an unobjectionable convenience; and that as we must make some charge for keeping trade-statistics, the opportunity of aiding the revenue by a slight enhancement of it should not be thrown away.

"I must not ignore another class of objectors, who will demur to the entire proposition that the whole cotton-duties, much less the other import-duties, are either 'dead' or dying. They will contend that the recent reduction of cotton-duty has gone entirely into the pockets of Manchester instead of benefitting the Indian consumer, that the cotton-duties remitted should be re-imposed, and that even if they should eventually be removed, the other duties should be maintained on revenue-grounds, as they are collected easily and without pressure. They will be for sacrificing nothing except upon compulsion, and for living on in hope of a change of policy. But regarding such objections I can only note their existence, for to do more would be to raise the whole question of policy from which I began by declaring my intention to abstain.

"My Lord, I have now stated to the best of my ability the case for and against the project of registration-fees. It is fortunately not necessary for me to draw any conclusion, and I do not mean to do so, or to point at any. The subject in its principles and details needs general discussion and consideration by the public, and after that, a decision could be formed only in full view of the doom of the existing duties and of the alternatives presented. In the abstract, I presume that almost every one would prefer no duties. I myself, when moving the consideration of the Sea Customs Bill in February, 1878, expressed the following opinion:

> "'The second step by which custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely relaxed is by alteration of our Customs-tariff. If it were possible in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the Import-tariff, to have duties on only six or seven important, well-defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is, of course, no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs-procedure now before us.'

"Whether the alternative to a registration-fee is to be absolute freedom, or the substitution of some other specified form of taxation, is a consideration material to the issue, and until the time has arrived, if it ever does arrive, when

the Financial Member and the Executive Government think it necessary to present the question in a complete form, no final opinion can be satisfactorily arrived at."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, in common with all those who feel an interest in the welfare of this country, I congratulate the Government of India on its financial position as it was described in the statement of my honourable friend Sir J. Strachey, and I must congratulate the Government almost as much on having at length discovered how good its financial position really has been for some time past. I cannot too strongly express the gratification which I feel that the Government of India is now in a position to give unanswerable proof of the absolute groundlessness of the mischievous panic which has of late been started on the subject of the insolvency of India. But my congratulations would not, I am sure, be so valuable to my honourable friend if they were unaccompanied by such criticisms on his statement as should indicate the sincerity of the spirit in which I am dealing with the subject, for my honourable friend is well aware that there are certain financial points on which I am not altogether at one with him. Nothing is further from my mind than to make any disagreeable comments on the policy of the Government of India, and indeed it would be very unbecoming that I should do so. What I wish to do is simply to raise a voice of warning against a tendency to lose sight of some of the real causes of that anxiety, under the feeling of intense relief at our release from a position of embarrassment and anxiety.

"What I have to say is to a great extent in the interests of the Local Governments, because I think that we have been placed in a position in which we should not have been placed if a little more foresight and confidence in the elasticity of the revenue of this country had been shown. We have been exposed to a process of what is commonly called squeezing, and as a consequence, we have had to suspend all progress in administration and public works for a whole year. If that was all, I should not have so much to say; but what I do complain of is that the same process is apparently to be continued for another year, when nobody can, I should think, hold that anything of the sort is necessary. In May last the Government was led to take a most alarming view of its position—a view which has now been shown not to have been warranted by the facts. So far as we are now told, there was nothing whatever to justify the scare which possessed the Financial Department in May. I am not among those who hold that the scare was not real: I fully believe that my honourable friend was suffering from the apprehensions which were then expressed. But though I am quite prepared to accept to the fullest possible extent Sir J. Strachey's assurance that this want of foresight on the part of the Government led to a searching examination into every branch of the public expenditure, which has been very useful and very satisfactory, I believe that this examination might have been just as well carried out without such violent measures. I greatly regret the entire abandonment of that great scheme for the development of public works and for the material improvement of the country which was put forward by Your Excellency only two years ago, and which has been justly described by Sir J. Strachey as one of the noblest programmes ever planned by a Government. I do not care to enter into a discussion as to how far the Government was pledged, or how far it was not actually pledged, to devote the increase of public income which it received during 1878 and 1879 to public works. Whatever its actual pledges may have been, I think nothing can be clearer than that its intention was to invest the money in this way, and that it did lead everyone to believe that the money would be so invested. It is quite certain that the public were induced to look upon these schemes for fresh taxation with comparative favour, on the ground that the proceeds would enable the Government to carry out at once, and without that constant change of policy which has hitherto been so mischievous to India, a grand scheme of public works; and therefore when the public see that if it had not been for expenditure on the war, the Government might in this one year have had four millions more to spend than it has spent on public works, and that this great increase of revenue, so far from leading to the promised development of public

works, has been accompanied by such a contraction of expenditure on railways and irrigation as to make it impossible to look for any progress in the material improvement of the country for years to come, there is naturally a feeling of disappointment. What I complain of is, not any breach of pledges, but the unnecessary abandonment of an admirable policy.

"If we set aside the fact that the Financial Department might have foreseen this increase of revenue, and if we suppose the Government suddenly to have tumbled into this vast surplus, then I should say that my honourable friend is perhaps justified, on suddenly finding himself in possession of a large and unexpected surplus, in devoting that surplus to paying for such extraordinary charges as the Afghan war; but if, on the other hand, other ordinary spending departments were starved in order to procure a surplus which might be devoted to the war, then I cannot admit that my honourable friend has been proceeding on a sound principle. He has impressed upon us the soundness of the doctrine that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income. But this doctrine requires to be taken with a limitation to the effect that, in order to do this, the whole administrative machinery of the country should not be thrown out of gear, and that the Government should not for such a purpose depart from a policy of developing public works to which it has distinctly pledged itself when endeavouring to convince the people of the necessity for fresh taxation. Saying nothing, however, more about last year, I must say that I cannot approve of the proposal to meet the cost of the war in the coming year from revenue, so long as I find that, in order to do this, the Government of India is again compelled to starve public works, and let another year pass away in inaction. The Committee of the House of Commons, which recommended a reduction in the expenditure on public works, did so under an entire misapprehension as to the real financial condition of India, and clearly recognised that, when the financial position was shown to be better, a larger expenditure should be provided for. I believe it to be true, as my honourable friend has said, that the suspension of public works is a policy which is deplored by the Government of India as much as it is by every one interested in this country. I came out to this country in 1876 with my honourable friend, and I am able to say that the chief idea by which his mind was possessed—always of course excepting the abolition of the cotton-duties—was the carrying out of a great scheme of railways for India; but I cannot agree with him that the failure to carry out the programme of public works is a matter for which the Government are not responsible. If they had seen that the revenue was increasing steadily and enormously as it has done, they would not have taken such a desponding view of their financial position, and their despondency would not have spread to England. I do feel, in the face of these facts, that I am only doing what is right in urging in the strongest possible manner that the money obtained from the Local Governments under mistaken impressions should be returned to them; or at all events that the deduction in provincial assignments should not be continued, as my honourable friend proposes it should be, for the coming year. I trust that no time will be lost in setting matters right as regards the capabilities of India, and that even now some portion of the war-charges may be met by a loan in order to provide funds for pushing on public works. I shall then see more hope for the future. I am sure that the Government have only to urge upon the Home Government the importance of carrying out the expectations encouraged when the new taxes were imposed to induce them to reconsider the present limit on public works. I can imagine no policy more short-sighted than that of starving public works; it is to them that we are indebted in a great measure for the steady growth of our revenue, and it is just as bad economy to starve them, as it would be for a man to starve the horse by which he earns his living. Railroads have added enormously to the general prosperity of the country, and in addition to the direct revenue they yield, no one really can fail to see how enormous are the indirect benefits which the country is receiving from them.

"When I look at the marvellous growth of our railway-receipts in our small Bengal railways alone, I am surprised that any one should doubt whether rail-

ways, if properly conducted and worked, will pay in India. The Gya railway, starved as it is, unballasted and unstocked, carrying passengers in goods-wagons, because it is not allowed money for carriages, is paying a profit of six per cent. in the first six months of working, and the goods carried by the Northern Bengal Railway were as nearly as possible double what they were last year, and yet with all the excellent schemes which have been prepared for a system of cheap lines throughout Bengal, the construction of railways is absolutely suspended.

"My Lord, I will now take up the only other subject on which I have any difference of opinion with my honourable friend: I mean the cotton-duties. Sir J. Strachey has given it as his opinion that the cotton-duties are virtually dead. Here I hope and believe that he is mistaken; but if they are not, it is certainly no fault of his. In spite of every warning that could be given, the Finance Department has so handled these duties, that the revenue lost was much in excess of their professed anticipation, and the confusion which they have caused has led to what Sir J. Strachey calls an anomalous and objectionable state of things, his only remedy for which is to leave the wounds which he has inflicted on our customs-system to fester and putrify till they become so unbearable that extermination shall be demanded by common consent. This is what he means by saying he believes the duties to be dead. I can only liken my friend to a not very scrupulous physician called in by greedy and unprincipled heirs-expectant to attend a sick relative. In his first visit, he administers the strongest dose of deadly poison which he dare give; at his second visit, he expresses great concern at the mischief caused by the first dose, and gives another of double strength to see if that will remedy matters; at his third visit, he expresses the greatest consternation at the entire break-up of the vital system which his treatment has caused, and, rubbing his hands, turns to his constituents with an unmistakable smile and says—'I think our patient's case is now quite hopeless; my treatment has unfortunately caused such entire derangement of the system that I fear she is virtually dead, and I therefore prefer to leave her to nature.' If in addition to these facts it could be shown that such a physician had in his youth staked his reputation on a theory that a patient suffering under such a disease as that he was asked to treat ought to die, I am quite sure that any Coroner's jury would find him guilty of wilful murder, and my honourable friend need not therefore be surprised if the public find a verdict of this nature against him when charged with the destruction of the cotton-duties. Indeed, I do not believe that he would raise any objection to a conviction under this head. We can all see how the 'convictions of a lifetime' are being realised. This spontaneous destruction of the cotton-duties is, it seems, only a part of another prophetic vision, which is to be realised later on, under which the whole of the customs-duties are to be repealed, and all Europeans living in India, and enjoying the benefits and protection of a civilized Government, are to be absolutely released from the only contribution they now make towards the expenses of Government. This may truly be said to be prophecy made easy. The proper remedy for the confusion and anomalies which have been caused by the measures of the preceding year undoubtedly is that suggested by the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, namely, to bring all cotton-goods under a uniform duty, and to make that duty so low that no one can pretend, however brazen they may be, that the duty is protective; and I entirely differ with my honourable friend in thinking that the Government of India is in the slightest degree barred by the Resolution of the House of Commons from doing what is right in a matter so seriously affecting the revenues of India, and the interests of the people under his charge.

"I am sorry to see the prophetic eye of my honourable friend turned towards the abolition of the rice-duty. If ever there was a customs-duty which is alike productive and harmless, it is this. I will not go into a detailed statement of my reasons for thinking this, for I had an opportunity of doing so before this Council in 1875, and I had hoped that the matter had then been set at rest for ever. No one asks for the reduction of this duty; no one pretends for a moment it is mischievous; the merchants chiefly interested in the trade have deprecated its abolition,

and I cannot conceive what possible grounds there are for meddling with this highly productive duty, unless it is that England hopes to obtain still cheaper the material with which she adulterates and makes heavy her cotton-goods for Eastern consumption. The soft rice is not used for food anywhere in Europe, and it is the soft rice from which the duty is chiefly raised. It is simply used for making starch for cotton-manufacturers and spirits for Germany. As to the abolition of the duties on indigo and lac, I do not suppose that anybody will object to it, as my honourable friend has money to give away. The remission will certainly not benefit the trade in these articles of export in any tangible degree. It may, on the other hand, encourage the production of inferior indigo, and thus help the scientific discovery of an efficient substitute for indigo, which is so much feared.

"As regards the salt-revenue, I will only say that I belive that the increased consumption of salt in Bengal is not in any way attributable to the reduction of duty. The price of salt at the great markets in the interior has not been affected by the reduction. The money surrendered by Government went into the pockets of the traders. The increased consumption of salt is partly due to returning prosperity after years of scarcity and pinching, and partly to improvements in the means of communication. Salt is carried now with safety in a few hours to markets which before it only reached after a journey of some weeks, accomplished with much risk and wastage. These are among the indirect benefits of our railways which are so constantly ignored. Take the Northern Bengal Railway alone. In 1878 it only carried 2,000 maunds of salt, while in 1879 it carried over a lákh and seventeen thousand maunds. No doubt the differential duty which now exists to the disadvantage of Bengal is mischievous, and the Liverpool salt is being driven out of the Bihár markets by Northern India salt, but the remedy for this is, not to sacrifice still more revenue by a heavy reduction in Bengal, but gradually to level the other Provinces upwards, and make them pay what Bengal pays. No impartial man can believe that there is any reason why this should not be done, and why Madras, Bombay and Upper India should not pay what the people of Bengal pay without a murmur, and with a constantly increasing consumption.

"An allusion has been made by my honourable friend to the work of the Army Commission over which I had the honour to preside. I am sorry to find that he has not been able to take credit for any part of the savings proposed by the Commission during the current year; but I am quite aware that the subject is a great one, and that among the Commission's proposals are some on which a very speedy decision is not perhaps to be expected; on the other hand, there are some of the Commission's proposals which might in my opinion be carried out at once with great advantage. I have no hesitation in saying this, because, if there is one merit more than another which I desire to claim for the report of the Commission, it is that it does not contain a single original idea—certainly I cannot pretend that it contains a single original idea—of my own. All we did was to exhume and examine the opinions of able soldiers and statesmen which have from time to time been laid before the Government, to invite the opinions of soldiers of the present day, and to put them in such a shape as we hoped would enable the Government to come to an early decision on reforms regarding which there has been a most remarkable consensus of opinion for years past. I look upon our proposals as of very much less importance from an economical than from an administrative point of view; and when I think that the report contains the views of the most experienced officers of the army on such questions as the formation of reserves, a system of transport, the officering of the army, the reorganization of the Native army, its territorial distribution, and the substitution of strong efficient battalions for the present weak and expensive cadres, I cannot agree with those who say that this is not the time for the consideration of such a subject.

"My Lord, there is no part of my honourable friend's able and exhaustive statement in which I concur more heartily and more completely than that

which lays stress on the wisdom of maintaining the financial independence of India. I think with him that the greatest misfortune which could happen to India would be that England should accept financial responsibility for the Indian Empire. Although I know that many of my Native friends think otherwise, I do feel that it would be a change which India would never cease to regret. It might no doubt be easy to make out a case showing that European interests are involved in the Afghan war, but I am quite sure that, if this principle was acted upon, not a year would be allowed to pass in which it was not shown that heavy expenditure in England was connected with Indian interests, and that India should be made to pay. We have had examples of this already, and if the principle of financial reciprocity be once admitted, these charges against India would be the rule and not the exception. If India was bankrupt, I could understand her selling her independence in order to obtain the necessary relief, but when she is flourishing and prosperous in the highest degree, such a wish is to me unintelligible.

"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council any further. I do hope that your Excellency's Government will take immediate measures to obtain permission to expend more of the steadily increasing revenue of India on the improvement of India. We may hope that this may be done without greatly disturbing the budget-estimates; the last opium sale of this year, which took place yesterday, having given prices which will, if maintained, bring opium up by £1,300,000 over the estimates which were presented to us last week."

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said that, if he was not out of order, as he believed he was not, he wished to say a very few words by way of explanation, and to correct an error into which his honourable friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had fallen. What MR. COLVIN had said to-day was that, as he understood the arrangement under which the present taxation for famine-purposes had been introduced, it did not commit the Government of India necessarily to its expenditure on productive public works. His Honour had quoted, as if it had been contradictory of this, a passage from a speech uttered by MR. COLVIN three years ago, in which he had said that certain measures of which he was then speaking had been framed "solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works." He wished to remind the Council that the speech from which these words had been quoted had no reference whatever to the question of famine-insurance. In 1877, no idea of providing for famine by special taxation had been conceived. The purely local measures to which MR. COLVIN had referred on that occasion were not intended for the prevention of famine, but for the transfer of responsibility on account of public works to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; they had absolutely no relation at all to the question upon which he had just been speaking.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said:—"I do not think, my Lord, the Government of India can take any exception to the general character of the discussion which has passed this day upon the Financial Statement of the year. Indeed, in the presence of a budget which, above all that has gone before it for the last five or six years, is so unprecedently satisfactory (and perhaps its great charm lies in its unexpected refutation of anticipated difficulties), satisfactory not only in established results, but in its promising out-look for the coming year, and especially in this, that it seems to me to controvert the theories of *professors as to the bankruptcy of India and as to the inelastic character of its* fiscal system—I say in the presence of such facts, while we could scarcely have expected any expression of serious disapprobation or dispraise, we cannot be *disappointed that a free discussion has taken place upon points which are considered open to objection.* These appear in the speeches of my friend the Hon'ble Member who represents so ably and temperately the commercial interests of Calcutta, and of the Hon'ble Mahárájá who is a large landholder and *in deservedly high estimation among the Native community of the Lower Provinces; and they both speak to us with an authority which claims, I may* say for the Government, our patient attention. I would add, speaking as a Member of that Government, that we welcome in every way the fullest and freest discussion of any topics of interest to India, which the debates in this Council permit, and especially so in the matters of such wide concern and

magnitude as those which are raised in the annual Statement of our Hon'ble colleague the Financial Minister. The immediate question before the Council is simply as to the passing of an Act to amend the License Acts of 1878. My Hon'ble and learned friend (Mr. Kennedy) who spoke first in the debate, looking round upon us with great indignation, asked what justification there was for the introduction of heavy taxation upon the people in such a time of financial prosperity, and he seems altogether to have overlooked, till rightly corrected by your Excellency, that so far from imposing extra taxes, the Bill before us really contemplates the exemption of large numbers from the operation of an Act which has been two years in existence, and that, in fact, we are surrendering between three and four hundred thousand pounds by this measure. Simple and short however as the Bill is, the issues which are raised upon this question are great and diversified, involving matters of policy so vast as that concerning the prosecution of the war in Afghanistan, the liability of England to a share of the expenses, the measures connected with the insurance against famine, the action taken last year in a partial repeal of the cotton-duties, the prosecution of public works of a remunerative character, and the general question as to the applicability of direct taxation in a country like India.

"I am not going to inflict upon the Council a review of all these measures, I will ask your Lordship's permission, however, to say a few words upon the Afghan war, because it seems to me that the position and prospects of our finances depend to a large extent upon that war; and outside the Council, if not to-day within these walls, the policy of the Government has been unjustly censured and misunderstood. The work of a Member of Council is so little before the public, that it gives rise occasionally to impressions that the Members of the Government are not united in their action, and that grave dissensions on matters of public concern exist in the Government. I can appeal to your Lordship in the presence of my colleagues in the Government whether, as regards this war in Afghanistan, there has been the slightest difference as to the justice of its policy or as to its general conduct. We have been taunted with the declaration of an unnecessary war, and the prosecution of it in a cruel and costly manner. To all such I would recall the circumstances of the first intimation of the arrival of the Russian Embassy at Cabul in September, 1878. At a time of peace throughout the Empire in India, when the Government were exercised by no greater considerations than those connected with the ordinary civil administration of the country and the prospects of the harvest after a somewhat adverse rainy season, we received the intelligence that a Russian Mission was established in Cabul. No one had dreamt of the possibility of such an event, and the fact that had been accomplished seemed to me always to prove two things very clearly, namely, the utter unreliability of our Native agency at Cabul, and the ease and secrecy with which a Russian advance on Cabul could be effected. This was not done in a manner which would have the character of a complimentary visit on some special occasion, under which the Russian Embassy would simply discharge its duty and retire. It must have been the work of long preparation and of secret understanding, and confidential accord between the two powers. The one wishing to come and the other welcoming an accepted guest. Triumphal arches and special demonstrations received the visitors, and such knowledge as we have of the secret conclaves which ensued and the whole conduct and proceedings of the Russian officers in the capital, prove to us beyond dispute that the object of the mission was one of active hostility to the English power in India. It may be said that everything is fair in love and war, and though we were not at war with Russia, I lay no particular stress upon the fact that she took such a step under the strained relations between England and Russia at the time. It must be remembered, however, that Russia had always declared, declared repeatedly, declared with all solemnity, that Afghanistan was a country beyond the sphere of her operations in Central Asia; and it may be, if the fact was truly known, that the Government of St. Petersburg had no intention of violating that promise. It makes it, however, as far as our position in India is concerned, none the less dangerous that irresponsible agents of Russia can assume to themselves the power of making such a demonstration as that of September, 1878, in Cabul,

and when it came upon us with its startling announcement, I venture to say that no man who had the interests of India and England at heart, unless he was blinded by the exigencies of party-requirement or annoyed at the discomfiture of a personal policy of inactivity, would have hesitated for a moment what the action of the Government of the country should have been in such an emergency. I am not going to follow the fortunes of that war. I believe history will record that it has been conducted as humanely as it has been prosecuted with vigour and bravery and tenacity of purpose, and that, with no covetous desire of annexation of territory, our only aim as a Government has been to attain the establishment of a safe frontier under conditions which shall secure the protection and progress of the vast interests which lie behind that frontier. It is to the cost of that war, commenced and carried on in behalf of these interests, that a great deal of hostile criticism has been directed, not in this Council but in many places outside of it, and it is in connection with this as affecting the financial administration of the country, that such a digression as that I have made is pardonable. But this point seems to me to be beyond dispute, that, if we had not interfered for the expulsion of the Russians, a Russian Residency would have been an accomplished, an established and a permanent fact at Cabul. All past experience of Russian progress among the Central Asian States confirms this opinion. A non-interrupted Residency in that capital would have led eventually to facilities of communication over the Hindu Koosh and beyond the Oxus, and as each year confirmed and consolidated that position, I ask those who condemn our policy either on political, on administrative, or financial grounds, what would have been the cost to the people of India, and what the security of their privileges and possessions under English rule, if we had stayed our hands in the presence of so grave an insult, and been indifferent to our responsibilities ?

"It is impossible to deny that the conduct of these extensive military operations has largely disturbed our financial arrangements—a disturbance which was greatly aggravated by the loss on exchange; and in the course of the present discussion, it has been argued by Hon'ble Members that the course which the Government has taken in an admitted difficulty arising from these circumstances, has been an improper course, and unjustifiable. Not only has the Minister been by implication condemned for a want of statesmanlike prevision, as if unprovoked wars and an extraordinary fall in the value of silver in relation to gold in the short period of a few months were of daily occurrence; but a breach of faith has been charged upon the Government for an unjust application of the money raised under the famine-taxes. Now, my Lord, I am aware that it was said in last year's budget-statement that the famine-insurance had ceased to exist. I trust my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey will excuse me for saying that I have always thought it an unfortunate expression; but however, that may be, it was made at a time when, from causes unavoidable or altogether uncontrollable, the financial position was overshadowed with gloom, and when definite forecasts as to the future were absolutely impossible. With the cost of, as I maintain, a just war, thrust upon them, the Government had the option of either opening a loan or extending the taxation of the country to meet the expenses of the war, or the course it adopted, of using the money which the taxation of the previous year gave as a part of the general revenues for the financial safety of the country, and exempting the people from further demands. I was not a Member of the Government when the License Acts were introduced, but if the debates of the time are consulted, it will be seen that, while the Government in view of the increased obligations imposed upon it by the constant occurrence of famines, adopted an increased taxation upon the land and the trading classes for the relief and prevention of famines, it never bound itself by any promise that the moneys so raised should be constituted a separate and distinct fund which should be exclusively devoted to such an object. In the nature of things it was impossible that such an obligation could be accepted; and the accounts of the year now put before us have shown how the money not only raised under this taxation has enabled the Government not only to meet famine-expenditure but to prevent debt to the amount of nearly three millions.

"It has been urged by many, not only in this country but at Home, that in the character of this war which we were waging on our frontier, there was

justification for England bearing a large share in the cost of that undertaking, as a war in a great measure in the interests of England, and in consideration of the financial difficulties of this country. I hope, my Lord, the interests of India and England will always be identical and inseparable; but I see no greater reason in the argument for English help in money for the Afghan war, instigated as it was by Russian design, than a war which, in the defence and maintenance of its rights, India should undertake against any other independent State on its borders, encouraged and supported by any other foreign power. We hear a great deal very often of the alleged subservience of India in the present day to the dictates of English rulers or the interests of particular politics. I can conceive no greater evil to India than her subjection to such a position, and I know no surer method by which that subjection could be brought about than her permanent obligation to and dependence upon the money of English tax-payers. We all remember the well known-saying of Sir C. Metcalfe that, if India is ever lost to England, it would be lost in the House of Commons; and the right to control and interfere in every detail of administration would be absolutely established were it ever accepted that England had such a claim upon us. We should be in the position of the familiar illustration of the shuttlecock between the battledores of rival competitors. The game might be interesting enough to spectators, but the process would be one in which we should before long suffer the loss of all our feathers. The character of India as a resource and support to the mother country, and as the brightest jewel in Her Majesty's crown, rests upon her independence. I trust that independence, within legitimate limits, will never be forfeited, and certainly not by any act of our own.

"But perhaps, my Lord, the most important suggestion, as being the most direct in its application to the Bill before us, is that which emanates from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Morgan, that the License Act should be limited in its operation to one year. It was made, as he has stated, in the Select Committee and was successfully resisted; and though no formal motion has been submitted upon that proposal now, I am not sorry that the Hon'ble Member has raised a discussion upon the point. He based his argument upon the general good prospects of the year, which promise again a considerable surplus at the end of it. I hope, as sincerely as my Hon'ble friend, that his anticipations will be fulfilled; but whether there be a deficit, an equilibrium, or a surplus, and whether that surplus be small or large, I object, for more than one reason, to the suggestion that this Act should be limited by specified provision to a single year's duration. In the first place, in the presence of a war, in the unsettled condition of Burma, and in the uncertainties of the season, the Government would be most unwilling to give such a pledge to sacrifice a revenue which amounts to more than a million pounds, for it is indisputable that, as a measure of taxation, the license-tax is but a supplement of the taxes which impose the cesses upon land. If one goes the others must fall with it. The Government has in no way departed from its resolution that a million and a half for famine-expenses and half a million for extraordinary demands must, for the solvency of the State, be included in our ordinary obligations; and it seems to me that it would be in the highest degree an act of incaution and presumption, if, with the first touch of returning financial prosperity, we surrendered a principle which is as sound in theory as it is necessary for our financial safety. Again, though I have said that I sympathise in the hope of the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Morgan) that at the close of the next twelve months we shall be able gratefully to look back upon a year of agricultural prosperity and extended trade, and with their blessings shall possess considerable surplus for future needs, I dissent altogether from the conclusion which the Hon'ble Member accepts, that it would be the duty of the Government to remit the particular form of taxation which the License Act provides. I do not pretend that it is a perfect measure, or that it does not present many anomalies, inherent in some sense in all systems of direct taxation, appertaining more or less, with all the long experience, to the income-tax in our own country; and I trust the coming year will afford us the opportunity of giving consideration to those anomalies and of modifying and rectifying their inconveniences. But this I do maintain that, for a sound

fiscal system throughout our Indian Empire (and I would say in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in particular), some measure of direct taxation is absolutely necessary. It is contended that direct taxation is unsuited to India, and especially on the ground that the agency employed in realising such taxes is corrupt and rapacious, and the incalculable advantages of an insensible indirect taxation are advocated with vehemence. I would ask, in the first place, to what cause primarily is the defective agency, on which such stress is laid, traceable? Ever since the days succeeding the mutiny, when the financial position of the country was most disordered, successive efforts have been made by successive Governments to establish a system of direct taxation, which shall secure the result that those who are rich and affluent and possessed of goods, deriving large benefits from their trade and commerce in the peace and order of British rule and development of the country's resources, shall bear their legitimate share in the State's burdens. No one would deny that such classes exist—no one will deny that the principle is sound which imposes such a liability upon them. But the unfortunate thing has been that, from the days of Mr. Wilson, license-taxes have succeeded our income-taxes, and certificate-taxes have followed upon license-taxes, in various forms and shapes and standards; and each in turn has been abandoned from an entire absence of settled continuity of administration in our finances. No agency could be perfected under such constantly recurring changes, and for myself I hope that, if the stamp of permanence can be given now to the principle which I have asserted, every day's experience will tend to lessen, and eventually to extirpate, those abuses, the effects of which have been already largely minimised where careful attention has been given to the working of the Acts, and which will be still further facilitated by the amendment which this Bill proposes of exempting from taxation under it all the poorer class of traders, all those whose annual earnings are estimated at less than Rs. 500; and though I express only an individual opinion here, I should advocate and support with satisfaction that, with a view to the permanency of our efforts in this direction, and a more equitable distribution of such taxation, the official and professional classes should be included in its provisions. It is only so, I believe, that a right financial system can be established throughout this country.

"I do not stay to dilate upon the rich openings to the wealth of the country and the happiness of the people which a wise system of provincial productive works is extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. I trust and believe that the restrictions which have been placed upon it are but temporary and accidental. We are but in the day of small things in this matter. The time cannot be distant when they will be resumed with increasing energy and effect, with results which, though we cannot calculate them all at present, will secure, we may be certain, the prosperity and contentment and loyalty of the people of this magnificent Empire."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said:—"My Lord, I wish that the Standing Orders admitted of Hon'ble Members speaking in a different order from that prescribed. Under the present system of speaking from left to right, the Council has first a continuous wave of criticism, which is followed by a wave of reply, broken to-day by the ripple of comment introduced by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I propose to offer a few remarks, with reference to some of the points which have been noticed by my Hon'ble colleagues, and it is possible that, in the observations which I shall feel it my duty to make, I also may slightly vary the wave of reply by a ripple of criticism. But before I proceed, I wish to add my congratulations to those which have been addressed by Sir A. Eden to your Excellency and my colleagues in this Council, and especially to the Hon'ble the Financial Member, for the exceedingly prosperous budget which he has been able to bring forward on this occasion.

"During the past year, I may say during the past eighteen months, the Government of India has passed through an anxious time, darkened as it has been by a costly war, and by a condition of our currency which, though it has slightly improved of late, has still constituted an excessive burden on the resources of the State; and had that double calamity been accompanied by defi-

cient harvests and unexpanding or deficient revenues, I need hardly say that the present situation would have been a most serious one. But, by the mercy of Providence, the country has been blessed with an abundant harvest, with a remarkable rise in one important branch of revenue, and general prosperity in the remainder, so that the deficit which this time last year was estimated at one million and a third, has been converted for the current year into a small surplus, notwithstanding the resumption of the war and its heavy direct and indirect expenses; and we have a prospect of a surplus of nearly half a million for the coming year, after taking into account the continued expenditure which still may have to be incurred for the war, and notwithstanding the relief which is to be given by the Bill now before the Council to a number of persons, which has been estimated to be not less than 1¾ millions. This is a state of things which it would have been impossible to predict a year ago, and for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful, and notwithstanding what has been said by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the want of foresight which has been displayed, it seems to me that it would have been out of the power of the most prophetic vision to assume that the state of things which now exists, was at all likely to take place. It was impossible for my Financial colleague to foresee that the gross revenue from opium would, during the year, be increased by 1½ millions; it was, perhaps, more impossible to predict with certainty that the unfortunate and calamitous loss by exchange from which the country has so long suffered, would be reduced in comparison with the then anticipations by ½ million.

"My Lord, it has been urged by some of my Hon'ble friends at the other end of the table, that the expenses of the war ought to have been met by a loan, and that, if that had been done, the surplus of two millions, which it has been deemed necessary to provide with reference to the normal liabilities of this country to meet the cost of famines, would have been provided, and a good deal more besides. In the course of the remarks I am about to make, I will refer presently to the question of meeting war-expenses by a loan; but before turning to that subject I wish to observe that, in a great deal which has been said by Mr. Morgan and the Hon'ble Mahárájá, as to the imperfections and incompleteness and inequality of the system of taxation which the Bill before the Council is intended to continue, I very cordially concur. I am fully sensible of those imperfections; I am alive to the invidious exemptions for which that Bill provided; and I earnestly hope, though I shall not be here to see it, that before another year is over, the consideration which your Lordship and my colleagues will be able to give to this important question, will, if it shall then be deemed requisite to continue a system of direct taxation, enable you to place it on a basis which is more fair, more equitable, and which can be continued on a more permanent footing. And it appears to me that the remedy is not far to seek; that, in order to do what is necessary, we have only to revert to the system of direct taxation which was abolished in 1873; in other words, to revert to a light income-tax with a high minimum of income liable to the tax. The more consideration I have given to the subject, the more I have read about it, the more discussion I have heard, the more convinced I am that, if there must be direct taxation, an income-tax with a minimum so high as not to fall on the comparatively poor—a tax which shall compel the wealthy and the comparatively wealthy to bear their fair share of the burdens of the community—is the only right and equitable system of direct taxation, and the only one which can be permanently maintained; and when I speak of permanency, I wish to say that, in what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, as to the evils and mischief of the constant shifting of this system of direct taxation, I most cordially concur. My hope is that, in the consideration which I trust will now be given to this question, a plan may be devised which can be adhered to without change, and without any material deviation. I am aware that by many persons such a step will be deemed to be retrograde. It will be said that the reasons which led the Government of your Excellency's predecessor to dispense with an income-tax as a part of the financial system of India, are not less cogent now than they were seven years ago. And while I think that, if the Government must have a system of direct taxation, an income-tax is the right and proper tax, I feel bound to say that I

concur for the most part in the views which have been held, and which are still held, by many, of the evils of such a system in its application to this country. In my opinion the course taken by the Government of Lord Northbrook was, in the circumstances of the time, a wise course, although it was opposed by three very eminent members of the Government, including the then Financial Member of the Council. It was opposed by Sir R. Temple, by Lord Napier of Magdala and by Sir Barrow Ellis; but notwithstanding the opposition of those eminent men, I believe that, politically, the abolition of the income-tax in 1873 was a wise measure. It was certainly a very popular measure, and it will be long before the grateful recollections by which it is connected with Lord Northbrook's Government of India are blotted out of the minds or the hearts of the people of this country. We must remember that the world is not governed by logic, and the sentiment, in deference to which it was deemed at the time to which I allude, inexpedient to continue the income-tax, was a sentiment which it might well be argued that it would have been unwise to ignore.

"But, my Lord, the financial position and the circumstances of the country are, in more respects than one, very different in 1880 from what they were in 1873. In the financial year 1872-73 our customs-duties yielded a revenue of considerably over 2½ millions, or nearly ½ million more than that particular source of taxation is estimated to yield during the ensuing year, the difference being very little below the amount of the income-tax which was levied in the financial year 1872-73, and which, at that time, at the reduced rate of 1 per cent., amounted only to £575,000. At that time, the agitation—and this is an important fact to which I would invite the special attention of the Council—the agitation which has since arisen against the continuance of the cotton-duties, had not commenced. The cotton-duties in 1873 yielded a revenue of, I believe, £815,000. Our Hon'ble colleague, the Financial Member, has told us very plainly what the results of that agitation have been; he has told us that, in his opinion, the days of the cotton-duties are doomed; and he has also told the Council—though whether his prediction on that matter will be fully verified still remains to be seen, but to my apprehension the prediction is a very grave one,—that the extinction of the greater part of the customs-duties, of duties which in 1873 yielded an income little short of 2⅓ millions, is merely a question of time.

"My Lord, there is another important difference between the financial situation in 1873 and the financial situation in 1880. At the earlier period, the financial responsibility which the Government has since accepted in connection with famines, had not been fully recognised. The famine which shortly afterwards ensued in the western districts of the Provinces under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor, had not commenced; the calamitous famine which, a few years later, desolated the Southern and Western Presidencies of India, was still hidden in the dim recesses of the future. It was merely suggested as an object which ought to be aimed at, but with regard to the accomplishment of which there was no certainty, that, if possible, the Government should provide a surplus to meet charges of that kind and other unforeseen expenditure of a million a year.

"Moreover, in 1873, India was at peace, and although at the time to which I allude, an event had happened which might have warned the Government of what afterwards took place; although we might all have known, after the occupation of Khiva, that the breaking out of troubles, and possibly of war, on the North-Western Frontier was merely a question of time, the contingency was not seriously kept in view either by the Government of India or by any party in the State. As a matter of fact, the last thing that anybody thought of was, that, in less than six years, the Government of India would be engaged in a costly war.

"In 1873, again, the great calamity—for I can characterise it by no less serious a term—of the depreciation of the currency, which had put the whole of the finances out of gear, although it had commenced, had not attained anything like the dimensions it has since assumed. In 1873, the loss by exchange was a little more than half a million. For the ensuing year, my Financial

colleague has been obliged to estimate for a loss by exchange of £3,174,000, and if we are to judge of the uncertainty of the question by the fall which has occurred even during the past week, the Government cannot be at all certain that the estimate will prove to be sufficient.

"I think my Hon'ble colleagues will see, in the circumstances to which I have drawn attention, that very important changes have occurred, which make the situation and prospect in 1880 very different from the situation and prospect in 1873; and that a tax which it was wise to dispense with in 1873, may prove to be a measure of absolute necessity in 1881. Therefore, my Lord, while speaking as an individual Member of this Council, I deeply regret the policy which has deprived the Government already of a portion of their indirect revenues, and which threatens to exterminate an important branch of those revenues altogther; while I view that policy with the gravest apprehension; I cannot but recognise the fact that, as a result of that policy, a permanent system of direct taxation may prove to be inevitable. And if it shall so prove, if events shall so turn out that the Government of this country shall deem it necessary to retain such a system as a permanent part of their fiscal system, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to place that taxation on such a basis that it will touch not only the trading community, but all the comparatively wealthy, and especially all possessors of realised property, and to discard the present license-tax, which, notwithstanding the remedy afforded by the Bill before the Council, still falls unduly on the comparatively poor, and too exclusively on one class of the community.

"My Lord, it has been said during the debate to-day, and it has been often said outside this Council, that the Government of India are dealing unfairly and unjustly and unwisely in not imposing a tax, which was at one time contemplated, on the official and professional classes. I cannot help remarking, when I allude to this topic, that the proposal, when it was made three months ago, did not receive the welcome which might have been anticipated; and I may remind Hon'ble Members how it was then pointed out, as to that proposal, that it was only a partial mode of restoring the balance of taxation, that it still left the system of direct taxation imperfect and incomplete, and that it still left room for unfair and invidious exemptions. I trust that, in the further consideration that may be given to the subject, any such partial measure as that will not be thought of. I hope that the official and professional classes, as well as the trading classes, and all classes of the community who possess realized property, will be called upon to bear a fair share of the burdens of the State.

"I may be asked why, holding these views, I am prepared to vote for a continuance of the license-tax, the amendment of which is now before the Council. In the first place, no motion has been made against the Bill which provides for that amendment; but I feel bound to say that, if the Council had been divided, I should have felt it my duty to support the motion of my financial colleague. The Council must remember that such a thing as the resumption of an income-tax, after all that has been said and done on that subject, after all the denunciations of it which have taken place, is not a thing which can be hastily resolved upon. It is not a measure which the Government could resolve upon without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and I think that, notwithstanding the unexpectedly prosperous figures which characterize the budget now before us, it will be apparent to those who examine the figures in connection with the facts to which I have alluded, that if the Government were now to dispense with the whole of the direct taxation which has been enforced during the last two years, and if we omitted to provide a substitute for it, we should land ourselves in a deficit. It may seem to those who entertain more sanguine expectations than I venture to entertain in regard to the condition and prospects of the revenues, that for such a deficit the Government of India might well be prepared, that the risk would be so light that it would do no harm to run it. But it appears to me that, at the juncture in which we are now placed, the Government would require a great deal of justification, and would find it very difficult to justify their incurring the risk of a deficit amounting to not less than a million a year; for if the license-tax were to be dispensed with, in common fairness

Government would be compelled to remit that portion of the additional direct taxation which is borne by the land; and at such a time as this, he would be a bold man, after all that has happened during the past few years, who would venture to predict what is likely to happen in the future or even a few months hence. We all hope, and no one more earnestly than I do, that the war in which we are at present engaged, will speedily be brought to a close; but the burden which that war, or perhaps I should say the events which brought about that war, will impose upon the Government of India, is not a burden from which we shall be entirely relieved. We may hope that a considerable portion of the war-expenditure now being incurred will be got rid of; but we cannot expect that we shall be able to maintain what is called our rectified frontier, without a considerable and permanent increase to our military charges; and when I say this, I do not forget the recommendations which have been made in the able report presented by the Commission, of which Sir A. Eden was the president. Those recommendations will, I have no doubt, enable the Government to effect some economies; but I very much fear that these economies, right as some of them may be, and innocuous as some of them may prove, will be more than counterbalanced by the additional burdens that will be imposed upon us by the great change which has taken place in our military situation.

"And, my Lord, when I turn to the receipt-side of the budget, I must venture to say, notwithstanding all that has been affirmed to the contrary, that it is possible to take—and that if we are guided exclusively by the figures of the present budget, we shall be pretty certain to take—an unduly sanguine view of our future prospects. We must remember that one of the principal causes of the very favourable aspect of the finances at the present moment, is the great increase which has taken place in the opium-revenue. According to the budget-estimates, the nett opium-receipts are estimated at not less than 7½ millions. That is an estimate exceeding by more than one million, the actual nett average receipts from opium for the last ten years. Now, it may be said that there is no reason why the present increasing and expanding revenue from opium should not be maintained, and still further expanded. But I think we should recollect that the very nature of this opium-revenue—the very nature of the sources from which this revenue is derived—renders it a very precarious item in the revenues of India. It is an item of revenues which is liable to incidents over which the Government of India can exercise no possible control. It may be that, for a series of years, the opium-revenue will continue to be maintained at its present high standard; it is possible that it may continue to expand; but, on the other hand, it is equally possible that a serious diminution may take place.

"My Lord, I have referred to the anticipated decrease in the customs-duties. Of that loss of revenue only a very small portion has been provided for in the present budget; but if the anticipations of my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey shall in any degree be realised, a great part of the surplus which, if there were no war to deal with, would be yielded by the revenues of the present year, will then completely disappear. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that the Government of India will exercise a wise discretion, if we hesitate, without the most careful consideration, to part with any existing source of revenue without supplying its place by an equivalent.

"My Lord, it has been argued, I believe by my friend Mr. Morgan and the Mahárájá, and something to the same effect has been said by the Lieutenant-Governor, that either the whole or a portion of the existing war-expenses ought to have been met by a loan. It has also been said, in other quarters, that the cost of the war ought to have been shared by England. I have just expressed my dissent from the policy which has been adopted by Your Lordship and my Financial colleague with regard to one branch of the finances, and on certain other financial matters, not in this Council, but in the consultations of the Government of India, I have at different times felt it my duty to dissent from Your Lordship's policy. But, as regards this matter of a loan for defraying the expenses of the war, in what has been said by my Financial colleague and by my Hon'ble friend opposite, as to the inexpediency of throwing any part of the charges of this war on the Government of England, it is impossible for any Member of this Council to concur more heartily than I do. When I remember

how enormously during the past twenty-three years, during the period which has elapsed since the mutiny, the debt of India has been increased; when I consider the heavy burden of interest which now weighs upon the country; when I regard the present political situation; when I consider the possibilities of the political future; and when I bear in mind the demands for improvement in every branch of the administration, demands involving additional expenditure, however great may be the economy with which the administration is conducted, my feeling is, that to add to our debt in a time of unusual financial prosperity, even to meet the cost of a war, would be to take a course, which not only it would be impossible to justify, but which it would be difficult, in my opinion, too emphatically to condemn."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said that he had not intended to offer any remarks on this occasion, but those of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the immediate measure of relief which might be expected from the recommendation of the Army Commission, he thought, demanded some little comment. Every one knew with what delight a father looked upon his infant; but when the young gentleman was presented to the world, he was not always received with a uniform meed of admiration; therefore, HIS EXCELLENCY must observe, that the Commission over which Sir Ashley Eden presided had produced a very symmetrical work at all events, and so far he deserved immense credit for it, whatever might be said regarding the details when discussed. But as regards the immediate financial relief, he thought His Honour would admit, and he considered it right that the Hon'ble Members should know, that from the statements made by the Commission itself, the recommendations made by it could not possibly have an immediate result. The position in which the Army now stood was not that contemplated by the Commission, when the reductions involved in their recommendations were brought forward. Who could say that the Army would ever again occupy the position it held in September last? He did not think such an idea could, even for one moment, be entertained, and therefore, he said, that neither Sir Ashley Eden, nor the members forming his Commission, could possibly forecast the future, or say that the Army would ever revert to the position in which it was when they felt themselves justified in bringing forward the measures they had. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had touched upon this point, and also referred to the advance upon Khiva. HIS EXCELLENCY was always one of those who looked upon Khiva as a mere prologue to Merv, and consequently to Herat, and that he believed was now working itself out. Who could say what military complications might be brought about, and he hoped, consequently, that Government would not anticipate any immediate relief from the army reduction.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Financial Statement, which gave rise to the Motion now before the Council, was so full and clear, that I should be reluctant, at this late hour, to delay the vote by any lengthened remarks, were it not that this is my only opportunity of personally noticing various criticisms on the financial administration of the Government I have the honour to represent. Those we have heard in the course of to-day's discussion, I will endeavour to answer with all possible brevity. Others which have emanated from leading English statesmen, I feel bound to notice at greater length.

"In the course of his interesting speech, my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, explained his personal views on the general subject of direct taxation, with special reference to the reasons which would, in his opinion, not only justify, but necessitate, recourse to an income-tax, if a larger revenue from that source were actually required by the Government of India. As this is not at present the case, I will not pause to discuss the recommendations of my Hon'ble colleague; but I freely admit that the present very limited direct tax upon trades and callings is not strictly scientific, or completely logical. I believe that no form of direct taxation short of an income-tax could be made wholly free from these objections. It is, indeed, this consideration which has influenced my concurrence in the decision not to supplement the license-tax by taxation based on any different principle, and not to seek, om the extension of that tax to the salaried and professional classes, the recov- of the revenue sacrificed by exemption from it of all incomes under Rs. 500

derived from trade. In the present favourable condition of our finances, I do not think we could justify to ourselves any measure which would have the effect of increasing taxation merely for the sake of scientific re-adjustment. It will be time enough to discuss the principles which should regulate such re-adjustment whenever the occasion for making it arises. It would not, in my opinion, be expedient, and for myself and the Members of this Government it is, in any case, impossible, to set forth now what the Government may, or will, do whenever it is called upon to deal either with a large deficit, or a large surplus. In the former eventuality, the considerations set before us by my Hon'ble colleague, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, would certainly demand, and doubtless receive, most careful examination. But I think it right to say, at once, that if, in the latter eventuality, we were enabled to contemplate a large remission of taxation, it seems to me very doubtful whether it would be by the remission of the license-tax that we should commence the enjoyment of our good fortune. Not to mention other taxes to which objection might reasonably be made, we should, for instance, have to consider the still existing taxes upon salt. Our policy of equalising the salt-duties throughout India has been carried out, thus far, with great financial success; and it has largely increased the consumption of salt. But this policy may still require, for its completion, some temporary sacrifice of revenue.

"The success of our efforts to effect the early removal of the great salt-cordon is largely owing to the friendly and enlightened spirit in which our representations have been received by the Native States concerned, and also to the intelligence and loyal exertions of our own political and fiscal officers. Of the former, my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Alfred Lyall, a gentleman of rare intellectual gifts and attainments, to whose efficient assistance in the administration of our Foreign Department I am greatly indebted; and also to General Sir H. E. Daly and Colonel Bradford, for their cordial co-operation with Mr. Hume, the value of whose labours in this matter have been repeatedly acknowledged. Of the latter, I must mention, with special gratitude, our late colleague in this Council, Mr. George Batten, who was one of the earliest and most enlightened apostles of the policy it has been my privilege to promote; and also Mr. Halsey, who has energetically assisted the prosecution of it. The Council will, perhaps, allow me to mention here that, on my way from Simla to Calcutta, I recently took occasion to visit the most important of the salt States of Rájputána and Central India, with the object of ascertaining, from personal observation and enquiry, the practical effect of our late measures in the States thus visited. So far as regards the rulers of those States, I ascertained that they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements we have made with them. These arrangements, indeed, have everywhere largely benefited their revenues. As regards the populations of the States concerned, so far as I can judge from the assurances I received from their Native representatives, and from the statements of our own local officers, the necessarily increased price of the salt consumed by them has nowhere given rise to discontent, or caused any serious discomfort. In some parts of the country, where the Bunjara traffic had been temporarily disorganised, salt, I found, was dearer than it should be. But the formation of depôts for the sale of it at a distance from the places of production, and the extension of railways still in progress, will, I feel assured, rapidly remove this only drawback to the advantages of a reform which, in its essential consequences, has proved eminently beneficial to all concerned. I may add that the practical working of the new system has been wonderfully free from friction. I was not without anxiety, lest, in practice, it should have encountered difficulties not adequately provided for by our agreements. But, so far as I could ascertain, no such difficulties have occurred, and certainly the practical success, thus far, of our recent arrangements with the salt-producing States, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

"I must now ask leave to notice briefly the chief objections I have heard since last Tuesday, and more especially in the course of to-day's discussion, to the financial policy of the Government, as explained by my Hon'ble colleague in his Statement of last week. The first of these objections is that the inutility and impropriety of our reductions in public works establishments, and other useful branches of administrative expenditure, is now clearly demonstrated by

the satisfactory result to which, I must take leave to say, those timely reductions have not slightly contributed.

"It is certain, however, that, but for the reductions complained of, the present year would have ended in a deficit amounting to the by-no-means contemptible sum of at least three-quarters of a million. And next year, also, we should have had to estimate for a deficit, a smaller one no doubt, but still a deficit, in lieu of a surplus of £417,000. I shall presently have occasion to point out that the contraction of our expenditure on *productive* public works, which occasioned a great portion of these reductions, was a measure not under the control of the Government of India, and about which we had no option. The grant on account of *ordinary* public works is not less for next year than the amount actually spent on those works in any previous year, although the official machinery for the prosecution of them has been considerably cheapened. These so-called ordinary works are of great utility; and many of them are of a reproductive character. In other branches of the administration, there has been no sacrifice, and in some there has been a decided increase, of efficiency. The reductions and economies, for which we are responsible, have undoubtedly been facilitated by the recognised uncertainty of our financial prospects, which justified caution and stimulated economy. But they were, in my opinion, requisite and salutary, without any reference whatever to the present or future condition of our finances. I hope we shall steadily continue the good work thus commenced: for I consider that we shall be grossly neglecting our duty to the State, if, even when we have converted our small surplus into a large one, we were, on that account, to relax our efforts to reduce all expenditure not clearly needed for the efficient service of the State, or to improve the economic administration of all expenditure which *is* necessary for that purpose.

"My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, who has criticised our budget in a candid and practical spirit which I gratefully appreciate, told us that, experience having shown how unnecessary it was for us to call on the Local Governments for special contributions from their balances to the imperial treasury, we ought now to refund to them the sums needlessly taken from them; thus furnishing them with the means to carry out useful works which, in their present impoverished condition, they are unable to undertake. Now, I fully share the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend as to the great importance and value of useful public works; and I shall regret no less than His Honour any unnecessary or unduly prolonged stoppage of them. But from a financial point of view, I think the Local Governments cannot fairly complain of their treatment or present condition. The fact is that, after making these special contributions to the imperial treasury, amounting altogether, in the last few years, to £670,000, the Provincial balances of the Local Governments will actually be larger by nearly half a million than the sum at which they were estimated at the commencement of the year. In Bengal more especially, the budget-estimate of the Local Government for 1879-80 showed, as the closing Provincial balance of the year, the sum of £357,000; the amount which the Local Government will actually have in its possession, after making a special contribution to the imperial treasury of £200,000, will be no less than £524,000, and its closing balance for next year is estimated at £562,000. Thus, the Bengal Government is very much better off now than it was before its special contribution was made. Of course, no doubt, the reason why money is there, is that it has not been spent: but I am not now discussing the expediency of public works expenditure, whether provincial or imperial. I merely wish to point out that these contributions have not impoverished the local treasuries. As regards the imperial treasury, however, I must remind Hon'ble Members that, but for these special contributions, we should show, for the present year, instead of a small surplus, a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling; and that, for next year, our estimated surplus would very nearly disappear altogether.

"And this consideration leads me to follow the example of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by making a few remarks on the military Commission, whose valuable labours were so admirably conducted, and have now been so effectually concluded, by its distinguished President, my Hon'ble friend the

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The report of that Commission is still under the consideration of Government; and, until it has been laid before the public, it would not be proper for me either to refer in detail to its recommendations, or to express, from this chair, any opinion upon them. But there is one result of that Commission which I am free to mention, and which I desire to point out. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and his fellow Commissioners have succeeded in collecting from all parts of India an immense body, not only of information, but also of opinion; representing the official experience and personal views of all the most competent practical authorities, both civil and military, on every question submitted to that Commission for examination and advice. These materials are invaluable. So far as I am aware, no such copious and detailed information, no such collection of authoritative opinion, on the organisation and administration of the army has, at any previous time, been in the possession of the Government; nor do I think it will, at any future time, be in the power of the Government to augment the mass of materials thus collected. These materials, which are very voluminous, the Commission has annexed to its report, which bears conspicuous evidence of the conscientious care and labour devoted by it to the examination of them. It is now, therefore, possible for the Government, and, ere long, I trust it will also be possible for the public, to compare the recommendations of the Commission with the evidence on which they are based. All who read the report can thus judge for themselves how far its conclusions are sound, or its recommendations wise; and to what extent they are in accordance with verified fact or practical experience. That being the case, I must certainly say that both the Government of India and the Government of Her Majesty would gravely neglect their duty, and incur a most serious burden of responsibility on behalf of the increasingly important public interests, financial, military and administrative, which are involved in the result, if they failed, or delayed, to give to this report the most impartial and practical consideration. I cannot too highly express my lasting sense of our great obligation to my Hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden for the astonishing industry with which he has devoted his great intellectual powers to the accomplishment of one of the most arduous, and one of the most important, tasks ever undertaken by an Indian statesman. I wish also to express my appreciation of the work done by the able and distinguished officers who assisted Sir Ashley Eden in the labours of the Commission. There is one of those officers whose services in connection with that Commission were the latest but not the least of the many he has rendered to the Government of India. I refer to Sir Peter Lumsden; and I cannot refrain from making special mention of his services on that occasion, because they were given without stint, at a time, during the greater part of which he was simultaneously discharging the honourable and onerous duties of Chief of the Staff; a post of great importance during the progress of military operations, to which I had much satisfaction in appointing him in compliance with the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"The second objection I have heard made to our financial policy, of which the results were shown by Sir John Strachey in his Statement of last Tuesday, is curiously derived from the unexpectedly re-assuring character of that Statement. It has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed or represented them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them, we have been singularly deficient in foresight. I am unable to perceive how we could have foreseen the sudden and unprecedented expansion of our opium-revenue, for which we had estimated at a higher figure than it was ever estimated for before; or the partial recovery of our exchanges, upon which no cautious financier could have ventured to base any important calculation, or the other causes which have led to so remarkable an improvement in our financial position. But 'How does it happen,' we are asked, 'that, only two months ago, the Government was doubtful whether it could afford to remit taxation to the amount of £340,000 upon the poorer classes of traders and artisans without recouping itself by the extension of taxation to other classes?' Well, in reply to this inquiry—and I do not say that it is by any means an unnatural inquiry—I wish to make one observation. The

Government was certainly, and I venture to think rightly, anxious not to close the present or the coming year with a deficit, if it could legitimately avoid doing so. A deficit, whether small or great, brings with it a certain amount of dissatisfaction to the community and discredit to the Government, even when it is susceptible of explanation upon grounds that will satisfy all reasonable persons. There is much practical wisdom in a well-known remark by Mr. Micawber, whether that remark be addressed to individuals or nations. Mr. Micawber, as Hon'ble Members are aware, was a gentleman who had large experience about deficits. And on the subject of them he laid down the follwing golden precept. I will repeat it in his own words, which cannot be improved. 'Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six. Result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six. Result, misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are for ever floored.'

"Now, let me apply this maxim to our own position. With a revenue of 67 millions, it is obviously impossible, even in the last three months of the year, to foresee, with any certainty, whether or not a sum of less than a quarter of a million will be required to avoid deficit. As a matter of fact, this sum of £340,000 would have turned the scale between deficit and surplus; in other words, the part played by the license-tax in our calculation was that of Mr. Micawber's sixpence. Relatively indeed to the vast amounts of revenue and expenditure with which we are dealing, it would be more difficult for us, even when approaching the close of the year, to be certain whether we require £340,000 to balance our account, than for Mr. Micawber to calculate *his* account of £20 to a sixpence. And we had not only to provide for this year, but also for the next. As soon, however, as we were fairly assured of a surplus, we decided, for the reasons already explained by Sir John Strachey, not only to persevere in our resolution to reduce the license-tax by exempting from its operation all trade-incomes under Rs. 500, but also not to seek the recovery of the income thus abandoned, by the contemplated taxation of the professional and salaried classes; although, in our opinion, such taxation would have been perfectly justifiable, when, last November, we were seeking to protect the State from loss on the remission of the tax upon the poorer traders, by shifting the burden of it to stronger shoulders. Nor, indeed, am I prepared to maintain that, from any other point of view than that which I have endeavoured to explain, the exemption from taxation of any class which does not at present pay its fair contribution to the necessities of the State, is free from the animadversions we have heard to-day. By some, however, who do not dispute the point on which Sir John Strachey laid stress last Tuesday,—namely, that the license-tax and the land-cesses are so closely associated in principle and object that they must stand or fall together; and that, if the Government cannot afford to give up the one, it must not give up the other,—it has been urged that we have weakened this obvious reason for maintaining the license-tax, by our very endeavours to free that tax from its most objectionable feature; that, in short, the exemptions we have made on behalf of the poorer class of traders demand similar exemptions on behalf of the corresponding class of agriculturists; and therefore that, unless the whole of our famine-taxation can be thus re-adjusted, it ought to be entirely abandoned. I am unable to follow that argument. The reasons which led the Government to exempt the poorer class of traders are clearly inapplicable to the corresponding agricultural classes. Of these latter it has never been alleged that they were made the victims of maladministration and oppression in the assessment and collection of a tax which, if not improperly levied and collected, is neither unjust nor injurious to either of the two classes concerned.

"I must now say a few words about the cotton-duties. They shall, however, be as few as possible. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, with much pathos, reproached us for our barbarous maltreatment of those suffering and now perishing duties. Well, I must admit that our pathology has not been conducive to the longevity of the patient. But our position in this matter has not been that of physicians who have bungled young Hopeful,

or perhaps I should say old Hopeless, to death. It has been rather that of engineers laying seige to to a hostile stronghold, with the avowed object of breaching its fortifications, when the prosecution of that object is restrained and retarded, partly by lack of powder, and partly by consideration for the terrified women and children who have taken shelter within the walls of the fort. In such circumstances, the engineers concerned would carry out with caution the orders of attack. They would extend their parallels slowly; and, trusting to time, patience, and their knowledge that the enemy's position could not permanently hold out, they would regard the spontaneous capitulation of the garrison as a result preferable, even if less rapid, than any which might have been obtained from the premature delivery of a general assault. That, at least, is the light in which I have always regarded my own position, and, apparently, we may now expect, ere long, the spontaneous capitulation of the fortress. I have purposely laid stress on the fact that this has been from the first not only our deliberate, but also our unconcealed, object; for, however highly I might approve the object itself, I trust I should be the last member of this Government to approve, or justify the insidious or deceitful attainment of it. I must, however, remind the Council that in every one of our Financial Statements for the last three years, the complete abolition of the cotton-duties has been openly avowed as the ultimate aim of the policy we have been pursuing, in accordance with repeated resolutions of the House of Commons, and repeated instructions from the Secretary of State. Every step taken by myself towards the attainment of this object has been restrained only by considerations of time, opportunity and expediency; never by disapproval of the goal to which, at every stage, those steps were tending, and to which, from the outset, they were addressed. On the question of the cotton-duties, I have always, when speaking in this Council, or on behalf of the Government of India, been careful to avoid controversial discussions to which I was not directly challenged. But I have never disguised my opinion about these duties. Speaking on the subject of them, and speaking from this chair, in 1877, I said—'I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from many able and honourable gentlemen. Some of them have wide experience on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them are my esteemed personal friends.' I explained why, partly for this reason, I refrained then, as I refrain now, from all unnecessary discussion of the points on which we differed. 'But' I added—'There is one view of the question to which I must demur. It is that which assumes, on the one hand, that those who advocate the maintenance of these duties, do so regardless of their obligations as English statesmen to English interests; or, on the other hand, that those who, like myself, desire their removal, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian legislators, they owe to Indian interests. I do not accuse our opponents of disregarding the interests of England; but I am not prepared to concede to them a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the welfare of India.' Well, I do not now wish to defend the views then expressed, in any controversial or aggressive spirit. I will not stop to discuss whether the consumers of the goods we have already cheapened are Englishmen or Indians. But what is the present practical effect, upon Indian interests, of the continued duty upon English cottons? Why, they are tempting, or driving, the English manufacturer in one direction, and the Indian manufacturer in another direction, to the manufacture of cloths which neither of them would wish to make, were it not that the one desires to escape the duty, whilst the other desires to produce goods protected by it. From those who still suppose that the pressure of a five per cent. duty upon cotton-imports is too light to have any appreciable effect, let me solicit consideration of the serious extent to which the whole character of the trade has already been actually changed by it.

"But on other points of more immediate moment our financial policy has been recently criticised by eminent and influential gentlemen whose statements call for serious notice. Mr. Forster, a distinguished Member of Her Majesty's late Government, is reported to have stated at Leeds that 'the expenditure of the Indian Government in 1840 was £22,000,000 sterling; and in 1878, £62,000,000 sterling.' Furthermore, that 'the taxation of India per head is now

more than double what it was in 1840.' Now I am quite satisfied that, in making this extraordinary statement, Mr. Forster had no desire to misrepresent fact, or mislead opinion. But his statement is a startling illustration of the scant study given to the facts of Indian administration and history even by Cabinet Ministers when in office, and of the disturbing and obscuring influences under which those facts are studied by them when out of office. Since the year 1840 the following five great Provinces have been added to British India :— Sindh, the Panjáb, Oudh, and the greater part of British Burma, and the Central Provinces. This additional territory represents an area of about 350,000 square miles, and comprises a population of 42,000,000. The number of the population is nearly equal to, and the extent of the area is nearly double, that of the whole German Empire. It seems inconceivable that any man, especially an ex-Cabinet Minister, who has participated in the joint responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, should attempt to compare the expenditure of this Empire before and after such vast extensions of its territory and population, without any reference to their acquisition, or the least allowance for their financial consequences. That Mr. Forster should have done so, and done so in good faith, as I sincerely believe, is an illustration of the danger of forgetting Indian history in the hurried study of Indian finance, under the heavy pressure of party claims on the leisure or the labour of English politicians. Mr. Forster, however, did not stop here. He went on to say that the debt of India in 1840 was less than £30,000,000, and that now it is close upon £140,000,000. I am not personally concerned to defend the administration of India during the past forty years ; but as every honest administration has a great public interest in preventing the propagation of error, I must ask the Council to allow me to make a few observations upon this increase of our debt. The burden practically thrown upon any country by its debt must be measured by the annual charge for interest upon that debt. By no other means can the actual weight of it be correctly ascertained. Now, in the year 1840, the amount of the annual interest paid by India on her public debt was one and a half million sterling. The estimates presented last week to this Council show that in 1880-81, our liabilities for interest on debt will amount to 5¾ millions. The analysis of this estimate, however, yields very remarkable, and I venture to think very satisfactory, results. Of the 5¾ millions at which we estimate the present amount of interest payable on our public debt, 1¾ millions is on account of productive public works ; and this sum will be completely covered by the revenue derived from the works on account of which that portion of our debt has been incurred. The actual amount of our liabilities for the repayment of debt is thus reduced to four millions sterling ; that is to say, since the year 1840 the necessary annual provision for interest upon debt has been increased to the extent of two and a half millions. Now, I must ask the Council to remember that, during the last forty years, the Government of India has had to meet the cost of the Afghán wars carried on under the administrations of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough, the cost of the Sindh war, the cost of the two Sikh wars, the cost of the second Burmese war, the cost of the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, the cost, thus far, of renewed hostilities in Afghánistan, the cost of several severe famines, and, lastly, the heavy losses incurred by the fall in our exchanges during recent years. Furthermore, that the Government of India during this period has been compelled, in the highest interests of the country, to construct numerous and costly public works which are not of a productive character; such, for instance, as barracks, forts, jails, military roads, civil buildings, and the like. Now, in explanation of the causes of this expenditure, and as an illustration of its results, I shall ask the Council to allow me to read a few passages from a memorandum communicated a few years ago to a Committee of the House of Commons by my Hon'ble friend and colleague Sir John Strachey. Speaking of the condition of India between thirty and forty years ago, he then wrote :—

"'It is not too much to say that there was then, comparatively speaking, little in India of what we now think the first necessities of a civilized Administration. When I went from Calcutta to my first station in the North-Western Provinces, I was carried about a thousand miles in a box on men's shoulders; there were no other means of travelling through the richest and most advanced and most important parts of India. Speaking broadly, roads and bridges

had but begun to appear; there were no canals to save the people from destruction by famine, or those that existed were on a very small scale; there were few barracks in which English soldiers could live with tolerable health and comfort; there were few jails in which a sentence of imprisonment did not carry with it a serious probability that it would prove a sentence of death. The country at that time was entering on a phase of rapid change. The firm establishment of order was followed by improvements in all directions.

"'Ten thousand things were demanded which India had not got, but which it was felt must be provided. The country must be covered with railways and telegraphs, and roads and bridges. Canals must be made to preserve the people from starvation. Barracks must be built and every sort of sanitary arrangement be carried out.

"'This was not only true in regard to matters of imperial concern. Demands for improvement, similar to those which fell upon the Central Government, cropped up in every city and in every district of the country.

"'Twelve or fifteen years ago, in Calcutta, there was no drainage. The filth of the city rotted away in the midst of the population in horrible pestilential ditches, or was thrown into the river, there to float backwards and forwards with every change of tide. To nine-tenths of the inhabitants clean water was unknown. They drank either the filthy water of the river, polluted with every conceivable abomination, or the still filthier contents of the shallow tanks. The river, which was the main source of supply to thousands of people, was not only the receptacle for ordinary filth,—it was the great graveyard of the city. I forget how many thousand corpses were thrown into it every year. I forget how many hundred corpses were thrown into it from the Government hospitals and jails alone, for these practices were by no means confined to the poor and ignorant; they were followed or allowed, as a matter of course, by the officers of the Government and of the municipality. I wish the Committee could have seen the sights which were to be seen in Calcutta in those days in the hospitals, and jails, and markets, and slaughter-houses, and public streets. The place was declared by myself in official reports which I sent to the Government, when Sanitary Commissioner in the year 1864, of which the language, although strong, was not, and could not be, stronger than the truth required, to be hardly fit for civilized men to live in.

"'Only about a year ago, in the great city of Rangoon, containing more than 100,000 people, with half a million tons of shipping, there was not a single public lamp, no supply of wholesome water, not a single drain except the surface-drains at the sides of the streets, and no proper means of removing the night-soil and filth out of the town.

"'When I say that, to a great extent, the requirements of civilised life and of modern administration have had to be provided for India, for the first time, within the space of a few years, I do not speak only of material objects, of roads and railways, and canals, and barracks and city improvements, and so forth. The demand for improved administration has been so strong that it is not too much to say that the whole of the public services have been reorganised."

"Well, I venture to think that, if all these facts are fairly and impartially taken into account, the surprisingly small addition of two and a half millions to our annual liabilities, on account of debt, since the year 1840, cannot be reasonably regarded as matter for severe reproach to the Government of India. Reproach! Why, good heavens! the debt of England was increased to the extent of no less than 121¼ millions sterling by the American war of the last century; and to the extent of 601½ millions by the war with France during those twenty-four years of unavoidable military expenditure which were closed by the peace of 1816; involving extra annual burdens on the country for the interest payable on its debt, amounting, in the first case, to five, and in the second case to 22¾, millions sterling. The present annual charge on account of India's public debt, exclusive of that portion of it which is covered by our Public Works revenue, represents only one-sixteenth or seventeenth of our annual income; whilst the corresponding charge for which England is taxed, on account of *her* public debt, amounts to no less than one-third of her annual income.

"Mr. Forster, however, is not the only one of Her Majesty's late advisers who has recently turned his attention to the finances of India for the purpose of enlightening the constituencies of England, and with very remarkable results. In the month of November last, Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting at Edinburgh, and on that occasion he is reported to have made the following statements:—'The expenditure of India,' he said, 'during our time (that is to say, during the time of the late Liberal Ministry) was £50,400,000 on the average; it was £49,200,000 for our last year in office, and I know it has now risen to £58,970,000 or very nearly £60,000,000.' Now, I do not know whence Mr. Gladstone obtained his figures. At any rate, they are not those recorded in our accounts. The last year of the Liberal Ministry was the year 1873-74. The total recorded ordinary expenditure of that year was £51,405,921. The last year for which the accounts had been closed

at the time when Mr. Gladstone spoke was 1877-78. The expenditure in that year was £62,512,388. Thus, although Mr. Gladstone's figures do not agree with those recorded in the accounts of the Government of India, still no doubt the fact remains that an increase of eleven millions is shewn in the accounts of our expenditure. My Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey has already explained that of these eleven millions no less a sum than eight and a half millions is due to entries on both sides of the account under the heads of Railways, Provincial and Local Expenditure; and that, consequently, to that large extent the increase is purely nominal. There remains, then, an actual increase of two and a half millions; and this remaining increase is due to two causes, for which, I must be allowed to say, neither the Government of India, nor any English Ministry, can fairly be held responsible. These causes are famine, and the depreciation of silver in relation to gold. Famine-expenditure and loss by exchange amounted, in 1873-74, to £4,851,203. In 1877-78, they amounted to £6,999,152, constituting an increase of more than two millions sterling. I am, therefore, unable to find in the ascertained facts and verified figures of the two periods any foundation for the inference drawn by Mr. Gladstone from his comparison between them, namely, that the expenditure for which the present Ministry is responsible exceeds by ten millions sterling the amount of the expenditure incurred in India under the late Liberal Government. I have not, however, allowed myself to be hastily satisfied with this conclusion. Mr. Gladstone, speaking on questions of finance, whether Indian or English, speaks with the undoubted weight, and I must be allowed to add with the serious responsibility, of an unrivalled authority on such questions. Not only my respect for the eminent position and splendid talents of that Right Hon'ble gentleman, whose high reputation must be precious even to his political opponents, but also, I will frankly add, my reliance on the fairness and generosity of his character, have induced me to examine with great care the facts and figures in dispute between us. And as these do not concern my personal reputation only, but also the interests of India and the character of her Government, I shall not be deterred from recording the result of that examination by the unavoidable invidiousness of presenting comparisons between the Government of India under my own administration, and under that of my distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Northbrook. I feel assured that the noble Earl will acquit me of any intention to disparage his great services and high character; and, indeed, I expect his sympathy in the distasteful task imposed upon me by his illustrious political leader. Lord Northbrook assumed charge of the Government of India on the 3rd of May, 1872; and he relinquished it on the 12th of April, 1876. Her Majesty's present Ministry came into office on the 22nd February, 1874. I have therefore taken, for the purpose of comparison, the actual expenditure of this country for each year from 1872-73 to 1878-79, and the estimates for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81; and I find that, excluding expenditure incurred on account of famine-relief and loss by exchange, two items obviously not under the control of any Indian administration, the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of Lord Northbrook's administration, that is to say, from 1872-73 to 1875-76, amounted to the sum of £146,940,546, and the total nett expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of my own administration, that is to say, from 1876-77 to 1879-80, has amounted to the sum of £147,469,508. It will thus be seen that the total nett expenditure during the last four years exceeds the total nett expenditure of the four preceding years by only £528,962, that is to say, little more on the average than £130,000 a year. And this excess is much more than accounted for by the growth of our military expenditure, to which I shall presently advert. For the estimates of the year 1880-81, I take no credit. My noble friend the Earl of Northbrook will, I feel sure, be just as little surprised as I am myself at the proof furnished by the figures I have mentioned, that the accession of a new Viceroy cannot practically impart any immediate impulse to the ponderous wheels of the administration of this great Empire, even should that impulse assume the acceptable and unwonted form of an access of extravagance. Speaking for myself, I will only say that, though duly conscious of this obvious fact, I was not prepared to find, from any comparison of the last eight years, so satisfactory an illustration of the steadiness

of our financial administration as a whole. It gratifies me, and I trust it will equally gratify the Right Hon'ble gentleman who has afforded me the opportunity of recording these facts, to find in them proof so conclusive, and so reassuring, that the good administration of the finances of India is not dependent on the political opinions of Her Majesty's Government for the time being. Doubtless the Right Hon'ble gentleman was misled by that change in the form of our accounts which Sir John Strachey has already explained. The only other point to which I need further refer in connection with the Right Hon'ble gentleman's remarks at Edinburgh is the increase in our military expenditure. That increase is unquestionable, and by no one is it more regretted than by me. It began under Lord Northbrook's administration. The estimates for 1876-77, prepared by that noble Earl before his departure from India, provided for a nett expenditure upon the army of £15,101,000. The actual nett expenditure, however, turned out to be only £14,866,639; which was, nevertheless, an increase of £603,791 over that of the previous year. This increased expenditure has, since then, been somewhat further, though not largely, augmented by the high prices due to famine. In the present year, the charge for it is £15,487,000, and for the coming year, it is estimated at £15,330,000, thus barely exceeding the actual nett charge in 1869-70. No one knows better or appreciates more highly than I do the constant personal attention devoted by the Earl of Northbrook to the reduction of military expenditure: and, without now troubling the Council with any detailed explanation of its increase in the estimates framed by the Government of the noble Earl, I can confidently assert, that those causes were beyond the control of the Government of India.

"Mr. Gladstone, however, in a recent pamphlet has recapitulated and specified his accusations against our Financial administration. I quote them in his own words—'I have alleged,' he says, 'as follows:'—

"'1. That if for a few years more—say through a new Parliament, for which the Ministry are inviting a renewal of their power—the finance of India is to be handled as it is now handled, the people of this country will probably have to undertake, themselves, the charges of Indian Government, and the 134 millions of the Indian debt.

"'2. That to match the deficit of six millions for this country, the Ministry already show another deficit of (about) six millions for India.

"'3. That at a time when, owing to whatever cause, there had been a vast increase in the expenditure of India, and its finance was most critical, the Ministry chose that time for a policy both of dishonour and of wanton and destructive war in Afghánistan.

"'4. That having created by severe taxation a fund of famine-insurance (one million and a half), with the most definite and solemn pledges to the people of India as to the exclusive application of it to the relief of famine, they have diverted the great bulk of it to the prosecution of this destructive war, and have applied £200,000 or more to the remission of duties upon imports.

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"'6. That there is now a widespread belief that the real cost of the Afghán war has not been made known to the country; among other things, that stores and *materiél* have been largely consumed and not replaced; and that I mentioned the allegation in order that it might be contradicted from authority.'

"Well, the Right Hon'ble gentleman's first sinister prediction has been, I trust, sufficiently refuted by the Statement to which we listened last Tuesday, and I cordially re-echo Sir John Strachey's repudiation of any desire on the part of this Government to throw the burdens of India, or of India's administration, on the people of England. The question whether India or England should pay the expenses of the present Afghán war must be considered in connection with the far wider question whether the British rule is or is not beneficial to India. If England is ruling India for the advantage of British interests only, and without any reference to India's own welfare, then unquestionably England alone should pay for the protection of her Indian possessions. But, if the British rule is maintained with due regard to the interests of India, and if that rule is presumably more advantageous to India than any other rule which could be substituted for it, then India, if she has the means, should assuredly bear all the charges which are requisite for her maintenance and preservation as a great State, including the cost of wars for the security of her frontiers. To distinguish between paying for the maintenance of an army and paying for the employment of that army in the performance of the duties for which it is

maintained is not only unreasonable but impossible. It is the frontiers of India, not the shores of England, that have been threatened by the advance of Russia and the hostility or treachery of the two last Amírs of Cabul. It is for the safety of India's Provinces, not for the defence of the British Isles, that war is being waged. My Hon'ble colleague has pointed out that circumstances might conceivably occur, in which India would, perhaps, be required to take up arms for a cause in which she had no special interest of her own; and that, in such cases, England would be rightly liable for the cost of India's armed co-operation. But, in a war undertaken solely for the security of India's own frontier, no one can justly affirm that the interests involved are exclusively English, or that they are not directly and materially Indian. This, at least, can only be affirmed with any show of reason on the assumption that the downfall of the British power in India would be either beneficial or immaterial to India. All argument as to the justice or expediency of the war, and all remarks about the people of India having had no voice in it, are absolutely and obviously beside this question. The acts of a Government are the acts of the State, whether the administration of that State be republican, monarchical, absolute, national or alien. Those who affirm that India should not pay the expenses of the Afghán war, because that war was the unjustifiable act of a wicked Government, or because her people have had no voice in the matter, might as reasonably urge that the people of France should not pay the cost of the Franco-German war, because the Government of France unjustifiably attacked Germany; or that the people of Russia should not pay the expenses of the war lately waged by their Government against the Sultán of Turkey, because Russia is ruled by an absolute sovereign, and her tax-payers have no voice in the conduct of his policy. It is, I trust, scarcely necessary to point out that, if England profits by her association with India, India also profits by it, at the very least, to an equal extent. That association gives both England and India a nobler place among the nations of the world than either of them could separately hold; but, so far as regards the purely domestic and material advantages of their union, it is assuredly India that is the greater gainer by it. Her peace at home and security abroad are guaranteed by it. And what constitutes this guarantee? It is not the comparatively small garrison of British and Native troops maintained in India—a force which, in proportion to the population, is less than the force maintained for similar purposes by any known State,—it is the vast reserve of military power and appliances of all sorts, war-material, arms of precision, &c., which India owes to her connection with England. And if we regard from a purely monetary point of view the benefits which this connection confers upon India, be it remembered that India is at this moment reaping in peace and security (for the development of her steadily expanding resources and the satisfaction of her growing commercial requirements) all the advantages derived from many thousand miles of railway, which, under any Asiatic Government—such, for instance, as that of Persia or China, or the old Mogul Power—she would have either gone without altogether, or obtained only by paying for them the ruinous rates of interest at which alone Asiatic Governments can raise money. The only ground, therefore, on which India could ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghán war would, I repeat it, be the ground of charity. Her position would be that of a poor country appealing to a wealthy one for eleemosynary aid in dire distress. I can imagine nothing more unjustly humiliating to India; nothing more degrading to the dignity of her Princes, more corrupting to the character of her people, more destructive, as my Hon'ble colleague rightly pointed out, to all ideas of self-reliance or self-respect. Nor can I imagine anything more certain, in the end, to subject India to incessant English interference of the most vexatious and mischievous character. She would soon become a *corpus vile* for the ruthless experiments of administrative quacks, or an arena for the reckless antagonisms of political parties. No, the suggestion to transfer to the English tax-payer the burden of this Indian war, however admirable may have been the motives in which it originated, has, I am convinced, been used insidiously by many whose real object is, not to relieve Her Majesty's Indian subjects, but to embarrass Her Majesty's English Government.

"The deficit of six millions assigned to us by Mr. Gladstone is a purely im-
ıary deficit. It is, I am aware, maintained by some persons that our expen-
re on productive works should be charged against revenue, and that if it
ɔ so charged, our finances would be in a constant condition of deficit. I re-
l this proposition as unreasonable, and I think that the calculations on which
eding Governments (including that of Mr. Gladstone himself) founded
r decision that the Government of India could safely and advantageously
ow a certain sum annually for the construction of *bonâ fide* pro-
tive works were thoroughly sound calculations. I am not, indeed,
ɔared to deny that the exclusion of expenditure on productive works
ı ordinary charges was, at first, extended to some works which
ht not to have been constructed out of borrowed funds. But I can
y say that the present Government of India, and the present Government
Her Majesty, have strenuously endeavoured to maintain the principle we
rove, by including in our charges against revenue every public work which
ıot, with confidence, be expected to pay both its working expenses and the
rest on the capital invested in its construction. Reference to the Abstract
II attached to my Hon'ble colleague's Financial Statement will show that,
lst the interest and working expenses on productive public works amount
ıe regular estimates for 1879-80 to the sum of £8,676,000, the revenue
ved from those works is £8,090,000, whilst for next year we estimate that
nue at an amount which will exceed the expenditure on these works by
3,000. Thus, no permanent burden is thrown upon the tax-payers of India
ccount of public works constructed for the development of her resources;
the exclusion of the capital-expenditure on their construction from charges
nst revenue has been, I think, fully justified. My own confident expecta-
is that, not only will these works involve no permanent burden on the
ian tax-payer, but that they will also yield, ere long, a surplus-revenue,
ch may facilitate the further reduction of taxation. Fairly excluding,
efore, this expenditure from charges against revenue the result is—that
r meeting all extraordinary charges for war, inclusive of frontier-railways,
ıe amount of £9,250,000, extraordinary charges for famine amounting to
,607,000, and loss of revenue from famine amounting to £3,000,000, that
say, after meeting extraordinary claims upon it to the total amount of
857,000, our revenue for the ten years ending 1880-81 will have been only
7,000 less than our expenditure, as shewn in Sir John Strachey's Financial
ement. But, if we exclude from the account this extraordinary expendi-
on account of war and famine, including loss of revenue from famine, it
be seen that we should have had a surplus-revenue, of £25,899,000, while,
ı, if we exclude loss by exchange, that surplus would have been swollen to
ess a sum than £43,165,200, that is to say, more than £4,000,000 a

"Now, I am not here concerned with the wisdom or the wickedness of the
ı taken by this Government, in consequence of the hostile alliance formed
ıe Court of Cabul with the Russian Power. Nor will I discuss the question
ther it was practically in our power to choose our own time and opportunity
ıostilities forced upon us by the Amír's rejection, first, of our Mission, and
, of our ultimatum; but I think I have shown that, in any case, the war
fghánistan was not deliberately undertaken at a time when our expenditure
largely increased, or when our finances were in a most critical condition.
"Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the additional revenue created by severe
tion has been diverted from the purpose to which we had solemnly pledged
elves to apply it in all circumstances exclusively, is founded on a miscon-
ion which has, I grieve to say, been so general that, much as I may regret,
anot certainly resent, the ready credence given to this charge by that Right
'ble gentleman. The copious explanations contained in the Financial State-
t made to this Council last Tuesday were not before Mr. Gladstone when
e-echoed this indictment against us. I can only now repeat that, even previous
he reductions which have been made in it, the taxation referred to by
Gladstone was not, in my opinion, severe. But that it is now severe, it
ns to me impossible for any one to assert with seriousness. Those who object
ll direct taxation may reasonably object to these taxes on that ground, and

others may object to them on the ground that they are unscientific or illogical; but I am unable to perceive how any man can fairly object to them on the ground that they are severe. As regards the alleged diversion of our famine-surplus from the purpose for which it was raised, I think that my financial colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India, when defining that purpose, distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding, or treating, the proceeds of famine-taxation as a separate fund, or a branch of the revenue in any wise differing, as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the State. It is true, indeed, that the construction of certain kinds of preventive works indicated by me in the speech referred to last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, has been checked,—I trust not permanently checked—by orders from the Secretary of State to which I will hereafter more fully refer. But I maintain that there has been no breach of faith in our employment of the revenue raised either from the land-cesses or from the license-tax; no diversion of this revenue to any purpose other than that to which the Government was pledged to apply it; and no failure, financially speaking, in the complete accomplishment of the object for which these taxes were imposed.

"And now I come to Mr. Gladstone's last allegation. It is that we have deliberately falsified our military accounts, in order to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war. Now, I need not remind this Council that the Government of India is not a party Government. I hope it will never become a party Government, and in the interests of this country I cannot too strongly deprecate attempts to treat Indian questions as party-questions. But, even with every allowance for the invariable, and doubtless unavoidable, exaggeration of party-oratory addressed to large popular audiences, I must really express my astonishment that a Statesman whom we all know to be himself incapable of deliberately sanctioning or abetting financial dishonesty, should have stooped to pick up, and fling, such a charge against the Government of India. Had that Right Hon'ble gentleman been the object, instead of the exponent, of it, I should not, for my own part, have hesitated to denounce it as an incredible calumny. When Mr. Gladstone endorsed this allegation, he must have been aware that it was not then in the power of the Government of India to show on its accounts the actual and yet unascertained cost of its military operations. Our estimates, so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them, have proved to be remarkably accurate; and for this we are greatly indebted to our able Accountant General in the Military Department,—Major Newmarch. One fact, however, these estimates already place beyond question. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghán war, we have not only included in our military accounts all stores, and *materiél*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain, but we have also, under orders from the Secretary of State, actually charged as war-expenditure the cost of frontier-railroads, lines of telegraph, postal communications and other similar items of expenditure, much of which we had contemplated in times of peace and should probably have been in any case obliged to incur at no distant date,—expenditure which will, I trust, be of permanent benefit to the country.

"So much for these accusations. The facts and figures which illustrate the comparative financial position of India at different periods are open to any one who will take the trouble to examine them. My Hon'ble colleague was fully justified in the observation he made last Tuesday, that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. Not only do our abstract-statements of account contain an unusual amount of financial information, but they are also accompanied by elaborate and detailed explanations of the more important variations in every item of revenue or expenditure, together with a mass of other statistical information bearing on the finances of the country. In point of fact, what is, I believe, most commonly complained of in our financial accounts, is that they contain more information than the public cares to receive. I am far from saying, however, that a perfectly correct comparison of our financial position, during different periods, and under different administrations, is an

easy task. On the contrary, I believe, that in such comparisons absolute accuracy and completeness are rendered almost impossible by the nature of the case. A mercantile company or firm, for instance, or any owners of property involving the annual receipt and disbursement of money, when desirous of comparing their present with their previous position at any particular period, would take account, not only of their incomings and outgoings, but also of the amount and quality of their stock, in other words, the present value of their property at such particular periods; and this they would include in the comparison. Now, a great Empire cannot take stock like a private firm; yet, without such a comparative valuation of the national stock at different periods, it is impossible to form any correct idea of the comparative wealth of this Empire during those periods. To estimate correctly our present financial position as compared with that of ten, twenty or forty years ago, it would be necessary to ascertain the comparative value now, and then, of that splendid property which we call the Indian Empire. Every railway, every canal, every road, every telegraph, every military work for the protection, and every civil building for the better administration, of the country is an asset of this great national property. Were it possible to make the comparison thus completely and correctly, the Government of India would assuredly have no reason to shrink from it. The increase during the last thirty years, in the value of India as a State property, is incalculably great; and it could not have been effected without the investment of public money either derived from the revenues of the State or borrowed or guaranteed by Government for the purpose. In this respect, India differs essentially from every other country possessing a civilised Government, and it is this feature peculiar to her administration which is so frequently ignored by the superficial critics of Indian finance; yet, without the most careful recognition of it, Indian finance is unintelligible. Where will you find any parallel to the case of a Government which, in the shape of a rent-charge, rather than a tax, receives more than twenty millions as its share in the produce of the land; nine millions of revenue from public works constructed at its own cost, and ten millions from the monopoly of one of the great staples of the country; a Government which is therefore called on to expend annually vast sums of money on the direct improvement of the land and its resources, and to undertake, as public services, expenses usually provided in all other civilized countries out of private funds.

"Now, in the course of these remarks, I have said more than once that, before concluding them, I should take occasion to refer to that programme for the rapid and uninterrupted prosecution of works specially designed for the mitigation or prevention of famine, which I explained to this Council in connection with the Financial Statement of 1876-77, and to which reference was made last Tuesday by my Hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey. It was certainly my hope that, by this time, I should have been enabled to announce considerable progress made in the prosecution of that programme, with the assistance of the Provincial Governments on whose intelligent co-operation its successful completion must always be dependent. It is with great and deep regret that I acknowledge the disappointment of that hope, but its disappointment is not due to any change in the public works policy of the Government of India, or to any want of sympathetic co-operation from the Provincial Governments in what I still regard as an undertaking of the highest and most pressing importance. It has been caused by orders from the Secretary of State; which, in any case, it would have been our duty to obey, but which, in the present case, have been rendered doubly binding on our obedience by the fact that they are in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons lately appointed to enquire into the subject of Indian Public Works. The Secretary of State has largely reduced our authorized expenditure on productive works, coupling that decision with very stringent conditions as to the character of the works which this Government is allowed to construct by means of borrowed capital,—conditions which exclude from that category a great number of the preventive works I conceive to be most requisite as insurances against famine. I do not think the Government of India can fairly complain of these restrictions on its public works expenditure, *provided* they are temporary *only*,

and conditional on annual revisions of the financial resources, as compared with the agricultural requirements, of the country. I trust that they will not be permanent; for I regard public works, if well selected and constructed in accordance with sound financial conditions, as the greatest national benefit which British rule can bestow upon India. But for the present, at any rate, these temporary restrictions have at least facilitated the improved organization of our public works expenditure, and the reduction, not a day too soon, of our overgrown public works establishments. Nor, in spite of these restrictions, has the preparation of our programme of preventive works been abandoned. Projects for the construction of light cheap railroads have been, and are being, prepared. Some of these railroads are already commenced. Others have been surveyed and estimated; and we shall continue our preparations for an extended scheme of cheap railway-communication, so that it may be ready for execution whenever we are in a position to undertake it with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"I think that the Government of India may still record with satisfaction the results which, in these circumstances, it has already achieved. The country at present possesses 8,724 miles of railway, which by the end of next year will, we anticipate, be increased to 9,712 miles. It has been furnished with 17,971 miles of completed telegraphic communication, which will, next year, be increased to 19,108 miles; while the area directly served by artificial irrigation will then be not much less than ten millions of acres. For future years, we have under preparation a programme suited to our restricted expenditure, but capable of immediate expansion whenever the limit is enlarged. Up to the end of the year 1880-81, the capital-expenditure on railways, telegraphs and canals will have been as follows:—

"On railways, under the Government guarantee of a minimum rate of interest, £66,816,000 will have been spent. From what is called productive public works grants, we shall have spent £64,800,000; and this sum includes the purchase-money of the East Indian Railway. A sum of £4,651,000 will have been spent on railways from the ordinary annual revenues; and as regards telegraphs, we shall have spent upon these £4,792,000, also from ordinary revenues. Upon canals, £12,680,000 will have been spent from the productive works grant, £7,619,000 from ordinary revenues, and £1,000,000 of guaranteed capital, besides £600,000 lent to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Thus, the total expenditure on these classes of productive works has been close upon £163,000,000 sterling. The burden on the tax-payers caused by this enormous expenditure is, as I have already shown, rapidly disappearing.

"The saving we expect to make by recent reductions in Public Works establishments, together with travelling allowances and other contingent charges, will amount to nearly half a million sterling per annum. I may here mention that the Central establishments of the Imperial Government have not been exempted from these reductions. The reductions effected in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, and in the office of railway-administration, is not far short of £7,500 in the pay of officers alone; whilst another £8,000 will be saved by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Public Works Member of Council. To these amounts must be added the saving in contingencies which necessarily accompanies reduction of establishments. As a complement to the statistics of our nett expenditure presented to this Council by Sir John Strachey, I have requested Mr. Chapman to lay upon the table a statement of our nett revenue during the years 1868-69 to 1880-81. I will not now trouble the Council with all the details of that statement; but I may say that it shows in every branch of our revenue an elasticity not commonly attributed to the financial resources of this country. The only items in which there is any noticeable decrease are the assessed taxes, the inland sugar-duties, which we have abolished, and the customs-import-duties. The revenue from land has increased by one million; that from opium by about a million and three quarters; the excise on wines and spirits by nearly three quarters of a million; salt by nearly a million and a half; stamps by three quarters of a million. Altogether, the average nett revenue of the

two years 1878-79 and 1879-80 exceeds by more than six and a half millions, the average nett revenue of 1868-69 and 1869-70; and the average nett estimated revenue of the three years 1878-81 exceeds by more than five and three quarter millions the average nett revenue of the three years 1868-71. Nor does a detailed examination of this statement suggest any misgiving that this great improvement in our revenue is the result of oppressive taxation or a scourging fiscal system. Although there has been, since the year 1869-70, a great increase in the public revenues, it is undoubtedly due to a steady growth of national prosperity, largely resulting from improved administration, and healthfully exhibiting itself in the even expansion of all the great sources of income. It has not been caused by the imposition of new taxation. The salt-tax, no doubt, has been increased to some of our population, but it has been simultaneously reduced to an immeasurably greater number of that population; if provincial rates have been imposed, customs-duties have, on the other hand, been taken off, which yielded a larger revenue; and, in lieu of an income-tax, which in 1869-70 produced a million, and in the following year nearly two millions, sterling, we have now a license-tax, expected to produce next year only half a million.

"Now, when this Government is charged with having, in wanton and criminal disregard of the great interests committed to its care, insidiously sought occasion for that war which we first undertook, God knows, in reluctant recognition of its unavoidable necessity, and solely for the preservation of the splendid national heritage I have now endeavoured to describe,—a war of which the renewal has been forced upon us by the flagrant violation of most solemn treaty-obligations, and the cruel massacre of our whole Mission at Cabul,—when, I say, this odious charge is made against our character as Englishmen, and our conduct as Indian administrators,—I am content to ask all those whose common sense is still unbiassed, to consider, first, the startling magnitude of the war-power and material which Sher 'Alí, as the world now knows, had long been accumulating and organising on our immediate border, at a time when we commanded not a single one of its mountain-passes; and then, to reflect on the ruinous condition of chronic panic and unrest, the intolerably increased burden of permanent military expenditure, which we should have bequeathed to India, if, when fully warned of her danger, we had left this great and growing war-machine planted on the very threshold of her Empire, not only at the uncontrolled command of a Prince avowedly hostile to her, but also under the established influence, and undisputed direction, of that despotic and aggressive military Power which has for years been steadily advancing to her gates.

"In the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose personal organization, and constant supervision, of all its operations have so greatly contributed to the successful results, thus far, of a war which will soon, I trust, be satisfactorily finished, it would be presumptuous in me to make any comment on the military conduct of it. But I esteem it nothing less than an imperative, though it is also a congenial, duty, to take this, the earliest opportunity in my power, of vindicating, from the cruel aspersions lately cast on it, the high character of that fine soldier, and true gentleman, Sir Frederick Roberts. To all who have the privilege of being intimately acquainted with General Roberts, the marked humanity of his character is well known. The armed mission on which that officer went to Cabul was primarily, and essentially, one of stern retribution. He has been accused of indiscriminate severity in the discharge of the painful task imposed on him. The number of those who instigated the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, we shall probably never know. The number of those who participated in that crime we cannot accurately estimate, but it may certainly be reckoned by hundreds. The total number of persons tried at Cabul, under the authority of General Roberts, for that crime, and on other charges, was 163. The total number of persons executed under his authority was 87. But it has been alleged that some of the persons thus executed were *bonâ fide* combatants, punished by General Roberts under a cruel and fictitious charge of rebellion, for no worse deed than the defence of their country. It is with great satis-

faction that, on behalf of General Roberts and this Government, to which he has rendered a strict account of his proceedings, I deny the truth of that allegation. The fact is, that no combatant, or non-combatant, has been put to death by General Roberts on any mere charge of rebellion, or for openly bearing arms against us; no man has suffered death under any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of civilized warfare, or without the fullest trial compatible with the inevitable conditions of martial-law in a barbarous country under hostile occupation. General Roberts has explained that his reason for offering rewards for the apprehension of the men who fought against him at Charasiab, and who were declared by the Amír to be traitors to himself, was the knowledge that the assailants and murderers of the Embassy were to be found in their ranks. But not one of those men has been executed unless, and until, the Court which tried him was satisfied by the evidence before it that he had either participated in the attack on the Residency or committed some other crime to which the recognised usages of war apply the penalty of death. To rummage amongst the refuse of hearsay for every crooked pin, dropped there by the recklessness of rumour or the rancour of personal spite, and then to employ these ignoble little weapons in scarifying the character of men who are labouring to serve their country in conspicuous positions of constant anxiety and tremendous responsibility,—this, I must be allowed to say, is not merely cruel, it is essentially cowardly. Neither a swaggering patronage of the public conscience, nor ostentatious professions of a superior personal morality, never tested by the dread conditions of responsible public action, can mitigate or conceal—in my opinion they seriously aggravate,—all that is either frivolous or despicable in such conduct.

"I have but one word more to say about the Afghán war. It is with astonishment that I read, four days ago, the assertion reported to have been made in Parliament by a noble Duke, that the Government of India, or some of its members, had communicated to the Press confidential orders received on the subject of this war from the Secretary of State with the 'object of raising excitement in India,' and 'exciting the Indian Services against the decision of Her Majesty's Government;' and that I myself, with a similar object, had circulated in England 'an elaborate document recommending measures much more severe and violent than those approved of' by the Queen's responsible advisers; furthermore, that an article lately written by Sir Henry Rawlinson on the subject of the Afghán war, was written in communication with the Viceroy, as a manifesto on my behalf against Her Majesty's Ministers, whose policy it is my clear duty, as it is certainly my earnest desire, to carry out in this matter. Had I been guilty of any such conduct, I should, indeed, have been unworthy of the high office which I hope to transmit uninjured and unsullied to my successor. But, whilst giving to these incomprehensible assertions the most unqualified contradiction on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I now declare that neither between the members of the Government of India, nor between this Government and Her Majesty's Ministers at home, is there any conflict of opinion or purpose respecting our relations with Afghánistan, or the prosecution and objects of the war imposed on us by the condition in which we found them. It has been, it is, and it will, I feel sure, continue to be, our unanimous desire and unceasing effort in loyal co-operation with each other, and complete concurrence with the Government of Her Majesty, to bring this unsought war to the earliest conclusion compatible with the honourable and secure attainment of the purely defensive objects for which it is being waged."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRADE-MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd March, 1880.

NET REVENUE, EXCLUSIVE OF REVENUE FROM LOCAL FUNDS, 1868-69 TO 1880-81.

REVENUE.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I & 4.—Land Revenue (omitting *Capitation Tax)* ...	18,874,663	20,168,629	19,786,268	19,723,595	20,470,162	20,135,231	20,398,821	20,554,230	18,952,185	19,148,307	21,547,798	21,379,600	21,149,100
I.—Capitation Tax	217,175	221,395	204,363	203,647	212,442	221,829	228,364	222,440	235,707	241,065	252,237	253,300	253,300
III & 5.—Forest	145,326	153,144	71,251	140,155	166,003	227,831	157,615	267,113	160,730	240,039	142,552	133,300	153,600
IV—VII & 6—9.—Excise including *Customs* duties on imported wines and spirits ...	2,261,696	2,274,908	2,322,414	2,468,611	2,451,975	2,457,621	2,541,655	2,718,464	2,759,838	2,713,810	2,886,715	3,017,000	3,002,500
V & 7.—Assessed Taxes ...	446,493	1,025,799	1,988,023	772,569	561,962	17,736	3,394	1,639	—63	81,457	837,309	731,600	500,600
VI & 8.—Provincial Rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234,847	433,200	494,900	568,600
VII.—Sugar duties (Inland) ...	131,359	134,719	151,040	196,835	160,092	171,527	151,720	154,888	159,537	124,752	...	...	...
VII & 9.—Customs duties on exports ...	552,172	435,938	587,209	634,443	735,779	669,483	618,374	680,331	559,368	517,644	573,168	591,300	592,600
VII & 9.—Customs duties on imports	1,461,470	1,312,818	1,374,867	1,276,721	1,248,332	1,270,230	1,365,298	1,324,195	1,174,767	1,352,179	1,125,787	1,007,300	981,600
VIII & 10.—Salt	5,176,427	5,462,016	5,685,259	5,455,690	5,642,895	5,646,059	5,735,262	5,702,218	5,785,707	5,878,417	6,503,054	6,948,500	7,138,400
IX & 11.—Opium	6,731,295	6,130,845	6,031,034	7,657,187	6,870,415	6,323,395	6,214,782	6,252,026	6,280,781	6,521,337	7,699,061	8,398,400	7,241,900
X & 12.—Stamps	2,149,905	2,224,928	2,349,875	2,341,282	2,481,652	2,575,644	2,597,011	2,692,418	2,706,802	2,856,994	2,959,931	3,054,400	3,053,000
XI & 13.—Registration ...	38,772	57,722	40,310	46,032	58,248	56,811	53,217	48,664	36,797	60,527	105,600	100,000	99,000
XII & 14.—Mints	78,223	56,150	—32,859	11,830	—30,492	—9,685	27,928	2,863	128,253	311,776	68,300	150,000	85,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE ...	38,264,976	39,659,011	40,559,054	40,928,597	41,029,465	39,763,712	40,093,441	40,621,489	38,940,409	40,283,151	45,134,712	46,259,600	44,819,200
Deduct— *27.—Allowances and Assignments*	*1,778,358*	*1,863,615*	*1,756,973*	*1,724,510*	*1,749,890*	*1,856,700*	*1,738,368*	*1,713,724*	*1,672,543*	*1,646,093*	*1,826,484*	*1,900,000*	*1,846,000*
Less *II.—Tributes*	*687,363*	*765,126*	*719,421*	*744,036*	*741,465*	*768,544*	*724,972*	*726,188*	*694,934*	*675,120*	*703,660*	*714,000*	*698,000*
Net deductions ...	1,090,995	1,098,489	1,037,552	980,474	1,008,425	1,088,156	1,013,396	987,536	977,609	970,975	1,122,824	1,186,000	1,148,000
NET BRITISH INDIAN REVENUE	37,173,981	38,560,522	39,521,502	39,948,123	40,021,040	38,675,556	39,080,045	39,633,953	37,962,800	39,312,178	44,011,888	45,073,600	43,671,200

Comparative Analysis of the whole Net Expenditure 1868-69 to 1880-81. (*The transactions*

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£	£	£	£
4.—Land Revenue (except Surveys), Settlements and Charges of collection, which are treated as sets-off to *I, Land Revenue*	1,948,131	1,874,682	1,861,478	1,881,999	1,865,4
15 & XIII.—Post Office	—14,476	—23,215	—17,124	—132,365	137,7
17.—Administration	1,441,277	1,469,194	1,360,702	1,367,665	1,371,7
18 & XV.—Minor Departments ...	266,827	266,538	244,358	281,017	363,0
19 & XVI.— *Jails* and *Penal Settlements*...	447,457	496,601	562,766	440,973	483,7
19 & XVI.— Other charges under *Law and Justice*	1,511,574	1,681,632	1,773,481	1,860,816	1,778,1
20 & XVII.—Police...	2,190,743	2,138,925	2,005,925	2,028,724	2,030,5
21 & XVIII.—Marine	456,023	(*c*) 668,160	426,967	379,288	356,1
22 & XIX.—Education	533,438	553,613	563,461	551,228	558,1
23.—Ecclesiastical	163,590	161,083	153,541	157,928	156,5
24 & XX.—Medical	414,064	486,580	571,485	486,511	532,9
25 & XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	331,265	296,960	387,978	289,690	287,8
26.—Political	352,831	418,087	354,294	315,410	390,8
30 & XXIV.—Miscellaneous	(*a*) 187,573	162,343	137,576	35,650	(*c*) 28,7
NET CIVIL EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	10,230,317	10,651,183	10,386,891	9,935,534	10,341,6
1, 2 & XXII.—Interest	5,413,032	5,248,483	5,499,156	5,604,099	5,352,3
28.—Civil Furlough and *Absentee Allowances*	122,461	157,918	175,068	173,028	156,0
29 & XXIII.—Superannuations. (No credit taken for transfers from Military Funds)	(*b*) 1,057,922	(*d*) 994,158	1,121,964	1,102,103	1,241,6
NET CIVIL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES ...	6,593,415	6,400,559	6,796,188	6,879,230	6,750,0
37 & XXX.—Loss by Exchange ...	132,139	142,555	492,399	380,142	691,8
31.—Famine	...	73,649	...	...	...
FAMINE AND LOSS BY EXCHANGE	132,139	216,204	492,399	380,142	694,8
16 & XIV.—Telegraphs	410,597	296,266	260,037	222,234	233,7
32.—Railways—Expenditure ...	*4,331,965*	*4,485,720*	*4,503,074*	*4,671,201*	*4,869,7*
XXV.—Do. Revenue ...	*2,333,265*	*2,818,773*	*2,436,831*	*3,143,077*	*2,880,4*
Net *Railways* ...	1,998,700	1,666,947	2,066,243	1,528,124	1,989,2
33, 34.—Irrigation and Navigation and *Other Public Works.* Expenditure	*6,346,847*	*5,039,981*	*4,056,669*	*3,925,298*	*4,244,1*
XXVI & XXVII.—Ditto Revenue ...	*560,834*	*703,948*	*866,887*	*597,610*	*613,6*
Net *Irrigation and Navigation* and *Other Public Works* ...	5,786,013	4,336,633	3,189,782	3,327,688	3,630,5
NET EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPHS ...	8,195,310	6,299,246	5,516,062	5,078,046	5,863,6
36 & XXIX.—The Army	15,136,593	15,250,779	15,119,302	14,733,692	14,596,8
GRAND TOTAL ...	**40,287,774**	**38,817,971**	**38,310,842**	**37,006,644**	**38,237,0**
GRAND TOTAL, EXCLUDING LOSS BY EXCHANGE AND FAMINE RELIEF	*40,155,635*	*38,601,767*	*37,818,443*	*36,626,502*	*37,542,1*

Exclusive of—

(*a*) a credit of 276,340*l*.—Securities confiscated in the mutiny.

(*b*) an arrear charge of 328,274*l*. for Military Fund Pensions.

(*c*) a special charge of 320,048*l*., being certain debit balances of Marine Funds written off in [illegible]

Local Funds, and the special items at foot are excluded, because they disturb the comparisons.

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Regular Estimate, 1879-80.	Budget, 1880-81.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,858,548	1,856,310	1,893,162	1,885,402	1,931,683	1,938,400	1,880,800	2,008,000
143,936	104,680	84,047	66,468	58,148	64,543	107,100	74,400
1,373,708	1,349,094	1,411,059	1,474,095	1,473,764	1,478,300	1,474,800	1,454,000
333,000	330,360	318,442	297,787	262,168	253,946	251,200	336,900
493,739	506,422	515,885	528,928	578,460	711,560	689,800	621,500
1,866,953	1,926,781	1,967,448	2,035,122	2,027,409	1,986,514	1,989,100	2,098,500
2,021,198	2,030,957	2,056,091	2,104,355	2,085,350	2,013,709	2,058,200	2,051,600
298,467	297,035	397,571	466,975	310,892	298,861	352,200	342,200
592,827	597,412	634,018	626,224	634,797	613,407	607,800	610,300
163,696	165,930	161,988	163,866	158,039	155,200	156,000	159,000
548,908	562,918	580,677	569,608	583,191	555,659	537,800	570,600
328,183	393,697	425,599	415,133	392,356	424,125	389,800	435,700
366,209	404,223	429,535	505,228	468,975	448,700	470,900	435,900
—7,503	16,774	521	—33,414	—1,490	53,789	71,000	56,700
10,381,869	10,542,593	10,876,043	11,105,777	10,963,742	10,996,653	11,036,500	11,255,300
5,338,460	4,869,632*	5,003,811	5,266,888	5,568,035	5,736,345	5,716,900	5,491,800
258,464	216,704	229,199	235,990	237,362	231,600	220,000	233,000
1,191,587	(*f*) 1,443,506	1,603,766	1,474,597	1,543,378	1,675,204	1,788,300	1,632,300
6,788,511	6,529,842	6,836,776	6,977,475	7,348,775	7,643,149	7,725,200	7,357,100
882,718	787,328	1,357,156	2,059,613	1,555,833	3,225,800	2,864,000	3,174,000
3,864,673	2,237,860	508,554	2,145,431	5,345,775	313,400	99,000	5,000
4,747,391	3,025,188	1,865,710	4,205,044	6,901,608	3,539,200	2,963,000	3,179,000
161,199	145,630	184,120	131,900	102,716	99,231	6,000	—19,000
4,927,061	*5,275,109*	*5,145,230*	*5,306,520*	*5,941,246*	*6,561,800*	(*h*) *6,987,000*	(*h*) *6,521,000*
3,656,335	*4,262,550*	*4,549,722*	*5,459,332*	*7,141,987*	*6,178,100*	*6,701,000*	*7,545,000*
1,270,726	1,012,559	595,508	—152,812	—1,200,741	383,700	286,000	—1,024,000
4,573,363	*3,941,947*	*4,679,230*	*4,065,105*	*4,031,644*	*4,206,600*	*4,220,700*	*4,155,800*
705,311	*637,389*	*646,089*	*718,544*	*866,681*	*1,235,600*	*1,251,900*	*1,229,900*
3,868,052	3,304,558	4,033,841	3,346,561	3,164,963	2,971,000	2,968,800	2,925,900
5,299,977	4,462,747	4,813,469	3,325,649	2,066,938	3,453,931	3,260,800	1,882,900
14,217,390	14,386,321	14,262,848	14,866,639	15,769,780	(*g*) 15,441,500	15,487,000	(*k*) 15,330,000
41,135,138	**38,946,691**	**38,654,846**	**40,480,584**	**43,050,843**	**41,074,433**	**40,472,500**	**39,004,300**
36,687,747	*35,921,503*	*36,789,136*	*36,275,540*	*36,149,235*	*37,535,233*	*37,509,500*	*35,825,300*

Exclusive of—
(*f*) 3,051,918*l*. the balance of the Civil Service Annuity Fund credited this year.
(*g*) 676,381*l*. Afghán War charges.
(*h*) 230,000*l*. spent, each year, on the Rawalpindí-Jhelum Line, treated as war charges.
(*i*) 4,656,000*l*. Afghán War charges.
(*k*) 4,130,000*l*. ditto ditto.
in all, by the redemption of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Company.

Net Expenditure of British India during the first four years of the present Viceroyalty, compared with the Net Expenditure during the preceding four years. (Laid before the Legislative Council of India by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.)

(NOTE.—The object being to make as fair a comparison as possible, expenditure on War, Famine and Loss by Exchange is eliminated throughout.)

YEAR.	Preceding Administration.	YEAR.	Present Administration.
	£		£
1872-73	37,542,160	1876-77	36,275,540
1873-74	36,687,747	1877-78	36,149,235
1874-75	35,921,503	1878-79	37,535,233
1875-76	36,789,136	1879-80	37,509,500
TOTAL ... £	146,940,546	TOTAL ... £	147,469,508

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE;
The 2nd March 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Senior Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to Merchant Shipping be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that the primary object of this somewhat heterogeneous, but, he hoped, useful Bill was to legislate in respect of unsafe and unseaworthy ships on the lines of the English Statute commonly called Plimsoll's Act; and he would now state shortly the principal modifications made by the Committee in the Bill.

The Committee had exempted from the operation of the chapter corresponding with Plimsoll's Act, vessels under 150 tons burthen engaged in the Native coasting-trade. It was urged that these vessels went to sea only in fair weather; for example, vessels of this class left the Madras ports when the south-west winds began, and did not return from Penang or Burma until the settled north-east breeze was blowing. "Thus," said the District Magistrate of Madura, "they incurred little risk, and lives were seldom lost from wrecks or foundering caused by unseaworthiness." To subject them to the stringent provisions of the Bill was unnecessary, and would probably have the effect of stamping out the Native coasting-trade altogether. The Committee had been informed that the same considerations applied to the Native coasting-trade of the Bombay Presidency, and had ascertained that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal saw no objection to the proposed exemption. They had accordingly introduced, in section 3, a clause exempting coasting and fishing-vessels of less than 150 tons burthen from the operation of the chapter altogether.

As it was obviously desirable that there should be a certain harmony between our general and our special punitive laws, the Committee had reduced the penalty for sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea (section 5) to six months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine, the penalty provided for similar offences by the Indian Penal Code, sections 280, 282.

They had, in the sections relating to deck and load-lines (33—43), fixed the responsibility entirely on the master, as, in a large proportion of the cases to which this portion of the Bill applied, the owner would be at too great a distance to exercise any effective control.

The Committee had, in accordance with a suggestion which he had made when the Bill was introduced, added to section 69 a proviso to enable the surveyors to Lloyd's Register and to the similar association called Bureau Veritas to discharge their duties as such without qualifying as ship-surveyors in the manner prescribed by the Bill; and he had given notice of an amendment which, if carried, would extend the operation of this proviso.

They had omitted chapters VII and VIII of the Bill as introduced, relating respectively to Port-inspectors and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, as they considered that the matters to which these chapters related would be more fitly dealt with in a Bill to consolidate Act IV of 1875 and the sections of Act XIII of 1878 by which it was amended. The Indian law of merchant shipping, scattered, as it would be when the present Bill was passed, through nine Indian Acts and ten or twelve British Statutes, was indeed, from the draftsman's point of view, in a most unsatisfactory condition; and anything that could be done to reduce the number of these enactments would be a boon, not only to the Courts and the legal profession, but to all merchants and sailors concerned in Indian commerce.

These were the chief modifications made in the Bill. The Council would see that the chapter on unsafe and unseaworthy ships was in the amended Bill, as it was in the Bill as introduced, restricted in its operation to British ships, although it had been urged on us from more than one quarter that it was chiefly in the case of ships owned by the subjects of foreign States in Asia that such a law was required; that it was notorious that such ships were the most unseaworthy and unsafe that left Indian ports; that it was in them the greatest number of lives was lost; and that this chapter should accordingly be extended to them.

The suggestion was one which, in the opinion of the Committee, should not be lost sight of; but they were not prepared to deal with it in connection with the present Bill. They believed the only precedent for such legislation in regard to foreign ships was to be found in section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, and they were informed that, up to this moment, no attempt had been made to enforce that section. The Committee thought that, as it touched only the matter of overloading, it would not be sufficient to apply its provisions to the class of ships now referred to, the complaint regarding which was not so much that they were overloaded as that they were thoroughly rotten and insufficiently equipped.

It might be that, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Council would be warranted in legislating for some classes of foreign Asiatic ships frequenting Indian ports to an extent to which it was not usual to legislate for foreign ships in England; but the Committee were unable to judge from the papers before them whether they should or not. To enable them to form an opinion on this point, it would be necessary for them to have the fullest information as to the description of the various classes of ships in question, the sources from which their crews were drawn, the particular trade in which they were engaged, the States to which they belonged, and the nature of their relations with those States. To call for such information now would unduly delay the passing of the urgent measure before the Council, and the Committee accordingly recommended that the question of these foreign vessels be reserved for separate treatment.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the following words be added to the title of the amended Bill, (namely):—

"and for other purposes."

He said, the object of this amendment was to make the title correspond more accurately with the subject-matter of the Bill, which would not relate merely to Merchant Shipping, if, as he anticipated, his amendment relating to assessors in admiralty-cases were carried.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following words be added to section 69, (namely):—

"or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section."

Chapter IV of the Bill, section 68, enabled the Local Government to appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship-surveyor, and to make rules for the conduct of such examinations, and the qualifications to be required, and for the grant of certificates to qualified persons, and section 69 declared that no person should, in any port in which there was a person exercising the profession of a ship-surveyor,

and holding such a certificate, exercise such profession in such port unless he also held a certificate granted under section 68. The object of the chapter was two-fold; first, by creating a monopoly in favour of persons who had passed examinations, to induce them to go to small ports in which there were no ship-surveyors at present; and, secondly, to amend the present system of ship-surveying as practised in Calcutta by subjecting to some control men on whose professional skill, and on the care with which they exercised it, the safety of valuable property and still more valuable life so greatly depended. The desirability of making such amendment had been recognised not only in India but in England, owing to the startling statements made in the last report of the Registrar of Wrecks. He had not yet seen this report; but the *Pall Mall Budget*, for February 6, 1880, after remarking that the last return of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters seemed to shew that there was need of a Plimsoll in this country, quoted the report and proceeded—

"The *Coda Bux*, with fifty souls on board, left False Point for Madras in May, 1877, and has not since been heard of, though there was no very bad weather at the time. One surveyor refused her a certificate on any terms, yet two other experts were found who passed her as seaworthy. The *Wild Rose*, which left the Hugli in June, 1878, has, so we learn from the same report, 'a reputation so bad that a crew can scarcely be got to sail her, and she has been the cause of more unfortunate seamen being sent to gaol than almost any vessel afloat.' Notwithstanding all this, and that she had some time previously put back to Adelaide in a leaky condition after having been a month at sea, though only in ballast trim, and that no repairs were executed in Calcutta, surveyors were found willing to pronounce her a good vessel. The cause of this state of things is not far to seek; for the Registrar adds that 'the present system of ship-surveying, as practised in Calcutta, offers a premium to dishonesty, inasmuch as a man who does his duty strictly and understands it may almost starve, whilst dishonourable competition makes a rapid fortune.'"

MR. STOKES did not endorse the truth of that statement, as he had not enquired into the facts of the two cases just mentioned; but he believed the Council would admit that a *primâ facie* case was established in favour of legislating in the way proposed.

Since the Select Committee's report was signed, the Government of India had received, through the Secretary of State, letters not only from Lloyds, but from the General Shipowners Society, objecting that the application to their employés of the provisions as to ship-surveyors was not needed and might cause inconvenience and hardship. The Committee had already exempted persons employed by Lloyds or Bureau Veritas from the provisions of the Bill requiring examinations and certificates. The General Shipowners Society, however pressed for further exemption. They said,

"the shipowners of this country are supremely interested in this proposal of the India Government, seeing the immense value of the property which is now engaged in loading to the Indian ports. If Your Lordship will reflect for one moment on the value of one cargo steamer and on the amount at risk on ship and cargo when any accident happens to such ship, it will be no surprise to learn that, in such circumstances, it is not an uncommon thing to send experts possessing the confidence of both shipowner and merchant to India from the country for the special purpose of surveying and directing repairs. The very best men who can be found are invariably sent, and if this Bill becomes law, no such surveyor can commence his duties until he has passed an examination by Indian officials, of whom those interested know nothing, and who themselves would never be employed for surveying purposes in preference to the man whom they have by law to examine."

Now it seemed to him that a gentleman sent out to survey and direct repairs of a single specified ship, and making that survey and directing those repairs in an Indian port, could hardly be said to "exercise the profession" of a ship surveyor within the meaning of our section. Nevertheless, to preclude a possible chance of hardship to competent persons, he proposed that the Council should empower the Local Governments to exempt specially any person from the operation of section 69; and he had no doubt that each of the four Local Governments concerned would readily exercise this power whenever it was applied to, by, or on behalf of, any person sent out by the General Shipowners or any other respectable society. The power might also be exercised in favour of any person of skill, experience and character now practising as a ship-surveyor in Calcutta or any other British Indian port.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that, for the title to chapter VII of the amended Bill, the word "MISCELLANEOUS" be substituted. He said, that the adoption of this amendment would depend upon the adoption of the next amendment which he would propose, and which he had reason to believe the Council would accept.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the following section be added to the Bill, (namely) :—

"85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

"In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

The reason for making this amendment was known not only to the Committee but to the Council. It was suggested by a case recently heard by Mr. Justice White, who was kind enough to send him a letter which had been printed as paper No. 12 and circulated to Hon'ble Members. The learned Judge said, that he thought it was very desirable that the Court should have the assistance of nautical assessors as the Courts in admiralty-cases had in England, and then he went on to say—

"It is very unsatisfactory to the public and very perplexing to the Judge that causes of collision should be tried, as they now are in our Court, by a single Judge sitting alone. I experienced the difficulty very recently in the case of *The Ava* v. *The Brunhilda*."

The Hon'ble and learned Advocate General had also favoured the Council with a note which was printed as paper No. 11, in which, referring to that very case, he said the presiding Judge expressed a desire to have the assistance of a nautical assessor.

"There being no provision in the existing law for the appointment of an assessor, it was proposed to nominate one by consent; but the parties not having been able to agree to the selection of an assessor, the learned Judge was obliged to hear the admiralty-cause without the required assistance. In having to call and examine a great many skilled witnesses as experts, the parties were necessarily put to great expense, and the Court lost much time in recording their examination. Such expense and inconvenience would have been avoided, either altogether or to a great extent, had the cause been tried by the Judge and an assessor."

Therefore, his Hon'ble and learned friend proposed that a clause be added to this Bill providing for assessors in cases of salvage, towage and collision. The majority of the Committee, however, thought that such a clause would not be appropriate in a Bill relating merely to Merchant Shipping, and that, as the matter did not appear to be pressing, it would be better to put it into the Code of Civil Procedure when next that Code was amended. But since the Report of the Committee was presented, he learned from the Advocate General that the matter was really a pressing one, and MR. STOKES had accordingly framed the section for the insertion of which he now moved.

The Hon'ble MR. PAUL observed that, in his opinion, the section which was proposed was essential for the due administration of justice, and he should be glad if the Council accepted its introduction. He had already expressed in a short letter his reasons for urging on the legislature the necessity of introducing such a clause. The reasons for its insertion in the Bill were so very obvious, that he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council. The power was absolutely required for the proper trial of admiralty-cases. It would doubtless be more appropriate to insert such a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, but he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of justice to wait until the time arrived for the further amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure; he had therefore suggested that the present section be introduced in the Bill. If, for the sake of uniformity, it be necessary to incorporate this section hereafter in the Code of Civil Procedure, that of course could be done.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, before the question was put, he thought it right to mention that the Secretary of State had just sent us a set of draft Rules for the Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, which had been received from the Colonial Office. These Rules had been framed by a Committee nominated by the Colonial Office for the purpose of revising the procedure and scale of fees in the Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Colonies, with a view to the establishment of an uniform system in all those Courts, based on the present practice in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England. They provided for assessors as follows:—

"97. The Judge, on the application of any party, or without any such application, if he considers that the nature of the case requires it, may order the attendance at the hearing of one or more nautical or other assessors to be appointed by him.

"98. The fees of the assessors shall be paid, in the first instance, by the plaintiff, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

And the tables of fees provided for payments to each assessor of sums varying, according to the case, from £1 to £5. It would be seen that there was no very substantial difference between his section and the Rules proposed by the Colonial Office. Those Rules would be referred for consideration to the Presidency High Courts and, he presumed, the Recorder of Rangoon, who exercised admiralty-jurisdiction under Act XVII of 1875, section 65; and if the shape which they would ultimately assume involved any conflict with the section before the Council, nothing could be easier than to repeal that section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th March, 1880.

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The Gazette of India.

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No 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday evening, the 5th April 1880, travelling *viâ* Benares and Umballa.

By Command,

W. L. DALRYMPLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 17th March 1880.

No. 125.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., or until further orders.

No. 128.—Home Department Notification No. 99, dated the 5th instant, appointing Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, is cancelled.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 131.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of that Province, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1880, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 150.—In continuation of G. O. No. 13, dated 2nd January 1880, issued in the Military Department, and subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed necessary, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to issue the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department in the several Provinces of India.

2. From the 31st March 1880 the following administrative appointments will be made :—

	Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of India	2,700
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, for civil medical administration in Bengal	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the Punjab	1,800
1 Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces	1,800
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Madras ...	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Madras	800 (consolidated).
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Bombay ...	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Bombay	800 (consolidated)

3. The Surgeons-General with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments; to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades; and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian service, to the conduct and services of Indian medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeons-General and Depaty Surgeons-General attached to the Local Governments and Administrations; but he will exercise no direct authority over them. These officers will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency; and the principles of selection, hitherto followed in making such appointments, will be observed. Surgeons-General and all Deputy Surgeons-General, including those who may have the local rank of Surgeon-General, will count their five years' term of office from the date of their first entering on the duties of their rank, whether in the military or civil branch of the service.

5. The Deputy Surgeon-General for the Central Provinces will also be Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces. As already notified in the Military Department Order above quoted, "the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Eastern Frontier District and of the British Burma Division will, in addition to their military duties, exercise the civil medical administration of their respective Provinces, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioners in them." The Deputy Surgeons-General of the Punjab Field Force and of the Sind District will also exercise the civil medical administration of those circles. In respect of these civil duties they will be subject to the orders of the Provincial Surgeon-General.

6. In all Provinces, for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and of Bombay will, in future, have the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, as soon as he attains 26 years' service, or as soon as any officer below him on the list is promoted to the administrative grade; and, subject to the same conditions and limitations, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab will have the rank, pay and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to officers now holding the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in these Provinces. The five years' tenure of office by a Sanitary Commissioner in each Province will reckon from the date of his attaining the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. In the appointment of officers to be Sanitary Commissioners the same principles and procedure will be adopted as in the promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General in the military and civil administration; but in the selection for such posts knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered.

7. The supervision of the Vaccination Department will form an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in each Province. The separate appointment of Superintendent General of Vaccination, where it still exists, will be abolished, and this officer as well as the Superintendents of Vaccination will become a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will utilise not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff and the Civil Surgeons as far as possible in sanitary work.

8. Although the administration of the Indian Medical Department is divided into two branches —civil and military—Indian medical officers will remain as now military officers, those in civil employ being only lent to the Civil Department and liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required.

9. Officers holding appointments which are abolished under these orders, *viz.*, the Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, and the Sanitary Commissioners for the Central Provinces and British Burma, will receive a personal allowance making the emoluments of their future offices equal to the pay they now draw.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 161.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Home Department Notification No. 150, dated the 15th instant, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major James Macnabb Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to be Surgeon-General with the Government of India, in succession to Surgeon-General J. Fullarton Beatson, M.D., C.I.E.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section XXXIV of Act V of 1861 (The Police Act) to Ross Island, the head-quarters of the Settlement of Port Blair.

EDUCATION.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 108.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble A. Wilson to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 65.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain, Lucknow Cantonments, to be Chaplain of Morar.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 69.—The Reverend J. M. Thompson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 71.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Harry King O'Connor to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 73.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend F. T. Stuart Dyer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd March 1880.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 75.—The Reverend William Charles Noyes, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

SURVEYS.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 122.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Wynne is also allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 16th March 1880.

No. 27 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated 26th January 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wheeler will perform the duties of 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his own, *vice* Captain A. R. T. McRae, proceeded on special duty.

GENERAL.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 634. *G.-G.*—Under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Bombay Civil Service, Political Assistant, 1st Class, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Resident, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Hyderabad, is granted furlough, out of India, for 20 months, on private affairs, from such date, after the 20th March 1880, as he may avail himself of it, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 638 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, proceeding on furlough.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 653 *G.-G.*—Surgeon R. Caldecott, in medical charge, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, having returned from furlough, is posted, as a temporary arrangement, to the medical charge of the Depôt, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency, and the Station of Agar.

Surgeon P. M. Grant will continue to officiate in medical charge of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Surgeon Caldecott.

No. 655 *G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Cutch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, *vice* Major H. L. Nutt.

No. 658 *G.-G.*—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 662 *G.-G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. Loch, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as Assistant Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain C. E. Yate.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1880.

No. 1251.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), and in supersession of Notification No. 11, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor General in Council has—

I—remitted the fees payable in respect of powers of attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependants, under Section 68 of Act XVII of 1879, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 ;

II—remitted in the case of suits instituted before Village Munsifs under Chapter V of Act XVII of 1879 (The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879), the fees pay-

able in respect of the documents specified in the first or second Schedule to the said Court Fees Act annexed ;

III—reduced such fees to one-half, in the case of—

(*a*) suits to which Chapter II of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies (except suits of the description mentioned in Section 3, Clause (*w*) or Clause (*x*) of the said Act to which an agriculturist is not a party) ;

(*b*) proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV of the said Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act,

provided that when the reduced Court-fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 1322.—Mr. J. E. Cooke having been appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Accountant General, Bengal, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Westland, received charge of the Office on the 11th March 1880.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 169.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—11th September, 1878.

Lieutenant Arthur Arnold Barrett, 44th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—17th January, 1879.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—7th February, 1879.

Lieutenant William Richard Yeilding, 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force,—21st February, 1879.

Lieutenant John Lamb, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd March, 1879.

No. 170.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Dalrymple is confirmed in the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, with effect from the 21st January, 1880, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. D. Baker, C.B. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), resigned.

No. 171.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following temporary appointment is made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India :—

Major J. Davidson, S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as Additional Assistant Secretary.

No. 172.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

With reference to the G. G. O. of this date, No. 181, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the staff of the Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Quartermaster General in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Assistant Quartermaster General, and Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, to be Deputy Quartermaster General of the Intelligence Branch.

Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., to be Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain P. J. Maitland, Bombay S.C., 2nd Squadron Commander, 3rd Sind Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

The above posts will be tenable for five years under the regulations which govern retention of appointments on the staff.

Two paid attachés to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as required.

No. 173.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, S.C., Officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch, to be Assistant Quartermaster General on the permanent establishment of the General Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department in India, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, appointed Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch.

No. 174.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, S.C., Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôts, *vice* Colonel H. C. Smith, on furlough.

No. 175.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880, the following appointments are made to the Administrative Medical Circles in the Bengal Presidency :—

British Medical Service.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Gibbons, C.B., to the Allahabad division.

Deputy Surgeon-General E. J. Franklyn, M.D., to the Meerut division.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to the Oudh division and Rohilcund district.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., to the Rawal Pindi division.

Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, to the Sirhind division.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. H. Fraser, to the Peshâwar district.

Surgeon-Major F. W. Moore, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Rawal Pindi division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B.

Surgeon-Major J. Hannan, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Sirhind division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard.

Indian Medical Service.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. B. Beatson, M.D., to the Lahore division.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Eastern Frontier district.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. E. Tuson, M.D., to the Presidency district.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. H. Perkins, to the Gwalior and Saugor districts.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. C. C. De Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier district.

The above-mentioned officers will take charge of their respective districts on the 1st April 1880, proceeding to join with the least possible delay at the public expense.

No. 176.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—Infantry.

Jugut Sing, to be Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 177.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatches, describing the operations of the brigade under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., in its advance from Gandamak to Kabul, 17th to 24th December, 1879.

No. $\frac{2138}{\text{Camp.}}$, dated Fort William, the 24th February, 1880.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{1628}{\text{Camp.}}$, dated 9th February, 1880, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter* from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., submitting a report from Brigadier-General C.J.S. Gough, C.B., V.C., giving an account of his advance to Kabul.

*No. 1150, dated 2nd February, 1880.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has also submitted reports from Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Native Infantry, of the operations carried on by him when left in command at Jagdalak, but His Excellency has not considered it necessary to forward them, as similar reports† are already before Government.

† See Adjutant-General's No. 679 Camp, dated 10th January, and No. 1434 Camp, dated 5th February, 1880.

3. In submitting these papers, Sir Frederick Haines wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the very able and satisfactory manner in which Brigadier-General Gough conducted this extremely difficult operation, and His Excellency feels sure that the Government of India will be satisfied that the conduct of the troops, British and Native, was all that could be desired.

4. The sketch referred to by Sir Frederick Roberts in the last paragraph of his letter will be forwarded when received.

No. 1150, dated Kabul, the 2nd February, 1880.

From—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Commanding in Eastern Afghanistan.

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my despatch No. 1027, dated the 23rd of January, 1880, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, an account of the advance of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Charles Gough, C.B., V.C., from Gandamak to Kabul, and also of the operations carried on by Colonel F. B. Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, who commanded at Jagdalak when Brigadier-General Gough moved onwards.

2. On the 12th December 1879, Brigadier-General Gough was at Gandamak with an effective force of the strength given in the margin, and exclusive of these numbers furnished the following outposts on the Kabul side of Gandamak, *viz.*,—

I-A, R. H. A.
10th Ben. Lancers (150 lances).
No. 5 Co., S. & M. (73 rifles).
2-9th Regiment (487 rifles).
4th Goorkhas (375 rifles).

Pezwan—
- 4 guns, Hazara Mountain Battery.
- 10th Bengal Lancers (50 lances).
- No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners (road-making).
- 2nd Goorkhas (157 rifles).

Jagdalak Kotal—
- No. 3 Co., Sappers and Miners.
- 2nd Goorkhas (40 rifles).

Jagdalak Fort—
- 2 guns, Hazara Mountain Battery.
- 10th Bengal Lancers (90 lances).
- 2nd Goorkhas (180 rifles).

3. On this date Brigadier-General Gough was informed that fighting had occurred at Kabul, and was directed to be in readiness to march at any moment to the capital. It also became apparent to the Brigadier-General that uneasiness existed amongst the Ghilzais, and their quitting work on the road, for which they were well paid, was a premonitory symptom of coming hostility.

4. On the next day Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., commanding the Khyber Division, in accordance with instructions received from me, directed Brigadier-General Gough to advance to Jagdalak, strengthening the post at Pezwan as he passed, as soon as reinforcements ordered up from Jellalabad arrived at Gandamak.

5. These reinforcements, consisting of three companies of the 51st Light Infantry and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, reached Gandamak on the 13th December, and on the morning of the 14th Brigadier-General Gough started with the force marginally noted and proceeded to Jagdalak, where he arrived the same evening. At Pezwan he was joined by two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, to replace which he left there 280 rifles of the 9th Foot and 187 rifles of the 4th Goorkhas. Two of the principal men of the Khugiani tribes were also invited to accompany Brigadier-General Gough, as their presence in our camp would presumably influence the conduct of the remainder of the clans.

10th Ben. Lancers (150 lances).
No. 5 Co., S. & M. (73 rifles).
2-9th Regiment (487 rifles).
4th Goorkhas (375 rifles).

6. The parties of the 9th Regiment and 4th Goorkhas which had been left at Pezwan on the 14th rejoined Brigadier-General Gough at Jagdalak on the 15th December. During the march the rear-guard was attacked by Ghilzais, but the latter were repulsed with comparatively little trouble and suffered some loss.

During the forenoon of the 15th the telegraph line was cut on both sides of Jagdalak, but not before an order from me reached Brigadier-General Gough directing him to push on to Kabul as soon as possible.

In the evening considerable numbers of the enemy began to show on the hills surrounding the camp, and from their positions kept up a desultory long-range fire, from which little or no damage ensued.

The force now at Jagdalak amounted to 4 mountain guns, 224 cavalry, and 1034 infantry.

7. The enemy held on to their ground in the hills during the 16th, but, with the exception of one party which approached inconveniently close, caused no annoyance. A detachment (50 men) of the 9th Regiment under command of Lieutenant O. Mayne, was despatched to drive off the party referred to, and this duty was quickly and most effectually done. The cavalry patrols which were sent out towards Pezwan reported the road to be occupied by the Ghilzais, and communication with Gandamak cut off.

The cloudy weather unfortunately prevented the use of the heliograph.

8. With a view to clear the road and re-open communications with Gandamak, Brigadier-General Gough sent Major W. H. Macnaghten, 10th Bengal Lancers, with two companies of infantry and 40 lances, 10th Bengal Lancers, to make a reconnaissance towards Pezwan, Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., commanding at Jagdalak Kotal, being directed to co-operate. Major Macnaghten vigorously attacked over a thousand of the enemy whom he found posted across the road about two miles south of the Kotal, and drove them off with some loss.

I have great pleasure in endorsing the opinion expressed by Brigadier-General Gough regarding Major Macnaghten's excellent dispositions on this occasion, in which he was greatly assisted by Major Thackeray. Lieutenants R. H. F. Lombe, 9th Regiment, and H. J. Bolton, 4th Goorkhas, are mentioned as having been well to the front, controlling and directing the fire of their men.

Colonel Norman, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, had also moved out from Pezwan and attacked the enemy in rear, but in consequence of the divergent retreat of the Ghilzais, the respective columns did not meet.

Colonel Norman was ordered to move to Jagdalak on the following day with two guns, of the Hazara Mountain Battery, the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, a wing of the 2nd Goorkhas, and such supplies as Brigadier-General Gough required, the arrival of reinforcements at Pezwan enabling these troops to be moved forward.

9. In order to assist the advance of the column on the 19th, Brigadier-General Gough sent from Jagdalak two mountain guns, 80 cavalry and 300 infantry under the command of Major C. J. C. Roberts, 9th Regiment, to act against the Ghilzais, who had again assembled on the road. The enemy were driven off with considerable loss, their leaders, Syud Khan and his son, being wounded.

10. The arrival of Colonel Norman's party increased the strength of Brigadier-General Gough's brigade at Jagdalak to six mountain guns, 242 cavalry, and 1752 infantry, and halting one day for a convoy which came in without opposition, Brigadier-General Gough started for Kabul on the 21st December, garrisoning Jagdalak with two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, 224 cavalry of the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry,—the whole under command of Colonel Norman.

11. As I had anticipated, Brigadier-General Gough met with no opposition after leaving Jagdalak, and, reaching Lataband on the 22nd, united his force with that under Colonel J. Hudson, consisting of two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, a wing of the 23rd Pioneers, and the 28th Punjab Native Infantry.

On the 23rd the entire column halted on the right bank of the Logar river, protecting the bridge which lies half-way between Kabul and Butkhak, and on the morning of the 24th marched into Sherpur without a shot being fired.

12. A return of the casualties between the 17th and 19th of December is attached, and shows that our loss amounted to 1 man killed and 18 wounded.

13. During his stay at Jugdalak, Brigadier-General Gough had the posts at and near that place strengthened and improved I have much pleasure in tendering to him my thanks for the manner in which the operations entrusted to him were carried out.

Brigadier-General Gough informs me that the following officers, in addition to those already mentioned, performed their duties most satisfactorily:—

Lieut.-Colonel	C. Ball-Acton	51st Light Infantry.
,,	W. Daunt	9th Regt.
Major	A. Battye	2nd Goorkhas.
,,	A. A. A. Kinloch	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
,,	M. G. Gerard	Brigade-Major.
,,	H. J. Hallowes	Brigade Transport Officer.
Captain	L. H. E. Tucker	Political Assistant.
,,	A. Broadfoot	Comdt. Hazara Mountain Battery.
,,	S. E. Becher	2nd Goorkhas.
,,	S. D. Barrow	10th Bengal Lancers.
Lieutenant	F. H. R. Drummond	Orderly Officer,—and
Surgn.-Maj.	T. Walsh	A. M. D.

14. During the afternoon of the 23rd December a very determined attack was made upon the fortified post at the Kotal, distant about 3½ miles from Jagdalak, and held by two companies of sappers and miners and a company of the 24th Pubjab Native Infantry under the command of Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E.

This small garrison gallantly held their own and dispersed the enemy, though Major Thackeray was, I regret to say, severely wounded. Our casualties were two men killed, one officer and one sepoy wounded. Of the enemy twelve were killed and many more wounded.

15. Colonel Norman reached the Kotal the following morning, and having strengthened the post there, proceeded a short distance towards Pezwan, meeting the force which had marched thence under Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton, 51st Light Infantry. After a short halt both columns retraced their steps, and on his way back to Jagdalak, Colonel Norman had a slight brush with the enemy, who partially blocked the pass.

The fire of our guns and the rifle fire of two parties commanded respectively by Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Jemadar Bidhi Chand, a young Dogra officer of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, quickly overcame resistance, and the force reached Jagdalak in the evening with a loss of three men wounded, all in the Hazara Mountain Battery. The enemy's casualties were 25 men killed and wounded.

16. Early in the morning of the 29th the enemy began to show in considerable numbers all round the camp at Jagdalak.

A detachment of the 51st Light Infantry under Captain C. C. Smyth, and 100 men of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry under Captain E. Stedman were sent up a hill to the left, while Captain J. J. Money-Simons, of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, with 100 rifles of his regiment, proceeded to occupy a somewhat similar position to the right.

Captain Stedman quickly carried the hill for which he had made, and perceiving that the enemy were in considerable force on the hill against which Captain Simons' attack was directed, judiciously despatched the party of the 51st Light Infantry to Captain Simons' aid, and a further reinforcement of 25 men of the 9th Regiment under Lieutenant G. S. Ommanney were sent direct from camp for the same purpose.

17. The two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery were now moved from the camp (whence they had been firing) to a position which enabled them to enfilade the enemy, some dismounted men of the 10th Bengal Lancers acting as escort, and opened fire with good effect.

At 1 o'clock P. M. a heliogram was received stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton with four guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery, three companies of the 51st Light Infantry, and six companies of the 45th Native Infantry, was on his way to Jagdalak to reinforce the garrison there, and as there were signs that the enemy were changing their position, so as to enable them to assail Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton's column when coming through the pass, Major Macnaghten with 50 lances of the 10th Bengal Lancers was sent to meet that officer and acquaint him with the position.

18. By 4 P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton reached Colonel Norman's right, and the former officer's artillery immediately came into action, Lieutenant I. D. Wright of the battery being very soon after killed.

19. The enemy now began to retire, but as darkness was coming on and the baggage of the Pezwan column had not come in, Colonel Norman considered that it would not be safe to withdraw from the hills which covered its passage, and engage his troops in pursuit. About an hour after the last shot had been fired, the baggage and rear guard arrived safely in camp, and the troops were then withdrawn.

20. Azamatoolla Khan of Lughman commanded in person, and the number of the enemy engaged cannot have been short of 2000 men. Their loss was undoubtedly heavy, and since their defeat they have given little or no trouble. Our casualties were very small, *viz.*, one officer, one man killed, and three non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

21. Colonel Norman appears to me to have thoroughly appreciated the state of affairs around Jagdalak, and to have exercised his command with great coolness and judgment. I am much indebted to him, and I have much satisfaction in mentioning those from whom he received assistance, in addition to the names which have appeared in the body of this despatch.

Lieutenant	C. A. Anderson, R.A.	(who worked his guns admirably)
,,	J. Lamb	24th P. N. I.
,,	L. J. E. Bradshaw	,, ,,
Surgeon	H. J. Linton	I. M. D.
Lieutenant	E. J. F. Wood	10th B. L. (Orderly Officer).

22. Returns of casualties incurred in the operations above described are attached, as also of ammunition expended, and of strength of force.*

* The return of ammunition expended and nominal roll of casualties in Colonel Norman's operations, and also sketch of route taken by Brigadier-General C. Gough, will follow.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Nominal Return of Casualties from 16th to 24th December 1879.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Casualty.	Action or Place.	Particulars—Nature of Wound Disease.
		Killed.		
10th B. L.	Sowar Kirpal Sing	16-12-79	Jugdullak	Gunshot.
		Died of Wounds.		
2-9th Foot	Private Alfred Robinson	19-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	Gunshot wound in h
2nd Goorkhas	Sepoy Sher Sing Thappa	19-12-79	Jagdalak	Ditto.
		Wounded.		
2-9th Foot	Private J. Ward	17-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	Gunshot wound in ri
,,	,, F. Miles	17-12-79	Jagdalak	,, ri
,,	Sergeant J. Thompson	19-12-79	Jagdalak Kotal.	,, head.
,,	Private M. Sullivan	19-12-79	Jagdalak	,, hip.
2nd Goorkhas	Naick Kheema Newar	17-12-79	,,	,, (slight).
,,	Sepoy Nowbeer Sahie	18-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).
4th Goorkhas	,, Surrubjeet Thappa	17-12-79	,,	,, in forearm (slig
Hazara M. Batty.	Trumpet Major Imaum Bux	18-12-79	,,	,, left wrist (seve
,,	Trumpeter Khushyal Sing.	19-12-79	,,	,, darsim of p (slight).
,,	Gunner Saidun Shah	19-12-79	,,	,, right side (slight).
10th B. L.	Sowar Bhagwan Sing	16-12-79	,,	,, leg (severely).
72nd Highlanders.	Private H. Johnston	19-12-79	,,	,, (slightly).
24th P. N. I.	Sepoy Fazl Ahmed	19-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).
Followers, H. M. B.	Kahar	19-12-79	,,	,, (severely).
	,,	19-12-79	,,	,, (ditto).

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigr.-Genl.*
Comdg. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F.

BALA HISSAR,
January 23rd 1880.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Numerical Return of Casualties in the above Brigade from 16th to 19th December, 1879 (inclusive.)

Regiments.	Men.		Horses.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
10th Bengal Lancers	1	1	2	...	
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	3	...	1	1 slightly. Mule.
2-9th Foot	...	5	...	...	1 since dead.
72nd Highlanders	...	1	...	...	
2nd Goorkhas	...	3	...	...	1 since dead.
4th „	...	1	...	...	
B. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	1	...	...	
Followers	...	2	...	...	
Total	1	17	2	1	

Bala Hissar,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Return of Snider Ammunition expended near Jagdalak by the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, under command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C.

Corps.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	Total.	How expended.
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	1,335	400	709	2,444	Against Ghilzais between Pezwan and Jagdalak.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	

Bala Hissar,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

3RD BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, K. F. F.

Return of Martini-Henry Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Regiment.	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
2-9th Foot . . .	245	1,650	1,200	2,742	59	...	...	...	...	5,900	Jagdalak.	Defence of Jagdalak and convoy duty.

Return of Snider Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Regiments.	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
2nd Goorkhas . . .	157	1,356	501	1,318	80	...	...	48	...	3,460	Between Pezwan and Kabul.	Escorting convoys and baggage, &c., &c.
4th „ . . .	472	1,210	464	1,048	...	50	...	...	...	3,244	Ditto	Convoy duty, attack on Jagdalak Kotal and attack on rear-guard between Jagdalak and Seh-i-Baba.
TOTAL .	629	2,566	965	2,366	80	50	...	48	...	6,704		
GRAND TOTAL OF SMALL ARMS	874	4,216	2,165	5,108	139	50	...	48	...	12,604		

Return of Artillery Ammunition expended in the above Brigade from 16th to 24th December, 1879.

Battery.	16th		17th		18th		19th		20th		21st		22nd		23rd		24th		Total.	Place.	Occasion of expenditure.
	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.	Shot.	Shell.			
Hazara M. Battery . .	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	39	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 Shot. 78 Shell.	Pezwan and Jagdalak Kotal.	In action against the enemy.

BALA HISSAR,
January 23rd, 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Bridr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, K. F. F.

Distribution of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, K. F. F., on the subjoined dates.

	Distribution on morning of 14th December.										Force with Brigade Head-quarters at Jagdalak Fort.						Garrisons left at the Outposts on 21st December when General Gough advanced.			Effective* Strength of Brigade which advanced from Jagdalak on 21st December.		Remarks.
	Safed Sang.			Gandamak.		Pezwan.		Jagdalak Kotal.		Jagdalak Fort.	15th December.		16th to 19th.		20th.		Jagdalak Fort.	Kotal.	Pezwan.	British Officers.	Native Officers, Rank and File.	
	Effective.		Sick, &c.*																			
	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						
I-A, R. H. A.	5	6	Guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Guns	...	...	* Includes weakly men, those left in charge of stores, &c.
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	...	...	...	...	4	Guns	...	...	2	Guns	4	Guns	4	Guns	4	Guns	...	2 Guns	...	...	4 Guns	† Including Band.
10th B. L.	...	...	55	3	201	1	50	...	...	1	40	6	224	6	222	6	210	6 officers, 210 men.	12 Sowars	50 Sowars	...	...	
2-9th Foot	1	...	96	17	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	207	17	487	17	487	...	...	...	17	487†	
51st „	3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Companies	...	...	
72nd „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	1	45	
2nd Goorkhas	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	...	42	4	187	4	187	4	187	6	372	14 sick	...	...	6	399	
4th „	...	...	54	6	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	3	287	6	377	...	...	...	6	377	
24th P. N. I.	3	332	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	481	4—431	50	1 Company.	...	...	
Sappers and Miners	1	41	36	4	73	2	80	4	190	...	...	3	73	3	73	3	73	...	5-190	2-80	3	73	
Details, Guides, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	18	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	
Total	13	573	257	39	1,138	6	311	4	232	5	235	20	809	33	1,274	43	2,070	6—210 Cavy 4—431 Infy.	2 Guns 5-252	2 Guns 50 Cavalry. 5 Companies	33	1,406	

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigadier-General,*

Late 1st Bde., 2nd Divn., Comdg. 3rd Bde., 1st Divn., K. F. F.

Dated Kabul, the 26th December, 1879.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. J. S. GOUGH, C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Kabul Field Force.,

To—The Chief of the Staff, Kabul Field Force.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the brigade under my command since the 12th instant, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., commanding the Kabul Field Force.

On the 12th instant I was at Gandamak with an effective force as per margin.

At Gandamak.	
10th Bengal Lancers	130
No. 5 Co., Sappers ...	73
2-9th Foot ,...	487
4th Goorkhas ,...	375
I-A, R. H. A. ...	6 guns.

The outpost at Pezwan near the Soorkhab was held by 187 men of the 2nd Goorkhas, four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, one company of sappers, and 50 men of the 10th Bengal Lancers. The sappers were employed road-making.

Jagdalak Kotal was held by two companies of sappers and 40 men of the 2nd Goorkhas.

Jagdalak Fort by 180 men of the 2nd Goorkhas, two guns of the Hazarah Mountain Battery, and 90 men of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

From information I had received, and from the fact that the Ghilzai workmen employed by us on the roads, &c., were deserting in great numbers daily, a rising on their part against us appeared imminent. I was also informed by Major-General Bright, commanding the 2nd Division, that news had been received that there had been severe fighting at Kabul, and that our force there had been attacked by immense numbers of enemies, and I was warned to hold myself in readiness to advance towards Kabul at once in case of communications being interrupted.

On the 13th I received an order from General Bright to advance and reinforce the outposts at Jagdalak and Pezwan, immediately on the arrival at Gandamak of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and three companies of the 51st Light Infantry, which had been ordered up from Jellalabad. These troops arrived that evening, and on the 14th I marched with all effective troops as stated above (with the exception of I-A, R. H. A., which I left at Gandamak) reinforcing Pezwan that day by 280 men of the 2-9th Foot and 187 of the 4th Goorkhas, and Jagdalak Fort by 207 men of the 2-9th Foot, 100 of the 4th Goorkhas and 130 of the 10th Bengal Lancers. I also took on with me two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery from Pezwan to Jagdalak.

In order to have some security for the good conduct of the Khugiani tribes, I took with me two of their principal chiefs as hostages. I think it also right to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-General that on the 13th December, Hydar Khan, Malik of Gandamak, brought me a letter addressed to him and to all the Khugiani chiefs by Asmatoolla Khan, in which he urged them to join in a general combination of all the tribes from Kabul back to Peshâwar, which was prepared to drive us out of the country; at the same time Hydar Khan assured me of his fidelity to us.

On the 15th December Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt, commanding the 9th Foot, marched from Pezwan to Jagdalak Fort with 280 of his own regiment and 187 of the 4th Goorkhas. His rear-guard was attacked by the Ghilzais whilst on the march. All the troops which I had brought from Gandamak were supplied, previous to starting, for seven days, but on arrival at Jagdalak, I found that the garrison there had only one day's supply in hand, and had sent their transport into Gandamak for more. Early on the morning of the 15th the telegraph wire was cut on both sides of Jagdalak, but not before I was able to report my arrival with my small force at Jagdalak and to receive Sir Frederick Roberts' order to advance as soon as I possibly could to Kabul, and bring on with me Colonel Hudson's detachment at Lataband. That evening crowds of men with standards were observed assembling on all the surrounding hills, and numerous beacon fires were lit on all the peaks of the Seah Koh, and I received information that Asmatoolla Khan, a Ghilzai chief, had come from Lughman with a large gathering and purposed an attack on Jagdalak in conjunction with the Ghilzais of Hisarik and Auzangani under Mozoolla Khan and Syud Khan of Hisarik (with whom was Abdul Kureem, who led the enemy against us at Charasiah). Later on, as it was getting dark, the enemy came pouring down from the hill tops and opened a desultory and long-range fire from every direction upon the camp, fortunately without inflicting any loss. This was continued for some hours, our men remaining steady at their posts and only returning the fire when it could be done effectually and in order to drive the enemy from positions which caused us some annoyance. My force at Jagdalak now amounted to 961 infantry, 73 sappers, four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, and 224 cavalry.

On the 16th the enemy showed a disposition to harass my position, and occupied posts on the hills from which they could open a long-range fire. I therefore sent a party of 50 men of the 9th Foot under Lieutenant Mayne to dislodge them. This duty was most effectually performed by Lieutenant Mayne, who drove them with some little loss to the highest peaks of the mountain, maintaining his position till nightfall, when he withdrew under cover of darkness, thus preserving the troops from the annoyance and possible loss the enemy might have occasioned. Parties were subsequently sent up every morning and withdrawn in the evening for the same purpose. During the day the position at the fort was immensely strengthened, so as to make it tenable by a small force. My cavalry patrols moving towards Pezwan found the road occupied by the Ghilzais, and after this no communication could be kept up with Gandamak except by heliograph, also unfortunately interrupted by clouds, or by forcing the road with troops.

On 17th December I sent Major Macnaghten, commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers, with two companies of infantry and 40 cavalry to reconnoitre the road towards Pezwan, and ascertain the enemy's strength on that line. Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding at the Kotal, was requested to hold the heights, whilst troops were sent from the fort to crown the heights along the pass. Major Macnaghten found the enemy, over a thousand men, posted across the road about two miles south of the Kotal. He attacked them vigorously with his small force, supported by a company of sappers placed at his disposal by Major Thackeray, and drove them back some distance, completely clearing the road, and inflicting some loss on them. Major Macnaghten did his work well, and spoke very favourably of the conduct of Lieutenants Bolton of the 4th Goorkhas and Lombe of the 9th Foot,

who were always in front and controlling the fire of their men. He also mentioned the assistance he received from Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding the Sappers, who accompanied him, but would not deprive him of the command with which he had been entrusted, although his senior officer. Colonel Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, who had arrived at Pezwan, was requested to move out and attack the enemy from his side and co-operate with Major Macnaghten; but in consequence of the divergent retreat of the Ghilzais the troops did not meet. Colonel Norman found more bodies south of the road, attacked them, and bivouacked out for the night.

On the 18th, as it was essentially necessary that the road should be clear and reinforcements and supplies most urgently required to enable me to advance on Kabul be brought up, I heliographed an order to Colonel Norman to advance with as strong a force as he could collect from Pezwan, and co-operate with troops from Jagdalak to drive the Ghilzais from the neighbourhood of the road, and I sent Major Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas, with 300 infantry, 80 cavalry and two mountain guns from Jagdalak. I also sent back a number of camels and transport animals to fetch up supplies. Colonel Norman and Major Rowcroft advancing towards each other met, the Ghilzais retiring before our troops. On this occasion I also wrote to Colonel Norman to advance next day to Jagdalak and bring up the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and the wing of the 2nd Goorkhas, as also the two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery which were at Pezwan; this I was enabled to do, as more troops from Gandamak had now arrived there.

Accordingly, on the 19th, Colonel Norman advanced with 481 men of his own corps, 187 of the 2nd Goorkhas and two guns, to Jagdalak, with as large a convoy of supplies as he could obtain, and I sent a force similar to that under Major Rowcroft to meet him, and to attack and disperse the Ghilzais who assembled every day, threatening the road below the Kotal. This force was under command of Major Roberts, 9th Foot. He found the enemy posted near their usual place and an engagement took place, the Ghilzais attempting to get round his flank; this was met by Major Roberts, and immediately after Colonel Norman came up, and bringing his guns into action enfiladed the enemy's whole line, forcing them to retire with considerable loss, including, as it was subsequently reported to me, their leader Syud Khan and his son among the wounded. Major Roberts then covered the passage of Colonel Norman's convoy, which came into camp without the loss of a single animal, although the Ghilzais from the north side made a daring attempt to get at it whilst coming through the pass west of the Kotal, which was defeated by the steadiness of the rear-guard. Major Roberts mentions Captain Broadfoot, commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery, for the very able and judicious manner in which he handled his guns, Captain S. E. Becher who commanded the detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas on his right, and Lieutenant Lombe, 9th Foot, who by his coolness and presence of mind contributed greatly in checking the enemy's attempt to turn his flank; also Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, who acted as his orderly officer, and Surgeon-Major Walsh, 9th Foot, for his care of the wounded in the field.

This reinforcement brought my strength up to—cavalry 242, infantry 1679, sappers 73 and guns 6, Hazara Mountain Battery. Colonel Norman also informed me that he had arranged for another large convoy for the next day, 20th, with warm clothing and supplies.

Early on the morning of the 20th I received an order from the Lieutenant-General, which was heliographed from Kabul to Lataband and sent on thence by special messenger, directing me to advance at once on Kabul, and take up the Lataband detachment with me; at the same time Colonel Hudson commanding at Lataband informed me that he had supplies only up to the 22nd, and that his men were on half rations. The reinforcement I had received on the 19th and the supplies expected this day, the 20th, put me in a position to carry out the Lieutenant-General's order, and I detailed the following troops for the advance:—9th Foot, 487 men; 2nd Goorkhas, 372; 4th Goorkhas, 375; details of the 72nd Highlanders, 45; and Guides 7; total—infantry 1286, No. 5 Company of Sappers, 71 men, and four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery,—leaving at Jagdalak to hold it and re-establish communications with Kabul as soon as possible 481 men of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery and 224 of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel Norman.

I again sent out a force to help in the convoy, this time under Major A. Battye, commanding the 2nd Goorkhas, but the Ghilzais offered no opposition; neither were they assembled in their old position from which they were driven the day before. Bodies of men were, however, still seen in considerable numbers with standards on the hills where Asmatoolla's men gathered.

On the 21st I marched with my force to Seh Baba, and on the 22nd to Lataband, where I joined Colonel Hudson with the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and four companies of the 23rd Pioneers, about 800 men, and two mountain guns; also the 12th Bengal Cavalry which had come out from Sherpur that night. This regiment was attacked at Butkhak on its way through. From Lataband I marched with Colonel Hudson's detachment to Butkhak, occupying the bridge over the Logar river with 200 rifles, and encamping with the main body about two miles from it. The bridge was found to have been barricaded, and shelter trenches made to defend the passage against us, but were not occupied. I also heard from native rumour that the Afghans had made a determined attack on our position at Sherpur that morning, and been defeated with heavy loss. This was subsequently confirmed by a letter from Sir Frederick Roberts' camp, but it was notified to me that they still remained in force in the villages and forts round Sherpur and in the Bala Hissar. I marched from Butkhak on the 24th at earliest dawn; a dense fog rendered it almost impossible to see or be seen, and a heavy fall of snow at night rendered the road over the causeway across the marsh almost impassable for transport animals. On reaching the Seah Sang hills I occupied them with infantry, and turning to the right made for the Sherpur cantonments, leaving the hills on my left. On the march I heard that the Afghans had almost entirely dispersed during the night, and I entered Sherpur without opposition.

I beg to submit a return of casualties that occurred in the various affairs with the enemy about Jagdalak, and I trust I may be permitted to bring to the favorable notice of the Lieutenant-General the following officers, all of whom performed their duties most satisfactorily and rendered me every assis-

tance:—Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Acton, commanding the 51st Light Infantry and at Pezwan; Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt, commanding the 9th Foot; Major Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas; Major Thackeray, V.C., commanding the Sappers and Miners and at Jagdalak Kotal, who, I regret to hear, has since my advance been severely wounded in an attack made by the Ghilzais on Jagdalak; Major Roberts, 9th Foot; Major Macnaghten, commanding the 10th Bengal Lancers; Major A. Battye, commanding the 2nd Goorkhas; Captain Broadfoot, commanding the Hazara Mountain Battery; also Major Kinloch, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Major Gerard, Brigade Major, Major Hallowes, Brigade Transport Officer, Lieutenant Drummond, 10th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer, and Captain L. H. E. Tucker, attached to me as Political Assistant, whose services in obtaining information, dealing with the people of the country, and obtaining supplies, have been most valuable.

In conclusion I would observe that during my stay at Jagdalak, I had all the outposts of Pezwan, Jagdalak Kotal and Fort greatly strengthened and improved, so as to be tenable by small forces, thus economizing our strength and saving excessive sentry duty.

Return of Casualties at Jagdalak, 17th to 19th December, 1879.

Corps or Detachment.	Non-Commissioned Officer and Men.			Horses.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
10th Bengal Lancers	1	1	2	2	...	2
Hazara Mountain Battery	...	4	4	..	1	1
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment	...	5	5	...	...	...
Detachment, 72nd Highlanders	...	1	1	...	...	...
2nd Goorkhas	...	3	3	...	..	...
4th Goorkhas	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sappers and Miners	...	..	..	...	..	...
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	1	1	...	...	...
Doolie Bearers (in action)	...	2	2	...	..	...
Total	1	18	19	2	1	3

(Sd.) C. J. S. GOUGH, *Brigdr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. 1st Bde., 2nd Dn., K. F. F

Furlough and Leave.

No. 178.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. C. Ross, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, 115 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell, S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor T. Hindle, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. E. Walker, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under the Regulations of 1875.

No. 179—Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. T. Judge, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th March, 1880.

No. 180.—First Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Intelligence.

No. 181.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been pleased to sanction the formation of a subordinate branch of the Quartermaster General's Office for Intelligence, it is notified for general information that—

I.—The functions of this branch will extend throughout India, and all correspondence connected with it will be carried on, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, by the Quartermaster General in India.

II.—The Quartermaster General in India will correspond direct with the various departments of the Government of India, and the permanent minor departments under them on all questions connected with Intelligence.

III.—For the purposes of "Intelligence," he is empowered to communicate direct with Local Governments, Heads of Administrations and civil authorities generally. As an ordinary rule, however, such communications should take place through the local military authorities as at present.

IV.—Agents to the Governor General, Residents and other Political officers will be communicated with through the Foreign Department.

PENSIONS.

No. 182.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Andrew Connell, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment, under the terms of the Resolution in that Department, No. 342—47G., dated the 3rd February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 183.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Nicholls Walker,—14th March, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Reginald Macgregor,—14th March, 1880.

No. 184.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the under-mentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General A. Boyd, Bengal S.C. (since deceased), is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel C. C. McCallum, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.	In consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General W. F Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S.C., on the 17th December, 1879.
Lieutenant-General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Generals. Major-General R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel T. Greenaway, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.	In consequence of the retirement from the service of General H. Pritchard, Madras S.C., on the 1st January, 1880.
Major-General H. Nicoll, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals. Colonel C. M. Barrow, C.B., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals. Major St. G. Caulfeild, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.	In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General J. K. Spence, Bengal S.C., on the 16th January, 1880.

No. 185.—BREVET—

Subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Henry Robert Edward Wellesley, Madras Cavalry.	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	18th December, 1879	Lieutenant-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay S. C., deceased.
Captain (now Major) Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...		
Major Cecil Beadon, Madras Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	1st January, 1880...	General H. Pritchard, Madras S. C., retired.
Captain (now Major) Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Bengal Infantry.	Major ...		
Captain (now Major) George David Reid, Bengal Infantry.	Major	16th January, 1880...	Lieutenant-General J. K. Spence, Bengal S. C., retired.

No. 186.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 10th February, 1880, page 625.*

BREVET.

Major Arthur Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-79. Dated 11th February, 1880.

No. 187.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ukbur Ullee, promoted; Ressaidar Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Ukbur Ullee, promoted; Kote Duffadar Ummur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, promoted,—20th October, 1879.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gobind, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunesh, deceased; Havildar Futteh Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobind, promoted,—10th December, 1879.

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Runn Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Hussun Khan, deceased; Color Havildar Dowlut Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Runn Sing, promoted,—19th November, 1879.

No. 188.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Duffadar Asadulla Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mahammad Sharif, discharged,—16th December, 1879.

Jemadar Nidhan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Rup Singh, killed in action at Kabul; Havildar Dhun Bir, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nidhan Singh, promoted,—15th December, 1879.

Havildar Ummur Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jawala Singh, killed in action at Kabul,—19th December, 1879.

Havildar Uttur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jug Bahadur, killed in action at Kabul,—25th December, 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 189.—Surgeon-Major Edward Taylor is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 190.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to advance Ressaldar Mír Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the action fought at Sáiad-Búd, in Shorawák, on the 27th March, 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 191.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Francis Currer Jones.
,, Frederick Thomas Vincent Austin.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 192.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of the Volunteers serving in the Punjab into three Administrative Battalions as specified below, and to notify the following appointments:—

To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

1ST BATTALION.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Lahore, consisting of the companies at Lahore, Shahdara, Rúpar, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar.

To be Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Rawlins.

2ND BATTALION.

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Simla, consisting of the four companies at Simla.

To be Commandant.

Major Frederick Peterson, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

3RD BATTALION.

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Head-quarters at Lahore, composed as notified in G. G. O. No. 153 of 1880.

To be Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roscoe Bocquet.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 12th to 18th March 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
E. W. H. Crofton	Captain ...	60th Rifles ...	19th Oct. 1879 ...	No will found	841 14 3		
A. J. Milner	Lieutenant	18th Foot	17th Sept. 1879 ...	Intestate ...	1,289 15 2		18th May 1880.
[illegible] Wallace, M.D.	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	16th July 1879	Will left ...	2,695 0 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
W. W. Galloway, M.B. ...	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	21st July 1879	.....	2,614 3 5		18th May 1880.
J. F. Walsh	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Department	23rd July 1879 ...	Intestate	673 2 3		

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 14.—Mr. Thomas Walmsley to be a 3rd class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st December 1879, on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

No. 15.—Mr. R. A. Raymond, 3rd class Engineer, on probation, I. G. S. *May Frere,* is confirmed in his appointment as a 3rd class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th March 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1880.

No. 93.—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on the Mysore State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

GENERAL.

The 13th March 1880.

No. 92.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Baboo Sarat Chunder Rai, Apprentice Engineer, from Punjab to Bengal.

Baboo Bakshi Ram Singh, Apprentice Engineer, from Bengal to Punjab.

The 15th March 1880.

No. 94.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Munmád State Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner, attached to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Dhond and Munmád State Railway during the absence of Mr. Brand, or until further orders.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 95.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st of January 1880 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. F. White, Central India.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Major G. R. Gibbs (*on furlough*), Central India.

Mr. J. M. Span, Assam.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Khether Nath Chatterjee (*temporary Executive, 3rd*), Central India.

Mr. A. Sprenger, Assam.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. T. Lobb, Hyderabad.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Mysore.

Mr. D. Joscelyne (*temporary Executive, 4th*), Rajputana.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. C. Von Ahn (*on furlough*), Central India.

Preo Nath Banerjee (*temporary Assistant, 1st*), Assam.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Central India.

Mr. C. B. C. Knapp, British Burma.

Mr. F. Sharp (*temporary Assistant, 1st*), Mysore.

The following reversions are also ordered, with effect from the 1st March 1880 :—

From 1st to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Major H. Y. Murray, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, Rajputana.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, British Burma.

Mr. A. Stoddard, temporary Executive Engineer, 1st, Mysore.

From 3rd to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. W. Brassington, temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana.

Mr. H. Groves, temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from Mysore to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways :—

Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assam.

Mr. A. B. Todd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. C. Lewis, ditto ditto.

No. 97.—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Manager and Superintendent of Way and Works of the Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

No. 98.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

The 18th March 1880.

No. 99.—Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Hubbard on leave.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 100.—Mr. G. Gray, Paymaster, Northern Bengal State Railway, is posted to Bengal, and appointed an Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation.

No. 101.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

No. 102.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch :—

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E.

Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E.

No. 103.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., or until further orders.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Thomas Trevithick Holman, of Secralia, in the District of Chumparun, in the Patna Division in Bengal, died at Secralia on the 19th June 1879.

James C. Lewsey, of Nynee-Tal, in the District of Kumaon, carrying on business of a Tailor and Outfitter at Nynee-Tal, on the 19th July 1879.

James Francis Carthew, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Jumrood, Khyber Pass, on the 4th May 1879.

Walter Robert Hamilton, a Captain in the General List of Infantry, at Deolie in Rajpootana, on the 12th June 1878.

Edward Allfrey, a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment of Foot, at Safed Sang, Afghanistan, on the 13th May 1879.

Theodore Hubert Bennertz, of No. 13, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, at Calcutta, in August 1879.

Ruttonjee Bhicajee, a Parsee resident of Morar, in Gwalior, and carrying on business as a general dealer under the style of Manacjee Ruttonjee, at Morar, on the 12th June 1878.

Benjamin Godfrey Douglas, a clerk in the Thomason College at Roorkee, at Roorkee, on the 8th February 1876.

Robert James Atkinson, a Surgeon-Major in the Retired List, Bengal Medical Establishment, at Agra, on the 23rd February 1879.

John Grant Rose, of No. 2, Albany Street, Edinburgh, in Scotland, at Mungledye in Assam, on the 10th July 1877.

John Ayshford Anstruther, a Captain in the 54th Regiment of the late Honourable East India Company's Bengal Native Infantry, in Afghanistan, in January 1842.

M. F. J. DeErens, of Bhaugulpore, a Dutch inhabitant of the Island of Java, at Bhaugulpore, on the 22nd September 1879.

Henry Halden, of No. 2, Gowaltollah, South Road Entally in the Suburbs of Calcutta, at Entally, on the 5th October 1879.

Charles Robert Lackersteen, of No. 7-1, Middleton Row, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 8th February 1879.

Augustus Christopher Foy, an Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 100th Regiment, on the 17th April 1879.

Charles Folliot Powell, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, and attached to the 5th Goorkha Regiment, at Strinjam in Koorum Valley, on the 18th December 1878.

Henry Holwell Birch, a Major in the 27th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, at Ali Musjid, on the 21st November 1878.

John McCaudie Campbell, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, at Morar, on the 22nd July 1879.

Frank Miles Barclay, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, and attached to the 45th Regiment Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), at Lundi Kotal, on the 1st April 1879.

Joseph Godfrey Ogle, a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers, at Busawal in Afghanistan, on the 10th April 1879.

Charles Coventry, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the late Honourable East India Company, on the 7th May 1854.

Joseph George Carter, Sub-Assistant Station Master, East Indian Railway, Assensole, at Howrah, on the 9th July 1879. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to William John Carter, brother of the deceased.

William Saunders, an Assistant Harbour Master, at Calcutta, on the 31st December 1879. A like certificate granted to Mary Ann Saunders, widow of the deceased.

Francis Dormieux, of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, at Calcutta, on the 20th December 1879. A like certificate granted to Catherine Emily Dormieux, widow of the deceased.

Jane Charlotte Pereira, of Calcutta, widow of the late Barlow Pereira, at Calcutta, on the 6th April 1879. A like certificate granted to Charles Edwin Pereira, son of the deceased.

Peter Vincent Pereira, an Inspector of the Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 3rd August 1879. Certificate granted under Section 37, Act II of 1874, to Gilbert Nathaniel Wright, a creditor of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1880.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

Pandit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 10th March 1880.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 26th and 27th instant on account of Easter Holidays.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. S. J. Josephs, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for twenty-nine days, under Section 34(*a*), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1879.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 29.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21, and subsidiary leave for eight days, under Section 34(*a*), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeatts, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GENERAL.

The 16th March 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. G. Innes, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accti. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1880.

No. 13.—Mr J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board there, with a view to obtaining furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 16th March 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 10 of 16th February 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, was relieved of his duties in this Command on forenoon of 19th February.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 11th March 1880.

No. 2.—Privilege leave for a period of three months has been granted to Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, temporary 3rd Grade, Allahabad Division, Military Works, from the 15th April 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 81, dated 5th March 1880, Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 46.—Referring to Director General's Notification No. 32, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 47.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, will, on return from furlough, join the Harnai Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

G. L. MOLESWORTH,
Offg. Director General.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 10th March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 38, dated 27th February 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. C. M. Davies, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival at Khundwa on the afternoon of the 4th, and relieved Mr. F. N. Gutersloh of charge of the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 6th March 1880.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th March 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 31, dated 20th February 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th February 1880, and was posted to Khanpur Division, of which he took over charge from Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 3rd March 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 3rd March 1880.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 7th March 1880.

No. 7.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the following Divisions, with effect from dates specified:—

Postings.	Rank.	From Section and Division.		To Section and Division.		Date of Departure.
Mr. S. Rebsch .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Jacobabad.	Mittri Division.	Harnai.	Survey Division.	1880. 29th Feb.
„ J. A. Lewin	Ditto . .	Jacobabad.	Ditto .	Harnai.	Nari Division.	22nd „

Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 28th February last, Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the charge of No. 2 Sharigh Division, Harnai Section.

No. 9.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 7, dated 7th March 1880, Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Mittri Division, Jacobabad Section, to No. 2 Sharigh Division, Harnai Section. This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 10th March 1880.

No. 24.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 3, dated 7th January last, Baboo Babu Mál, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival here on the forenoon of 9th March 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March 1880.

No. 3.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 20th February 1880, Mr. J. Rickie, Chief Foreman of Shops, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 13th February 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 13th March 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification dated 5th March, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from this Section on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th March 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 62, dated 21st February 1880, Mr. J. M. Rutherford joined the Rajputana Railway on the 6th March 1880, and is posted to Ajmere as District Traffic Superintendent, Ajmere District, the duties of which appointment he took over from Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th March 1880.

Mr. Bartlett is, on relief by Mr. Rutherford, transferred to the executive charge of the Ajmere Division of this Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 9th March 1880.

No. 5.—Messrs. J. W. Buyers and C. Swappe, Executive Engineers, respectively made over and received charge of the Neemuch Division, Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1880. From this date both the Jaora and Neemuch Divisions of this line are amalgamated into one, to be called the Neemuch Division, with head-quarters at Tharode.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 2nd March 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 31 of 28th August 1879, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of 2nd November 1879, and resumed his duties on the same date. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one day, is cancelled.

The 3rd March 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 3, dated 7th January 1880, transferring Mr. Babu Mull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 25th February 1880.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 21, dated 13th February 1880, transferring Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Kandahar Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this Section on the afternoon of 23rd idem.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.				
Balance of 15th February 1880	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,000	2,56,43,800	1,14,05,000	2,06,11,600	3,22,47,900	40,90,900	3,61,500	98,94,600	7,96,58,900	59,700	33,76,000	68,900	3,67,600	19,25,49,992
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	73,000	5,000	...	...	...	79,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	...	15,900	1,000	3,100	1,000	...	...	4,500	10,900	500	...	...	...	36,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1880	...	...	...	...	500	46,500	8,300	13,000	12,500	500	9,000	90,000	11,44,000	...	...	...	...	13,24,300
	55,600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,97,500	2,57,06,200	1,14,14,300	2,06,27,700	3,22,61,400	40,91,400	3,71,500	99,89,100	8,08,86,800	65,200	33,76,000	68,900	3,67 600	19,39,90,192
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	6,500	70,400	8,500	28,600	22,200	500	...	20,000	3,20,800	...	...	...	3,800	4,81,300
Balance on 28th February 1880	55.600	38,506	2,346	15,70,240	30,91,000	2,56,35,800	1,14,05,800	2,05,99,100	3,22,39,200	40,90,900	3,71,500	99,69,100	8,05,66,000	65,200	33,76,000	68,900	3,63,800	19,35,08,892

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1879, enfaced from India, 3,734 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,175 lakhs.

,,	1st Jan. 1880 to 15th Jan. 1880	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	2 ,,
,,	16th ,,	,,	to 31st ,,	,,	,,	7 ,,	,, ,, 6 ,,
,,	1st Feb.	,,	to 15th Feb.	,,	,,	9 ,,	,, ,, 5 ,,
,,	16th ,,	,,	to 28th ,,	,,	,,	14 ,,	,, ,, 4 ,,
						3,782 lakhs.	3,192 lakhs.
						3,192 ,,	
				Balance against India		590 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th March 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2423.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Oct. 1878.	April to Oct. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	9,494,460	9,259,430	...	235,030
II.—Tributes	703,000	389,220	390,554	1,334	...
III.—Forest	670,400	159,938	200,390	40,452	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,472,702	1,570,711	98,009	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	297,011	634,888	337,877	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,232,887	1,154,288	...	78,599
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,236,666	1,174,596	...	62,070
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	3,566,109	3,853,821	287,712	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	5,505,611	5,880,050	374,439	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	1,790,433	1,899,370	108,937	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	110,577	124,803	14,226	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	468,598	567,542	98,944	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	92,032	170,398	78,366	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	10,276	32,101	21,825	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	484,264	496,914	12,650	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	39,412	125,459	86,047	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	90,238	80,617	...	9,621
XVIII.—Education	139,000	62,974	84,874	21,900	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	27,718	34,364	6,646	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing...	46,000	14,995	25,629	10,634	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	322,759	384,067	61,308	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	95,860	102,077	6,217	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	78,476	153,583	75,107	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	200,463	313,292	112,829	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	27,243,679	28,713,818	1,470,139	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	472,188	550,062	77,874	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	115,804	202,748	86,944	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	301,095	395,472	94,377	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	5,042,322	5,249,713	207,391	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	414,810	576,095	161,285	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	33,589,898	35,687,908	2,098,010	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	127,174	125,269	...	1,905
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	33,717,072	35,813,177	2,096,105	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

seventh month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates. 1879-80.	April to Oct. 1878.	April to Oct. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	1,732,788	1,794,986	62,198	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	195,694	207,672	11,978	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	195,584	202,204	6,620	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,514,919	1,641,898	126,979	...
5.—Forest	505,900	155,063	175,527	20,464	...
6.—Excise	118,000	55,118	67,491	12,373	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	16,384	20,995	4,611	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	87,398	20,516	...	66,882
9.—Customs	203,000	115,540	115,784	244	...
10.—Salt	383,000	284,873	187,867	...	97,006
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,462,192	1,798,589	336,397	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	43,125	46,303	2,878	...
13.—Mint	87,300	61,545	48,381	...	13,164
14.—Post Office	983,300	523,695	578,077	54,382	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	176,568	181,893	5,325	...
16.—Administration	1,279,600	716,360	734,511	18,151	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	160,707	184,039	23,332	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	2,013,027	1,973,878	...	39,149
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,357,303	1,385,841	28,538	...
20.—Marine	396,900	201,809	163,645	...	38,164
21.—Education	1,024,500	518,617	541,261	22,644	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	88,779	88,926	147	...
23.—Medical	679,000	344,272	358,221	13,949	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	145,635	173,804	28,169	...
25.—Political	375,700	193,115	221,160	28,045	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	660,325	777,599	117,274	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	1,755	1,879	124	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	379,607	438,129	58,522	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	124,213	161,841	37,628	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	100,159	38,262	...	61,897
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,739,877	1,663,286	...	76,591
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	15,366,346	15,994,465	628,119	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	6,908,568	7,721,026	812,458	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	1,829,251	1,346,856	...	482,395
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	515,434	551,226	35,792	...
33 { Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,500,071	2,691,289	191,218	...
33 { Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	366,858	192,071	...	174,787
33 { Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	10,972	8,922	...	2,050
33 { Land and Supervision	75,700	34,031	37,419	3,388	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	407,211	676,763	269,552	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	27,938,742	29,220,037	1,281,295	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	7,615,688	7,905,126	289,438	...
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	35,554,430	37,125,163	1,570,733	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,452,448	1,125,471	...	326,977
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	361,173	310,917	...	50,256
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	1,813,621	1,436,388	...	377,233
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	37,368,051	38,561,551	1,193,500	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,90,090	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	95,64,881	9	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	79,82,904	7	3	1,75,47,786	0	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,74,23,250	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,23,470	4	10
Sundries				12,01,409	13	2
RUPEES				6,92,86,007	0	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				75,23,029	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				75,13,931	3	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				67,98,431	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				2,15,46,615	8	4
Balances with other Banks				3,92,031	0	9
Bullion				25,338	9	6
Dead Stock				10,01,400	0	5
Stamps				9,814	7	0
Sundries				3,94,566	3	2
				4,52,05,157	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	89,91,639	8	2	2,40,80,849	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,50,89,209	12	4			
RUPEES				6,92,86,007	0	8

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 18th Mar. 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 8	...	...	3,22,189	7,59,627	62,22,549	20,36,917
,, 9	87,775	...	3,26,271	5,37,695	64,32,177	23,46,600
,, 10	...	...	3,21,513	2,35,941	66,83,789	26,48,354
,, 11	3,16,728	...	1,11,108	4,48,086	66,88,343	27,52,937
,, 12	...	...	501	4,47,611	66,72,271	27,53,412
,, 13	1,33,164	...	...	5,80,775	65,76,189	27,53,412

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th Mar. 1880.*

J. F. TENNANT. *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th March 1880 ... Rs. 90,81,356-14-1.

W. WATERFIELD, *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *The 19th March 1880.*

Report of a Deserter from the Detachment, 100th (Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment, dated at Fort Kangra, this 12th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 653, Private P. Connor.
Age,—
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—9th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Fort Kangra.
Date of Enlistment,—
At what Place Enlisted,—
Parish and County in which Born,—
Marks,—One upper tooth gone.
Trade,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Supposed to be in an unsound state of mind.

C. BELLEW JUDGE, *Lieut., Comdg. Det., 100th (P. W. R. C.) Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from the 8-11th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 11th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3584, Gunner William Wilson.
Age,—26 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7⅛ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—14th December 1874.
At what Place Enlisted,—Barrow-in-Furness.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ilverston, Lancashire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental, White.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental, White.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental, White.
REMARKS,—Under 6 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Col., R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay Dist.*

Report of a Deserter from the 8-11th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 11th day of March 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4989, Gunner James Jennings.
Age,—31 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—31st August 1869.
At what Place Enlisted,—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born,—Birmingham. Warwick.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Stamper.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental, White.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental, White.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental, White.
REMARKS,—Under 11 years' service.

A. H. DAWSON, *Col., R.A., Comdg. R. A., Bombay Dist.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and

payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
238	D 17—02672	50	Sheo Pershad, Sitapur.
	D 18—47609	100	
239	D 12—20172	5	Gunnesh Pershad, Bareilly.
	D 17—10467	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
247	D 14—35286	20	Prya Dass, Aligarh.
248	D 11—67050	10	Nazibula, Naini Tal.
	„ —80102	10	
249	D 12—24444	5	Mr. C A. Hoff, Agra.
250	D 18—39431	100	Kumo Khan, Lucknow.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th March 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A. A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W19	M 34—82174	20	Framji Merwanji, Bombay.
W20	M 38—26526	500	Hurji M. and Sons, Bombay.
	M 37—89068	100	
W21	M 26—14901	1,000	Balvantrao Kolatkar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
	„ —38162	1,000	
	„ —39691	1,000	
	„ —58432	1,000	
	„ —58891	1,000	
	„ —83727	1,000	
	„ —83731	1,000	
	„ —85342	1,000	
	„ —85343	1,000	
	M 38—17011	500	
	„ —21731	500	
	„ —22528	500	
	„ —24750	500	
	„ —25454	500	
	M 18—21006	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H52	M 45—66603	10	Mrs. J. Hawkins, Jullunder.
H53	M 35—66188	50	Kaikhusroo Pestonji Bhedwar, Bombay.
	„ —81533	50	
	„ —99343	50	
M19	M 3—43029	5	Harilal Pranjwan, Bombay.
	„ —53060		

BOMBAY,
The 16th March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—45733	100	V. Gopala Menon, Kulpetta.
J 10—42526	100	Lawrence Probha, Mangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 4—97986	50	M. R. R. S. R. Subbraya Iyer, Munsiff of Seringapatam.
J 9—24353 *	10	Mr. D. Rasquinho, Mangalore.
„ —24354 *		
J 12—00152 *	50	Narngasahayan Iyer, Vellore.
„ —00154 *		

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 5th March 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
432	O 30—24136	50	Babu Okhil Chunder Bose.
433	O 67—00613	100	Sadullah.
	„ —71749	100	
	„ —87636	100	
	„ —98464	100	
434	O 67—84015	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Das.
	„ —64792	100	
435	L 66—32554	50	Babu Kali Kumar Das.
	O 57—79793	20	
	O 52—79396	10	
440	O 70—31017	500	Taramoni Haluikarinee.
	„ —46065	500	
	„ —24080	500	
441	O 70—70615	500	Mohamed Ibrahim.
442	O 67—01534	100	Khoshbash Mondle.
443	O 67—80340	100	The Treasury Officer, Rungpur.
445	O 72—63223	1,000	Golab Agurwalla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
521	O 54—75556	10	Babu Govinda Chunder Mukerjee.
522	O 73—39616	1,000	Ram Chunder.
523	O 35—91834	100	Babu Ishan Chunder Chakravarti.
	L 24—25923	5	
524	O 53—30734	10	Babu Lal Behari Roy.
525	L 54—95252	5	Babu Lal Behari Ghose.
526	O 58—43439	20	Mr. W. B. Cowham.
	O 56—55039	20	
	O 53—19076	10	
527	L 56—29259	5	Babu Biressur Sen.
254	L 2—11256	10	Nundram Moochee.
	„ —91011		
268	L 55—48497	5	Babu Gopeecaprosad Mukerjee.
	„ —48496		
	L 21—44094	5	
	L 22—08576		
270	L 55—60759	5	Babu Wooma Churn Sett.
	„ —88430		
	L 15—52130	5	
	„ —52134		
271	O 51—71972	10	Mohamed Ibrahim.
	„ —71973		

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 9—29879	50	Devan Mul Sing Shere Sing, Jagirdar, Shikarpur.
G 10—47836	100	
„ —49608	100	
G 14—33020	10	Mr. A. Graves, 17, Medow Street, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 10th March 1880.

W. PATTON.
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
16	E 8—23999	5	Ram Chand—through the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Vincent, Lahore.
30	E 13—37562	100	Mrs. Mary Langdon Doyle, Peshawur.
11	E 16—44532	10	Messrs. Carew & Co., Rosa, N. W. P.
	„ —06733		
175	E 8—08485	5	Messrs. R. Scott, Thomson & Co, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 13th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
114	B 57—39570	20	A. Balasundra Mudali, No. 27, Subraya Mudali Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
231	B 29—96884	1,000	Arsikere Venkatramana Setti, son-in-law of Koneri Rama Setti, Narsipur, Hassan.
232	B 46—80685	5	M. Rama Rao, Accountant General's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.
	B 61—33079	50	
233	B 61—25267	50	Kadura Basavalingappa, Narasipur, Hassan District.
	B 59—37277	100	
	„ —74200	100	
	B 62—24300	100	
	„ —26025	100	
	„ —28211	100	
	„ —42408	100	
	„ —42974	100	
	„ —44254	100	
	„ —44255	100	
	„ —44972	100	
	„ —45580	100	
234	B 57—20691	20	P. A. Jaggajinar Das, Overseer, M. I. & C. Co., Cuddapah.
235	B 47—05221	5	Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.
236	B 56—26335	10	Valluri Jagannadha Rao, Vizagapatam.
237	B 60—00198	10	Arsikere Venkatramana Setti, son-in-law of Koneri Rama Setti, Narsipur, Hassan.
	„ —00437	10	
	B 62—39206	100	
	„ —39211	100	
	„ —42962	100	
	„ —42964	100	
238	B 56—03636	10	M. A. Srinivasulu Mudali, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 8th March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asstt. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H26	F 8—69926	20	Annada Prosad Mozumdar, Betul.
H27	F 8—63201	20	Girdhari Lal, Pleader, Agra.
	„ —63178	20	
H37	F 8—69019	20	Abdul Hassan Abdul Kadur, Bhora, Nagpur.
H38	F 13—35949	5	Mr. Judukissun Ghose, Assistant Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 11th March 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Entrance Examination, 1882-83 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1882.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	...	Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid	...	Metamorphoseon Fabulæ.*
Cicero	...	De Amicitia.

Sanskrit.

Sanskritapath	...	Part II, by Pandit Harischandra Kaviratna.
Upakramanika.		

Arabic.

* Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	...	Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Man Zum.		

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

* Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

* Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
* Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyan	...	Balkánda.
Rajniti	...	The first two Chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyan	...	Sundarakánda.
Jiban Charita	...	Translation from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa	...	The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia	...	Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	...	Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1882.

English.

Milton	...	L' Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Johnson	...	Vanity of Human Wishes.
Wordsworth	...	Selections by Turner in Rivington's English School Classics. Edited by F. Storr.
Longfellow	...	Evangeline.
Collins	...	Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Rosamond Waite	...	The Duke of Wellington (Historical Biographies edited by Creighton).
Black	...	Life of Goldsmith (Morley's Englishmen of Letters).

Greek.

Herodotus	...	Book IV.
Euripides	...	Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	...	Selections.*
Martialis	...	Selections.*
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	Books I to VIII inclusive.
Bhattikávya	...	Books I to V inclusive.

Arabic.

* Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Do.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	...	Do.
Sekandar Namah.	...	Do.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

English.

Shakespeare	...	King Lear, Julius Cæsar, Merchant of Venice.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books III—VI, inclusive.
Keats	...	Hyperion.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Morley	...	Life of Burke (English Men of Letters).
Church	...	Spenser (English Men of Letters).
Stopford Brooke	...	Primer of English Literature.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics, III and IV.
Cicero	...	Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus	...	Germania.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava	...	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala	...	(Devanagari Recension)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...	
Mutanabbi	...	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Do.

HONOUR AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1882-83.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare	...	Othello, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Much Ado about Nothing, Merry Wives of Windsor.
Fletcher	...	Two Noble Kinsmen.
Spenser	...	Fairy Queen, Books I and II.
Tennyson	...	Princess.
Dryden	...	Absalom and Achitophel.

Prose.

Ascham	...	The Schoolmaster.
Browne	...	Religio Medici.
Lowell	...	My Study Windows.
Matthew Arnold	...	Culture and Anarchy.
Freeman	...	Historical Essays.
Trollope	...	Life of Thackeray (English Men of Letters).

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
3	Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Medical College.
2	Basu, Prandhan	...	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Medical College.
	,, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinath	...	Ditto.
	,, Madhabchandra		Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Suratlal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sekharkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
10	,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Durganath	...	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
20	,, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Kamalakshya	...	Ditto.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Apurbakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Das, Madhabkrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamchand	...	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Piyarisankar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
30	,, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Gosthabihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Matilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Rebatimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Batakrishna	...	Ditto.
	,, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
40	,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Tarinikumar.	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kailasnath	...	Ditto.
50	Mukhopadhyay, Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Herambanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	,, Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Kunjabihari	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.
60	Sen, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
	,, Gurunath	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
65	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Medical College.
2	Sen, Khagendranath	...	Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Basu, Jaygopal	... Medical College.
	,, Narayanchandra	... Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	Das, Siddheswar	... Ditto.
	De, Birchand	... Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	... Ditto.
	Haldar, Gopallal	... Ditto.
	Kshetri, Srikrishna	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Upendranath	... Ditto.
	Pal, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Girijasankar	... Ditto.
12	Sen, Harimohan	... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	... Medical College.
2	Ghosh, Bidhubhushan	... Ditto.
3	Majumdar, Rajkumar	... Ditto.
4	Mitra, Umeschandra	... Ditto.

The under-mentioned student has passed the Honour Examination in Law:—

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

The under-mentioned student has passed the M. D. Examination:—

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Medical College.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 11th March 1880.* CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

The Tagore Professor of Law will lecture on the origin and nature of the srâddha ceremonies and the gradual development of the principles of inheritance in the different schools of Hindu Law at 9 A.M. on Saturday, the 20th March 1880, and on succeeding Saturdays, at the Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 15th March 1880.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	20th March.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	22nd ,,	*Chinsurah.*
Australian Colonies	6-30 ,,	23rd ,,	From Bombay.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai, also *viâ* Hongkong for Yokohama	6-30 ,,	23rd ,,	Do. do.
Foreign Mail *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	24th ,,	Do. do.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 ,,	23rd ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	25th ,,	
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Bassin	6-30 ,,	26th ,,	
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	27th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	*Parulia.*†
Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	*Comrilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	*Madras.*

* Letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

No registered letters to Ceylon will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 20th March 1880.

Anderson, J.	Decruz, Mrs. M.	McKenzie, C. B. (S. S. *Masora*).
Anderson, Mrs. C.	DeFonseka, H.	
Archer, R.	Douglas, C. A.	Meigh, Corporal J.
Baily, B. & Co.	Fasson, W. C.	Montar, C. A.
Baird, G. & Co.	Fogan, Monsieur.	O'Neal, Mrs. S. C.
Barclay, Mrs.	Furgusson, H. D.	Pigott, G. P.
Barton, Mrs. (midwife).	Gordon, Capt. C. W.	Purdie, James.
Belgravia & Co.	Hansell, Miss.	Rollo, Miss Norah.
Best, Mrs.	Heeley, H. H.	Ross, Mrs. W. A.
Blundill, Miss M.	Henot, W. M.	Ryan, P. S.
Bowers, J. M.	Hills, Mrs.	Smart, C.
Boyce, Mrs.	Jackson, F. E.	Smith, W. A.
Brown, W. T. H.	Kean, Michale.	Stevens, Mrs. E. H.
Buckle, H.	Kerkovins, R.	Thomas, William.
Campbell, J. C.	Low, A. C.	Walker, Mrs. J.
Chiford, Master W.	Martin, Miss Catherine.	White, J.
Daruvala, Mrs. C. K.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Algers, —	Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Nuttall, C.
A. H. M.	Gillman, A. John.	Patsch, Monsieur H.
Bank, Thos.	Habel, Jean.	Raymond, Victor.
Bartlett, William.	Hallewell, J. A.	Read, R.
Bath, Miss C.	Hawkins, Alfred.	Rix, Geo. R.
Bayley, Vernon B. F.	Hennessey, W. C.	Robinson, Mrs. J. C.
Belgev, Mary Ann.	Hing, Mrs. Eliza.	Schneider, Oswald Henr.
Bullen, F. T.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Scott, J. W.
Bush, Rev T. C	Jones, Surgn.-Major M.G.	Seillier, Madame.
Chidlerhouse, William.	Jurman, G. W.	Shaw, C.
Chohmondeley, Reginald.	Jusoy or Jason, J.	Shaw, C. J.
Chuckeropany	Karkoo Ramdeen	Silva, Harold.
C. H. Z.	Jafloda.	Smith, W.
Clare, Miss.	Kay, Revd. David.	Steel, Geo. R.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Collier, Thomas.	King, Capt. H. W.	Sutton, Capt.
Crafton, George.	Lawler, James.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Coton, George.	Lewis, Charles.	Thomes, G.
Cruise, Mrs. F.	Macgregs, W.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
D'Arcy, F.	Maller, Otto.	
Dearden, W.	Martin, C.	Vita, Sig. Arturo.
Donovan, D.	Martin, Thos.	Wheeler, W.
Draeger, Miss B.	Merees, W. D.	White, Charles.
Ewing, R. D.	Meyer, Madame Guck.	White, Mrs. J.
Flower, Marcus.	McLaren, Duncan.	Wight, C. F.
Forster, Capt. C.	Middleton, J. H	Willard, H. V.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.	Muir, Andrew.	Williams, W. J.
Fortescue, H. A.	Nelson, N. C.	Wilson, J. H.
Gardon, Mrs.		

Newspapers.

Brooks, F. G.	Gasper, E.	Scott, J. W.
Durham, J.	Grant, F. W.	Wilson, J. H.
Foster, F. A.	Miller, Fred. T.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Fotheringham, J.	Read, R.	

Registered Letters.

Fausharne, W. E. B.	Kinsla, J.	Paterson, C. F.
Gasper, Edmond.	Mitchell, C.	Wight, C. F.

E. C. GEORGE.
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

4, CHURCH LANE.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1880.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1880, both days inclusive, during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued.

J. B. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئيناؤين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

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Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	70	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	85	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part 1, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the Goods of SHAIK DAEM, late of Nuskerpore in 24-Pergunnahs, deceased.

Application has this day been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to Shuryphan Bibee, the widow of the deceased above-named, dated this 3rd day of March 1880.

G. JARDINE PRESSWELL,
Attorney-at-Law.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{048219}{048061}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mooltan Chund, and last endorsed to Chunnoo Laul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

CHUNNOO LAUL,
Kuchowree gully,
Benares.

Lost

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, dated the 1st February 1843, originally standing (I believe) in the name of General Avitabilli, and last endorsed to (the late Rao) Joti Pershad, the proprietor, by whom (as far as I have been able to ascertain) they were never endorsed to any other person, the loss of which has been duly reported to the Comptroller General, and payment of the Notes and interest thereupon stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favour of the proprietor :—

First No.	Second No.	Value of Note. Rs.
3200	11504	1,50,000
3275	12475	1,50,000
3277	12475	1,50,000
3278	12475	1,50,000
1661	...	1,50,000
16441	...	1,50,000
3270	14632	1,50,000

These Notes were renewed in 1842-43.

T. ALLEN BROWN,
Manager of the Estate of the late Rao Joti Pershad, of Agra.

AGRA,
The 13th February 1880.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1880.

An Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings and industries in certain parts of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

The Northern India License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Northern India License Act, 1878.

2. The following portions of the Northern India License Act, 1878, are hereby repealed, that is to say—

the portion of section one from and including the words "but nothing herein contained" to the end;

section two;

and the portion of the schedule from and including the words and figures "class III" to the end.

Addition to section 3 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, to section three the following shall be added, that is to say—

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'calling' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

'Trade,' 'dealing' and 'calling.'

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Substitution of new section for section 4 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, to section four the following shall be added, that is to say—

"Provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one such district, he shall take out such license in the district in which his principal place of business in the said territories is situate.

"When any question arises as to what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor General in Council, or such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall decide such question, and his or its decision thereof shall be final."

Amendment of sections 6, 7 and 8 of same Act.

5. In sections six, seven and eight of the same Act, for the words "such district," wherever they occur, the words "the said territories" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7 of same Act.

6. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 9 and 10 of same Act.

7. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

In section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty," the word "sixty;" and for the word "February," the word "June" shall be substituted.

Madras License Act, 1878.

Repeal of portions of Madras License Act, 1878.

8. In section five of the Madras License Act, 1878, the words "and whose annual nett earnings or profits exceed two hundred rupees," and the portion of the schedule of the same Act from and including the words and figures "class XII," to the end, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 3 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, for section three, the following section shall be substituted:—

"Trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' defined.

"In this Act the word 'trade,' 'dealing' or 'industry' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

10. In section eight of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted.

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

11. In sections ten and eleven of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11 of same Act.

12. In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "March" in both places in which it occurs, the word "June" shall be substituted.

The Bombay License Act, 1878.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2 of Bombay License Act, 1878.

13. In section one of the Bombay License Act, 1878, the words "but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture" are hereby repealed; and to section two of the same Act the following words shall be added:—

'Trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' and 'occupation' defined.

"and the word 'trade', 'dealing', 'industry', 'calling' or 'occupation' shall not be deemed to include the following, that is to say:—

"(*a*) agriculture;

"(*b*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market;

"(*c*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce."

In the same Act, "1880" substituted for "1878."

14. In sections nine and ten of the same Act, for the figures "1878," the figures "1880" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 7 and 11 of same Act.

15. In section seven of the same Act, for the words "first day of January," the words "thirty-first day of March" shall be substituted;

and in section ten of the same Act, for the word "thirty" where it first occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted, and for the words "within thirty days next after the first of January," the words "before the first day of June" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule A of same Act.

16. In schedule A annexed to the same Act, for the words and figures "Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866," the words "Joint Stock Companies" shall be substituted.

Amendment of schedule B of same Act.

17. In schedule B annexed to the same Act, the words and figures "class XII, Rs. 7, class XIII, Rs. 5, class XIV, Rs. 3, class XV Rs. 2" are hereby repealed.

General.

Recovery of money due when Act passes.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any money due at the time of the passing of this Act, under any of the Acts hereby amended, may be recovered as if this Act had not been passed.

Trade, &c., carried on in various parts of British India.

19. When any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in two or more of the local areas to which the several Acts hereby amended and the Bengal License Act for the time being in force respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under two or more of such Acts, he shall, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be chargeable with a fee only under such one of those Acts as the Governor General in Council may direct, and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he were engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

A direction under this section may be given by general rule or special order.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1880.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1880.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India ; Preamble.

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force ;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:" Short title.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880. Commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation-clause.

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars : "ship :"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship : "master :"

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port. "port."

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply— Saving clause.

(*a*) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(*b*) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(*c*) to any pleasure yacht.

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India ; and Interpretation-clause. "British Indian ship :"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship : "British ship :"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe. "manner prescribed :"

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast, and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service. "Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended. "Unsafe."

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government. Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Service of grounds on master.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Power to appoint surveyor.

Action on receipt of his report.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Order of final detention.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

where they differ.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time, when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Detaining-officers.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

Their powers generally.

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

Constitution of Court of survey.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

The Judge.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The assessors.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

Judge to summon assessors.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Case to be heard in open Court.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Report to Local Government by Court.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

sional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey.

Liability of shipowner for costs when ship rightly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship; and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable.

What included in costs of detention and survey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to complaint by one-fourth of crew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the owner of the ship any costs or compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of grain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs-officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this statement to be entered in the log-book and agreement with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept marked.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Ship to be kept marked.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load-lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

51. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the master of a ship, the same shall be served, where there is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he resides in the port where the ship is detained, or, if there is no owner residing there, on some agent of the owner residing there; or where such owner or agent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of such order, notice, statement or document shall be affixed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served.

Service of order, where there is no master or resident owner, &c.

52. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it for him on board the ship with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship.

Order, &c., how to be served.

53. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions, of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Act, except the powers conferred by section fourteen, the power of preparing a list of assessors under section fifteen and the power of making rules, and may cancel any such notification.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, &c.

While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Act by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any costs or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*).

Chapter to be taken as part of Act I of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships; or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

vernor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Local Government to appoint examiners,

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section:

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:—

"Wreck" defined.

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and section 5 of Act No. XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Appointment of receivers.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, shall as soon as practicable—

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be the owner;

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

if he be not the owner.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining officers by section eleven.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences triable where offender found.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes, in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The date of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 557, dated 23rd July, 1879 [Paper No. 1].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. G.3789—J.8, dated 4th August, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
„ Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 16, dated 16th August, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 737 C, dated 25th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3528—187, dated 25th August, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2062, dated 18th August, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1625, dated 2nd September, 1879 [Paper No. 7].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3765, dated 9th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5694, dated 20th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2474, dated 25th September, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2211—381, dated 23rd September, 1879 [Paper No. 11].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2707, dated 29th September, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6051, dated 8th October, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
„ Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy, dated 16th January, 1880 [Paper No. 14.]
Extract, paragraph 1, from despatch from Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 45, dated 24th December, 1879, and enclosure [Paper No. 15.]

2. The most important question we have had before us is as to the mode in which trade-marks already registered in England should be dealt with. The Bill as introduced, confers no privilege whatever upon such trade-marks. It puts them upon the same footing as any other foreign trade-marks, and requires them to be registered here, in precisely the same manner as if they had never been registered in England. This, it must be admitted, would entail much trouble and a considerable expenditure of time and money, which it would, if possible, be most desirable to avoid. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill being substantially identical with those of the English Statutes, the questions and disputes which would arise with reference to the registration of a trade-mark in England, would frequently arise again, in much the same form, with reference to its registration here, and thus much of the work would be done twice over. Several suggestions have been made with a view to avoiding or overcoming this difficulty.

3. The first we would notice (and we understand it to be one of the alternative suggestions put forward by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce) is to the effect that the measure should be restricted to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, all other trade-marks, including English trade-marks, being left on the same footing as they now are, that is to say, on the same footing as trade-marks were in England before the legislation of 1875-76.

This suggestion is one which we should be unwilling to adopt. We believe that the result of adopting it would be, not only that we should leave by far the larger proportion

of the trade-marks now in use in this country on an unsatisfactory footing, but, further, that we should be compelled to withhold, even from the limited class of trade-marks to which we should restrict our legislation, the benefit of some of the most important provisions of the proposed measure.

4. If, for example, the Bill were restricted in its operation to trade-marks used in connection with Indian products, we could not, as it seems to us, retain the section which confers on a person registering a trade-mark, a presumptive title at once and a conclusive title after five years; for to do so would be to put it in the power of, say, an Indian manufacturer of piece-goods to place upon the register as his own, the trade-mark of some well-known Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester manufacturer could not protect himself against this beforehand by registering the mark in India, for the register would not be open to him, and thus when he discovered what had been done, he would be compelled to go into Court to contest the registration in the face of a presumption created by the law in favour of his adversary, or worse still, if the five years passed without his discovering the trick, might lose his right to the trade-mark altogether. And if the Bill were cut down so as to avoid this and other like results, we doubt whether it would be worth while proceeding any further with the proposed legislation.

5. Putting aside then this suggestion, which would exclude English trade-marks altogether from the operation of the Bill, we have next to consider the suggestion that they should, if registered in England, be placed upon the register here as a matter of course and without any previous notice or inquiry.

This, we understand to be the second of the two alternative suggestions of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it is, at all events, the suggestion put forward by the Manchester Chamber in their letter to the Secretary of State, in which they say that they support the Bill with the proviso that "previous registration of a trade-mark [in England] shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India also, as in the case of other countries having trade-mark conventions with Great Britain."

6. We do not know on what the Chamber found their statement that the registration of a trade-mark in England is accepted in countries having trade-marks conventions with Great Britain, as proof of ownership and right of registration.

From an examination of the reports relative to trade-marks legislation in foreign countries, presented to Parliament in 1879, it would appear that, though the laws of some European countries require a foreign owner of a trade-mark to register his mark at home before applying for registration in those countries, such previous registration is nowhere accepted as dispensing with any of the formalities or precautions prescribed by law as preliminaries to registration in other cases. The only privilege that appears to be anywhere accorded to a foreigner, who has registered his mark at home, is in Austria, where it is said that marks, which would not ordinarily be recognized as trade-marks, are not refused registration on this account, if the applicant can show that they have been registered as trade-marks in his own country (page 1 of the reports above referred to).

7. But, however this may be, we think it clear that, under a law like the present Bill, which makes registration at first starting presumptive evidence, and after a time conclusive evidence, of title, no such privilege as we understand the Chamber to ask for, can be conceded to foreign registration.

If the registration of a trade-mark in England were to give the registered owner an absolute right to have it registered here, without any previous public notice of his application, it would be no difficult matter for a manufacturer who desired to appropriate a mark which was in use in this country, but had not been registered, to get it registered in England and then have it registered here, thereby acquiring, at once, a presumptive title to it. There being no public notice given of his application, his proceedings would probably pass unobserved, and if he only had the patience to refrain from using the mark for five years, he might acquire an absolute title to it as against the true owner.

8. No doubt the true owner might preclude the possibility of this by himself registering the mark as soon as he designed it, or, in the case of marks in use when this Bill becomes law, as soon as the Bill passes; but to drive him to do this would be in effect to establish a compulsory system of registration; in other words, to establish a system essentially different from that contemplated by the English legislation on the lines of which we are proceeding.

9. Having thus disposed of the suggestions which have been made to us, it remains for us to state what seems to us to be the only practicable solution of the question.

It appears to us that if we could require that every trade-mark presented for registration in this country should have enfaced on it, or incorporated with it, or superadded to it, some distinctive inscription or device prescribed by the Government, and of such a nature as to strike the eye at the first glance, there would be no reason why we should not frame our Bill so as to give to registration in England, precisely the same effects as we give to registration here. The result of insisting on such a distinctive inscription or device would, in fact, be that every trade-mark registered here would be essentially a different mark from any registered in England, and so no question could ever arise between the owner of a mark entered upon the one register, and the owner of a mark entered upon the other.

10. We are quite aware that, in the case of certain articles, some degree of ingenuity would be required to ensure that the inscription or device prescribed was really of so distinctive a nature and so striking, as to make the mark to which it was added, practically a new mark, without, at the same time, obscuring its original features; but we believe that no serious difficulty would be found in any case, while in the vast majority of cases the matter would be simple

class of marks with which we should have to deal, we believe that the words "Indian mark," printed diagonally across the mark, would be all that would be required.

11. It has been objected that the working of the system we propose would be liable to be interfered with by persons registering, in England, trade-marks bearing the distinctive device or inscription prescribed by the Government here. We presume that we have nothing to fear on this score, as we suppose the Registrar in England would have power, or could easily be given power, to refuse to register a mark bearing that device or inscription, except on the application of the Indian registered owner; but if there should be any reason to apprehend that such marks might be registered in England in the name of another person, we could meet the difficulty thence arising, by providing that, in such a case, no effect should be allowed here to the English registration.

12. We have not overlooked the fact that there are trade-marks in use in British India which are the property of Frenchmen, Germans and other foreigners, and are used by them in connection with businesses carried on by them in their own countries; but we do not think that what we propose would involve any hardship to the owners of such marks. They would be on precisely the same footing as British subjects; that is to say, they could always have their marks registered here by adding to them our distinctive inscription or device, or, if they preferred it, they could register the mark in England in its original shape without any such addition.

13. We have amended the Bill so as to give effect to our suggestions, but, seeing that none of us here have had any experience of the working of any system of registration of trade-marks, we do not think it would be safe for the Council to take any further action regarding the Bill until it has been submitted in its amended form for consideration, not only to the Chambers of Commerce in this country, but also to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Registrar of trade-marks in England, and such other individuals or public bodies, in England, as may be most competent to form an opinion on such a matter.

14. In concluding this portion of our report, it is, perhaps, convenient that we should state what, in our opinion, should be done in the event of the course we now propose not meeting with the approval of the persons concerned.

We think that in such an event, the only course open to the Council would be to require trade-marks registered in England to be registered afresh here after the publication of the usual notice and according to the ordinary procedure, and the only concession which could, in our opinion, be made to the owners of such trade-marks, would be that already referred to as at present made in Austria, *viz.*, that no objection should be taken to their marks on the ground that they were not trade-marks within the meaning of the Act.

We believe that this would be deemed an important concession, especially when it is borne in mind that the matter of determining whether a particular mark is a trade-mark, within the meaning of the Act, or not, is, at least in the case of cotton-marks, one of such labour and difficulty, that it has been found necessary to appoint a Committee of experts to deal with it in England. But important as this concession is, we are by no means sure that it would satisfy the majority of the registered owners of trade-marks in England, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the trouble and expense involved in the issue of notices and the hearing of objections, and it is for this reason we advocate the alternative course suggested above.

15. The only change of substantial importance which we have made in the Bill, in addition to those involved in the recognition of English registration, consists in the insertion of a section (3), requiring a Deputy Registrar to be appointed at Bombay and giving power to appoint one at any other place in British India.

This provision has been inserted with a view to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We regret to say that we find it impossible to give effect to that Chamber's recommendation that the High Courts at Bombay and Madras, as well as the High Court at Calcutta, should be appointed as Courts to control the registration of trade-marks. As, in order to secure the objects of a law like this, there must be but one register upon which all marks registered in British India shall be brought, so likewise there must be but one judicial authority to control the making and maintenance of that register. It would, we think, be most inconvenient to have three High Courts all independent of one another, and with no common superior nearer than the Queen in Council, empowered to direct the Registrar to make or cancel entries in his register. Under such a state of things cases would inevitably arise in which conflicting orders would be issued by different Courts, and endless trouble and confusion would result.

16. In the form of the Bill, we have made several changes which do not seem to call for special mention here. We may, however, state that with a view to making the Bill more complete in itself, and more intelligible to those who will have to work it if it becomes law, we have introduced into it several sections (13 to 18), containing provisions which the English Act relegates to rules. As these provisions, if not introduced into the body of the Act, would certainly be made here, as they have been in England, in exercise of the power to make rules which the Act confers, the change is of little importance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think, however, with reference to what we have said above in paragraph 13, that the Bill as now amended should be republished, and that a copy of it should be sent to the Secretary of State in Council, together with a copy of this report.

The 28th February, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
E. C. MORGAN.

No. II.

THE INDIAN TRADE-MARKS BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to provide for the registration of Trade-marks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of trade-marks; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trade-marks Act, 1880:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Registration of Trade-marks.

Appointment of a Registrar.

2. The Governor General in Council shall establish at Calcutta a registry of trade-marks, and shall from time to time appoint an officer, by name or in virtue of his office, to register trade-marks and the proprietors thereof.

The officer so appointed is hereinafter called "the Registrar."

Deputy Registrar.

3. The Governor General in Council shall appoint at Bombay, and may appoint at any other place in British India, an officer to be styled the Deputy Registrar to discharge such functions of the Registrar other than that of entering marks in the register as may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be delegated to him by the Registrar.

Application for registration.

4. Any person claiming to be entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark which has not been registered under this Act may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made hereunder, apply to the Registrar to register such mark and to register him as proprietor of such mark.

Any person to or upon whom a trade-mark registered under this Act has been transferred or has devolved may, subject as aforesaid, apply to the Registrar to register him as proprietor of such mark in the place of the person registered as proprietor at the date of the application.

What trade-marks may be registered.

5. No trade-mark shall be registered under this Act, unless it consists of one or more of the essential particulars hereinafter mentioned, together with such additional particulars as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order in writing, prescribe in this behalf; but there may be added to any one or more of the said essential particulars any letters, words or numerals, or combination of letters, words or numerals.

The essential particulars referred to in the first clause of this section are as follows:—

(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, cast, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act if the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added thereto.

) Vic., . 2.

Trade-mark to be registered for class of goods.

6. A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods.

) Vic., 6.

Registration not to be granted without leave of Court in certain cases.

7. The Registrar shall not, without the special leave of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William to be given on motion or in such other manner as such Court may direct, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods—

(*a*) a trade-mark identical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods; or

(*b*) a trade-mark so nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be likely to deceive.

9 Vic., 6.

Registration when not to be granted.

8. The Registrar shall not register, as part of, or in combination with, a trade-mark, any scandalous or obscene designs, or any words or numbers if the exclusive use of such words or numbers would, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court.

) Vic., 2.

Certificates of refusal to register.

9. When an application by any person to register as a trade-mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words or other matter or thing which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act and to which the additional particulars prescribed by the Governor General in Council have been added, has been refused, the Registrar shall, at the request of the applicant and on payment by him of the fee prescribed by the rules made under section nineteen, grant him a certificate of such refusal, and shall also, if so required, state in such certificate his reasons for such refusal.

A certificate so granted shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

) Vic., 5.

Rectification of register.

10. If any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade-mark is registered under this Act as a proprietor of such trade-mark, or

if the Registrar refuses to register, as proprietor of a trade-mark, any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, or

if any mark is registered as a trade-mark which is not authorized to be so registered,

any person aggrieved by such registration or refusal may apply by motion, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct, for an order of the said Court that the register may be rectified.

The said Court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and award damages to the party aggrieved.

Case of several persons claiming to be registered in respect of same mark.

38 & 1 c. 91, para. 4

11. When each of several persons claims to be registered under this Act as proprietor of the same trade-mark, the Registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons, until their rights have been determined by the said Court.

The Registrar may himself submit, or require the claimants to submit, their rights to the said Court, by stating a case under section five hundred and twenty-seven of the Code of Civil Procedure, or in such other manner as the said Court may direct.

What Court may decide in proceedings under Act.

38 & 1 c. 91, para. 2

12. The said Court may, in any proceeding under section ten, or section eleven, decide—

(*a*) whether a mark is or is not such a trade-mark as is authorized to be registered under this Act;

(*b*) any question as to the right of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade-marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register; and

(*c*) any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

Notice to be given by order of Court.

38 & 3 c. 91, para. 5

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register, the Court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Removal of Trade-marks from Register.

Removal of trade-mark after fourteen years, unless fee paid.

13. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade-mark, the Registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade-mark will be removed from the register, unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall, at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice, send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the Registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

14. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the Registrar may, without removing such trade-mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Governor General in Council to restore trade-mark.

15. Where after the said three months a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Governor General in Council may, if he is satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade-mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as he may think just.

16. Where a trade-mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade-mark shall, nevertheless, for five years after the date of such removal be deemed, for the purpose of section seven, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade-mark which is already registered.

Trade-mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

17. The said Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade-mark from the register after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, on the ground that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business connected with goods of the same class as the goods with respect to which such trade-mark is registered.

Removal of trade-mark where no business in goods.

Alteration of Trade-marks.

18. The registered proprietor of any trade-mark registered under this Act may, by leave of the said Court, alter such trade-mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the essential or additional particulars referred to in section five, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the rules made hereunder, alter the register accordingly.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade-mark.

Subsidiary Rules.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 7.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act as to—

Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out Act.

(*a*) the manner in which applications for registration of trade-marks shall be made;

(*b*) the notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade-marks;

(*c*) the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act;

(*d*) the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade-marks;

(*e*) the hearing of objections and the granting of certificates of refusal to register;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for registration of trade-marks, for the continuance of a trade-mark on the register, for granting certificates of refusal to register anything as a trade-mark, and for the performance of any other duty under this Act or the rules made hereunder;

(*g*) the removal from the register of any trade-mark;

(*h*) the form of notices under this Act, the mode of addressing and serving such notices, and the proof of such service; and

(*i*) the persons entitled to inspect the register,

and generally for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Effects of Registration and of Omission to register.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 3.

20. The registration under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *primâ facie* proof, and, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, conclusive proof, of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or such law as to its connexion with the good-will of a business.

Title of first proprietor of a trade-mark.

21. Every person registered under this Act or under the said law as proprietor of a trade-mark subsequently to the first person so registered shall, as respects his title to such trade-mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first person so registered.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 4.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

22. A trade-mark when registered under this Act, or under the said law, shall be transferred and shall devolve only in connexion with the good-will of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods, with reference to which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with such good-will.

Trade-mark to devolve only with good-will.

23. Registration of a trade-mark, whether under this Act or under the said law, shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

Registration equivalent to public use.

24. From and after the first day of January, 1881, no person shall be entitled to institute any suit or other proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of any trade-mark, unless such trade-mark is registered, and he is registered as proprietor thereof under this Act or under the said law;

39 & 40 Vic., c. 33, s. 1.

Registration of trade-marks.

but nothing in this section shall apply to any device, mark, name, combination of words or letters, or other matter or thing—

(*a*) which has been in use as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act, to which the additional particulars referred to in section five have been added, and which the Registrar has refused to register under this Act, or

(*b*) which was in use before the thirteenth day of August, 1875, and in respect of which a certificate has been granted under the 39 & 40 Vic., c. 33.

Miscellaneous.

25. The provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the High Court of Judicature at Fort William shall not, except so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any other Court in suits or proceedings relating to trade-marks.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 10.

Saving of existing jurisdiction of Courts.

If the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such other Court, the Court shall give the Registrar notice of such requirement, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

Registrar to rectify register on notice from them.

26. The certificate of a Registrar appointed under this Act or under the law relating to trade-marks for the time being in force in the United Kingdom as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act, or any rules made hereunder, or by the said law or the rules made thereunder, as the case may be, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 91, s. 8.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1880 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to regulate labour in Factories was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4347, dated 3rd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 126B., dated 16th December, 1879 [Paper No. 2].
„ Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1938, dated 26th December, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábad, No. 25, dated 25th December, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
„ Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 5].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2329, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 6].
„ Department of Public Works, No. 34G., dated 5th January, 1880 [Paper No. 7].
Endorsement by Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 17th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 6, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 964—3, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3587, dated 31st December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 97, dated 8th January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6690—120, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3264, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 60, dated 10th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 451, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 486 ¼, dated 23rd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 537, dated 26th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 23rd January, 1880 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Millowners Association, to Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, Legislative Department, dated 23rd February, 1880 [Paper No. 20].

2. The Bill as introduced applied only to those parts of the country to which it might, from time to time, be extended by the Local Government. We have now amended it so that it will apply at once throughout British India.

We believe that the change thus made is in reality of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power conferred by the original Bill would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present, and it is difficult to believe that, when the industries of the Bombay Presidency had once been placed under restriction, the factories in other Provinces would have been allowed for any time to enjoy a protective exemption from the provisions of the Act.

However this may be, we think that it would be unjust and would, moreover, tend to interfere with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India if we were to allow the factories of one Province to be subjected to restrictions from which those of another were exempt.

It cannot, in our opinion, be contended that the moderate restrictions imposed by the Bill as now amended go beyond what is needed in any part of the country.

3. We have limited the definition of "factory" especially by confining it to establishments where steam, water, or some other mechanical power is used, and where not less than one hundred persons are employed.

4. On the other hand, we have (section 19) expressly provided that the Bill shall extend to factories belonging to the Crown which would probably, in the absence of any such express provision, have been held to be exempt from its operation. The only concession we propose in favour of such factories is that, in the case of any public emergency, they may be exempted from the provisions of the Act. In this we have followed the English factory law.

5. In the provisions restricting the hours of labour we have made some important changes. The Bill as introduced distinguished two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i. e.*, persons under twelve years of age) and "young persons" (*i. e.*, persons between the ages of twelve and sixteen), and enacted that the former should not be employed more than six and the latter more than eight hours a day. But as reasons have been shewn, to our satisfaction, for making no distinction in respect of the hours of labour between children and young persons, there is no object in retaining this division into two classes.

The Bill therefore, as now amended by us, deals with only one class, namely, "children," which it defines as persons under the age of fourteen years. The minimum age of employment we have (section 6) maintained at eight years, and we have omitted the clause which permitted the employment of children of seven years during the year following the passing of the Bill, as it has been represented to us that the number of children between the ages of seven and eight at present employed is so insignificant that no such relaxation of the rule is called for. As to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, the Bill admits of their being employed for nine hours a day (section 7), but requires (section 8) that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

6. It further provides for another matter on which the Bill as introduced was silent, namely, the length of the "spell" of work as it is commonly called, and the intervals to be allowed

for rest and meals; but, as this is a matter in the regulation of which regard must be paid to the peculiar habits of the people and the various modes of working factories in different parts of the country, we have confined ourselves to providing (section 7) that no child shall be employed on any day without intervals of relaxation amounting in the whole to at least an hour, and we have left it to the Local Governments to determine, with regard to existing practice and the wishes of the employers, at what times of the day such intervals should be allowed.

7. The only other alterations in the main provisions of the Bill to which we deem it necessary to refer will be found in section 12, where we have brought the rules as to fencing somewhat more into conformity with the English law, and in section 13, where we have restricted the obligation to report accidents to cases in which a person is so injured as to be unable to return to his work for forty-eight hours.

8. We have made several other amendments in, and additions to, the Bill; but as they relate to mere subsidiary matters, or amount only to improvements in drafting, they may be more briefly dismissed. Thus, in section 4, we have authorized the Inspector to make such inquiries as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act, and to forbid the employment, or the employment as an adult, of any person who appears to be under the proper age until a certificate of age from a medical officer has been procured.

9. Again, we have (in section 11) empowered the Local Government to require the occupier of a factory to keep up, for the information of the Inspector, registers of the children employed in such factory. We do not suppose that this power will often be exercised, but it will afford a useful check in cases where there is reason to suspect that the Act is being infringed.

10. In section 14 we have required any person coming into occupation of a factory to send to the Inspector a notice stating the nature of the work to be performed, the moving power to be employed and certain other particulars.

11. Lastly, in order to avoid the difficulty which many of the authorities consulted anticipate in determining the age of a child, we have introduced, in section 16, two rules of evidence, the former of which throws the burthen of proof on the occupier of the factory where the child is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under age, and the latter of which makes a certificate of age granted by a medical officer admissible in evidence.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed, but should, before being passed, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

B. W. COLVIN.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.*
CHARLES GRANT.
E. C. MORGAN.†
H. J. REYNOLDS.‡

The 28th February, 1880.

I CONCUR in the Report and Bill, except paragraph 6 of the former and section 7 of the latter. I think that nine hours should be the authorized period of employment, including an aggregate of one hour's intervals for rest and recreation, and that the operatives should be left free to obtain these from the millowners at such times as may be mutually convenient, subject only to the restriction (contained in the English Act) against more than 4½ hours' continuous work without an interval of at least half an hour. This course would be in general conformity with the Bombay Commission of 1875, Mr. Sorabjí Bengali's draft Bill, the views of the Bombay Government and the practice of many mills at Calcutta, and would be accepted (if I rightly understand their letter) by the Millowners Association at Bombay.

T. C. HOPE.

The 2nd March, 1880.

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* I OBJECT to the permissive character of the Bill being altered; I sign the report with reservation.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

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† DISSENTING from paragraph 2.

E. C. MORGAN.

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‡ DISSENTING from the last clause of paragraph 2 and from paragraphs 5 and 12.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

No. II.

THE FACTORIES BILL, 1880.

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No. II.

A Bill to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Indian Factories Act, 1880."

Local extent. It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation-clause. **2.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory." "factory" means any premises wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use any article or part of an article; and

(*a*) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein not less than one hundred persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling :

"child." "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years :

"mill-gearing." "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine :

"Employed." A child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act. 41, s. 5

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the District.

8 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 17.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

New.

Powers of Inspectors.

4. An Inspector of factories may within the local limits for which he is appointed—

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 3. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29, s. 4. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 10.

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above eight years; or

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen years.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below eight years, or fourteen years, as the case may be.

Children.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 103, s. 7. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 29. 8 & 9 Vic., c. 29. 30 & 31 Vic., c. 146, s. 6, cl. (1).

Age of employment.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory, if he is under the age of eight years.

Hours of employment for children.

7. No child shall be actually employed in any factory more than nine hours in any one day.

And no child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval or intervals amounting in the whole to at least an hour being allowed to him for food and rest. 37 & 38 V c. 44, s. 1

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory, after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice in English and the languages of the District in which the factory is situate showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A child shall not be deemed to be employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Child to be allowed holidays.

8. Every occupier of a factory in which children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix not less than four days in such month on which no child shall be employed in such factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf. New.

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute for any day fixed under this section another day in the same month.

No child shall be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event no child shall be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

Not to be employed in two factories on same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory. New.

Not to be engaged in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be. 7 Vic. s. 20.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments. 41 Vi s. 77.

Fencing.

Vic., c. 15, 21. & 20 Vic., 38, s. 4. & 31 Vic., 103, s. 10.

Fencing.

12 (*a*). Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 22.

Notice to be given of injuries to persons in factories.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Vic., c. 16, 75.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

Geo. III, 73, s. 13. & 4 Wm. , c. 103, ss. , 31. Vic., c. 15, 56. & 9 Vic., 29, s. 39. & 31 Vic., 146, s. 7. Vic., c. 15, s. 43, 53. & 20 Vic., 38, s. 6.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder—

(*a*) employs any child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory; or

(*f*) neglects to give any notice,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each child so employed.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 108, s. 43. 7 Vic., c. 15, s. 44.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

41 Vic., c. 1 s. 92.

Burden of proof as to age.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under eight or fourteen years of age be an offence punishable under this Act and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Certifying Surgeon's declaration in writing admissible.

A declaration in writing by a certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

7 Vic., c. 15, s. 41. 8 & 9 Vic., c 29, s. 30. 24 & 25 Vic c. 117, s. 3. 30 & 31 Vic c. 103, s. 27 30 & 31 Vic c. 146, s. 11

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of provisions of Act.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Miscellaneous.

Local Government may make rules.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to provide, for—

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b*) the inspection of factories;

(*c*) the manner in which appeals under this Act shall be presented and heard; and

(*d*) otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

41 Vic., c. 1 s. 93.

Crown factories.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India
Legislative D

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880 :—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880 ;"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

"Section."

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (*a*) and (*c*).

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (*a*), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted ; and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (*c*), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted.

Addition of a proviso to section 7.

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added :—

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

Amendment of section 9.

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted :—

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 11.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added :—

"except as provided by section eighteen."

Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

7. In section twelve, clause (*a*), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted.

New section to follow section 13.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted :—

Landholder's right to measure land.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant.

Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order and, if the case so requires, directing or excusing the attendance of the tenant.

"If any tenant, after the issue of an order directing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall not be competent to him to contest the correctness of the measurement made in his absence."

Amendment of section 19.

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thirty-first day of December," the words "thirtieth day of September" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23.

10. For section twenty-three, the following section shall be substituted :—

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Government remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole or any part of the revenue payable in respect of any land, any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, subject to such rules as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board, order that the rent of such land shall be remitted or suspended, for the period of such suspension of revenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall be equal to double the amount of the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended, or shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the revenue of which the payment has been so remitted or suspended bears to the whole of the revenue payable in respect of such land,

"and, subject to the same rules, the landholder shall be bound by such order."

Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words "that date," the words "the first day of April" shall be substituted.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "April," the word "March," and in section thirty-nine, for the word "May," when it first occurs, the word "April" shall be substituted.

Proviso added to section 40.

12. To section forty the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that, if the order of the Collector or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine is passed at a date which leaves the landholder insufficient time to apply for assistance to eject before the ploughing for the kharíf-harvest commences in the district, the landholder may, at any time within one month from the date of such order, with the leave of the Collector or Assistant Collector (as the case may be), apply for such assistance."

New section to follow section 55.

13. After section fifty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"55A. When, owing to the death of the landlord or other cause, two or more persons severally claim the right to collect the rent from a tenant, the tenant may apply to the Collector of the district or the Assistant Collector for leave to deposit in court the full amount of rent due from him.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct payment of the amount deposited to such one of the persons claiming such rent as appears to him entitled to receive the same, or may order the same to remain in deposit, pending decision by a competent Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted ; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q*.) Application under section 13 A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r*.) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant ; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added :—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195.

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted :—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added :—

Power of Board to review its orders.

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted :—

"(*5*). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted ; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58 have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859 but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was framed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 13th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th March, 1880.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, R.A., K.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. Grant.
The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.
The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to provide for the r ıcumbered estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Pr

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct ılerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said that the Code of

Civil Procedure, section 366, as amended by Act XII of 1879, provided that where a sole plaintiff died and his legal representative did not, within the time limited by law, apply to be placed on the record, the Court should, on the application of the defendant, award him certain costs or pass a certain order. The "time limited by law" for the application by the representative was sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the intention was that the defendant should have a further period of sixty days in case the representative failed to make his application within due time. Owing, however, to a clerical error, the period prescribed for the defendant's application was also sixty days from the date of the plaintiff's death, and the result was (as had been observed by a learned Judge) that the right to apply under the Code, section 366, was barred by limitation as soon as it accrued. The object of the present Bill was simply to correct this error by giving the defendant a period of sixty days from the expiration of the period allowed to the representative.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also introduced the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"*A Bill to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.*

In the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words 'The date of the plaintiff's death' the words 'The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death' shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. The error might involve serious consequences, and should be corrected at once.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He believed that it would effect its object, and he was sure that it had one merit—extreme brevity—which would be appreciated by the Council and the public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

VACCINATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD KHÁN asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

Leave was granted.

FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN asked leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories be taken into consideration. He said that objection had been taken to proceeding with the Bill on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for discussing the change which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill, by which it had been converted from a permissive, into a compulsory, measure, and he understood that the Government wished to give further time for a full discussion of the proposed alteration.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			St. Lucia.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	13	16	29	8	4	12	10	5	15	2	...	2	33	25	58	
From 2 to 10 years	68	41	109	26	16	42	22	9	31	3	4	7	119	70	189	
„ 10 to 20 „	160	74	234	91	30	121	70	42	112	7	4	11	328	150	478	
„ 20 to 30 „	357	215	572	238	81	319	156	59	215	28	12	40	779	367	1,146	
„ 30 to 40 „	33	16	49	10	10	20	10	2	12	4	1	5	57	29	86	
„ 40 to 50 „	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	6	
Above 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Western Bengal	17	12	29	6	2	8	3	4	7	...	...	...	26	18	44	
Central ditto	4	7	11	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	11	18	
Eastern ditto	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6	
Behar	62	53	115	78	22	100	44	15	59	...	...	...	184	90	274	
N.-W. Provinces	383	220	603	207	76	283	181	73	254	16	14	30	787	383	1,170	
Oudh	89	43	132	66	32	98	33	18	51	21	6	27	209	99	308	
Central India	38	18	56	10	6	16	8	2	5	...	...	...	51	26	77	
Punjab	28	5	33	3	1	4	2	...	2	7	...	7	40	6	46	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	8	3	11	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	11	6	17	
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	100	49	149	42	13	55	24	5	29	12	3	15	178	70	248	
Hindus — Agriculturists	138	70	208	134	34	168	74	26	100	16	6	22	362	136	498	
Hindus — Artizans	47	19	66	18	9	27	17	9	26	...	...	...	82	37	119	
Hindus — Low castes	198	121	319	107	47	154	81	38	119	12	9	21	398	215	613	
Mussulmans	147	105	252	73	38	111	73	39	112	5	3	8	298	185	483	
Christians	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Grand Total	632	364	996	374	141	515	269	117	386	45	21	66	1,320	643	1,963	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	1,020	458	1,478
2. Mussulmans ...	298	185	483
3. Christians ...	2	...	2
Total ...	1,320	643	1,963

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 8th February 1879.	For week ending 7th February 1880.	Total from 1st January to 8th Feby. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 7th Feby. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	7,99,717	9,14,331	43,72,774	49,03,707	...	94,062
	,, Jubbulpore	1,20,405		6,24,995			
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	73,354	1,04,819	3,50,007	4,47,242	97,235	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,17,858	85,286	6,60,933	4,55,399	...	2,05,534
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,98,584	2,34,800	10,39,963	12,85,945	2,45,982	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,31,347	1,13,706	6,36,174	6,28,316	...	7,858
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	60,945	63,190	3,33,108	3,54,310	21,202	...
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,14,233	6,22,801	32,41,039	28,47,974	...	3,93,065
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	2,00,817	1,62,077	9,11,174	8,01,655	...	1,09,519
	TOTAL ...	23,17,260	23,01,010	1,21,70,167	1,17,24,548	...	4,45,619
	State.						
21st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,721	2,398	14,720	15,004	284	...
21st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,753	1,934	9,614	9,435	...	179
21st ditto ...	Rajputana ...	90,611	1,17,850	4,73,253	5,33,314	60,061	...
21st ditto ...	Holkar ...	13,208	19,550	84,984	1,00,539	15,555	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,026	915	5,060	4,902	...	158
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,797	1,645	7,895	8,367	472	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,909	3,185	13,837	34,516	20,679	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,688	15,109	68,897	74,814	5,917	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	12,082	11,499	54,420	52,200	...	2,220
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	26,969	49,639	1,47,852	2,30,655	82,803	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,281	6,840	35,856	35,861	5	...
14th ditto ..	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	20,313	29,514	88,805	1,18,336	29,531	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	24,022	30,000	1,06,666	1,64,319	57,653	...
...	Sindia ...	1,947	(a)	9,881	...	...	9,881
21st Feb. 1880	Dhond and Manmad ...	7,568	10,384	47,613	69,992	22,379	...
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,073	53,941	2,87,461	4,31,939	1,44,478	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,422	...	48,643	48,643	...
14th ditto ..	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,100	2,053	10,471	11,695	1,224	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	...	10,204	...	53,073	53,073	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	651	...	3,760	3,760	...
	TOTAL ...	2,76,068	3,75,733	14,67,285	20,01,364	5,34,079	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,93,328	26,76,743	1,36,37,452	1,37,25,912	88,460	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			67,10,990	67,25,696	...	.
	NET RECEIPTS ...			69,26,462	70,00,216	73,754	...

(a) Return not received.

No. VI OF 1880.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1879.	For week ending 14th Feb. 1880.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1879.	Total from 1st January to 14th Feb. 1880.	Total Increase in 1880.	Total Decrease in 1880.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1880.	East Indian, Main ...	8,14,803	9,14,855	51,87,576	58,18,562	..	90,244
	,, Jubbulpore	96,235		7,21,230			
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	87,398	81,042	4,37,405	5,28,284	90,879	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,28,347	80,932	7,89,280	5,36,331	...	2,52,949
21st ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	3,10,532	2,41,200	13,50,495	15,27,145	1,76,650	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,936	(*b*) 1,15,742	7,49,111	7,44,058	...	5,053
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	56,517	57,254	3,89,625	4,11,564	21,939	...
7th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	6,60,612	6,54,030	39,01,681	35,02,004	...	3,99,677
7th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,87,810	1,52,195	10,98,984	9,53,850	...	1,45,134
	TOTAL ...	24,55,220	22,97,250	1,46,25,387	1,40,21,798	...	6,03,589
	State.						
1st Feb. 1880	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,621	2,333	17,341	17,337	..	4
1st ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,829	1,858	11,443	11,293	...	150
1st ditto ..	Rajputana ...	82,613	1,09,186	5,55,866	6,42,500	86,634	...
1st ditto ...	Holkar ...	17,213	16,591	1,02,226	1,17,130	14,904	...
21st ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,551	1,591	6,611	6,493	...	118
21st ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,138	2,036	10,033	10,403	370	...
21st ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	2,721	3,102	16,558	37,617	21,059	...
14th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	12,887	12,117	81,784	86,931	5,147	...
21st ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	9,851	10,283	64,271	62,483	...	1,788
14th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	40,268	48,177	1,88,120	2,78,832	90,712	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia-Neemuch ...	6,848	6,845	42,704	42,706	2	...
14th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	24,436	40,278	1,13,240	1,58,614	45,374	...
28th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	25,420	30,200	1,32,085	1,94,519	62,434	...
	Sindia ...	1,564	(*a*)	11,445	...	...	11,445
21st ditto ...	Dhond and Manmad ...	8,188	12,946	55,801	82,938	27,137	..
14th ditto ...	Indus Valley ...	46,273	54,357	3,33,734	4,86,296	1,52,562	...
21st ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	...	8,072	...	56,716	56,716	...
14th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	2,276	1,903	12,748	13,598	850	...
14th ditto ...	Western Rajputana (Southern Section) ...	...	11,048	...	64,121	64,121	...
21st ditto ...	Sindia (Southern Section)	...	835	...	4,595	4 595	...
	TOTAL ...	2,88,727	3,73,758	17,56,010	23,75,122	6,19,112	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,43,947	26,71,008	1,63,81,397	1,63,96,920	15,523	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...			80,61,285	80,34,491	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ..			83,20,112	83,62,429	42,317	...

(*a*)—Return not received. (*b*)—Return not yet received. Estimated upon the traffic receipts of the five previous weeks.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL FOR 1879-80.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1880.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canal: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canal: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Supply of water in the Canal: Estimated discharge utilized.	Kharreef: Five-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Kharreef: Five-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Kharreef: Five-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Kharreef: Three-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Kharreef: Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Kharreef: Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Kharreef: Annual Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Kharreef: Annual Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Rubbee: Three-year Leases: Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Rubbee: Annual Leases: Leased in January 1880.	Rubbee: Annual Leases: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Sugarcane: Leased in January 1880.	Sugarcane: Leased up to end of January 1880.	Grand Total: Kharreef.	Grand Total: Rubbee.	Grand Total: Sugarcane.	Grand Total: Total.	Grand total of the corresponding period of previous year	Rainfall: Inches during the month.	Rainfall: Inches during 1879-80.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years of the same period.	Remarks.
			c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,260	234·48	...	55	2,179	40,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,866	...	25	40,246	1,066	25	41,337	33,114	0·05	59·59	...	
		Paramoondee	...	...	...	455	682	11,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	11,225	89	...	11,314	10,256				
		High Level Section I	675	168·60	...	...	942	13,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	690	...	18	13,960	690	18	14,568	12,946				
		Taldundah	1,300	118·00	...	...	46	9,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	274	4	4	9,880	274	4	10,158	9,794				
		Matchgong	650	66·00	...	...	1,347	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	362	2	22	25,079	362	22	25,463	23,840				
		Gobri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
	Total of the month		...	...	...	510	5,196	100,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	2,481	6	69	100,290	2,481	69	102,840	90,061	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	87,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	1,944	...	286	87,931	1,944	286	90,061	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	103·00	...	120	36,464	85,107	16	28	28	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,351	...	..	85,351	40,309	0·07	35·03	(10 years.) 52·27	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	12·00	...	53	4,447	10,403	..	...	...	140	867	...	...	...	...	124	...	..	11,270	124	...	11,394	6,089	...	35·12	(9 years.) 52·10	
	Total of the month				...	173	40,911	95,510	16	28	28	140	1,083	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	96,621	124	...	96,745	55,398	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	16	54,598	...	..	..	...	..	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,398	...	...	55,398	...	...	...	...	
Bone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	1,213	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	...	...	...	121	519	...	1,284	2,077	519	1,284	4,480	37,390	...	51·00	40·03	
		Buxar				...	...	...	...	846	1,915	...	3,850	...	285	285	797	3,918	658	6,710	5,765	4,203	6,710	16,678					
		Arrah	1,660	716	716	...	...	...	...	6,212	6,988	...	34,779	...	3,347	3,347	6,332	16,448	...	9,328	37,735	19,795	9,328	66,858	77,619	0·25	47·59	38·81	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern main	1,463	353	250	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	129	129	...	4	..	25	515	133	25	673	11,978	...	41·74	40·13	
		Patna				...	...	...	...	2,140	2,519	...	3,504	...	857	857	760	7,240	...	1,321	6,383	6,097	1,321	15,901					
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,198	11,429	...	41,685	..	4,618	4,618	8,010	28,129	658	18,668	53,105	32,747	18,668	104,520	126,986	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	70,501	320	480	...	23,933	41,696	9,559	12,067	72,723	42,176	12,097	126,996	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	...	683	46,107	195,800	16	9,226	11,448	140	42,768	...	4,618	4,618	8,239	30,734	664	18,737	250,016	35,352	18,737	304,105	272,445	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	..	16	142,397	...	...	2,222	...	...	71,333	320	480	...	24,063	43,640	9,559	12,373	215,952	44,120	12,373	272,445	...	...	...	...	

The 5th March 1880.

D. B. HORN,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF FASL RABI, 1879-80, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1880.

	Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1880. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Ganges.	Northern	10·00	...	740	462	27,122	30,076
	Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	885	29,019	54,661
	Meerut	8·30	...	969	950	61,371	85,376
	Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	590	21,631	98,424
	Aligarh	5·50	...	994	987	71,763	118,821
	Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	401	83,271	98,965
	Etáwah	4·80	...	771	649	89,890	112,824
	Total Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	4,924	384,067	599,147
Lower Ganges.	Narora	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kásganj	...	...	...	137	10,030	11,045
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	168	10,596	5,586
	Bhognipur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	305	20,626	16,631
	Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	898	114,709	149,675
	Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	654	24,693	61,959
	Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	56,743	51,850
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,369	6,914
	Dún	...	...	...	...	6,787	240
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	240	625
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	758	708
	Total	...	...	...	...	609,991	887,749

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total area.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October 1879 to 31st January 1880.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	46.137	693	451	557	4.519	52.357	1·1	3·9
Muzaffarnagar	57.151	1.349	2,024	3.239	7,723	71.482	·4	2·3
Meerut	83,329	2.332	1.697	6.181	2.592	96.131	1·4	2·5
Bulandshahr	23,160	6,748	258	6.196	1,433	38,095	3·9	1·9
Aligarh	21,905	16 030	316	5,923	1,057	45,231	1·8	1·9
Muttra	2,725	2.026	176	1.409	673	7,009	·5	1·7
Agra	4,432	7,495	383	4,287	261	16,858	·5	1·8
Etah	17,004	10,244	508	4,148	887	32,791	·9	2·1
Mainpuri	28.775	19,890	97	797	1,712	51,271	1·7	2·2
Fatehgarh	9,988	7.236	21	36	2,620	19.901	1·0	2·5
Etáwah	21,545	19,761	88	445	5.174	47.013	·6	2·5
Cawnpore	19,704	38,988	132	778	3,438	63,040	1·9	2·2
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·3
Gurgaon	1,817	140	82	124	752	2.915	2·5	2·3
Dehra Dún	5,606	381	36	213	551	6,787	2·3	3·9
Bijnor	823	65	4	473	4	1,369	1·1	2·9
Tarái	3.601	692	63	102	2	4,460	2·9	2·8
Bareilly	9.444	1.185	219	1.139	44	12,031	2·6	2·7
Pilibhit	34,534	2,935	438	2,247	98	40,252	...	...
Jhánsi	93	87	10	30	20	240	1·5	1·4
Hamírpur	24	662	21	22	29	758	3·7	1·8
Total	392,097	138,939	7,024	38,337	33,594	609,991	...	...
Total for the same period last year	528,392	181,438	14,297	81,791	81,831	887,749	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	136,295	42,499	7,273	43,454	48,237	277,758	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct . . *Cubic feet per second.* 5,625

Siyana escape	64	
Jani „	139	
Cawnpore escape and tail	491	
Etáwah „ „	7	
	701	701
Net consumption		4,924

Bulandshahr Division reports the rain fall of 27th and 28th December 1879 stopped demand and caused a closure till the 10th January of all rajbahas in this division. Rain fell again on the 19th, and it remained cloudy till the 22nd evening, causing a closure of the right Dasna and Kalda rajbahas, and a partial closure of nearly all the first sub-division rajbahas till the 26th. This most extraordinary season has told on the demand for water in the second sub-division especially, this sub-division having irrigated 6,200 acres only.

Lower Ganges Canal—

Entering canal		729
Narora escape	126	
Kásganj „	298	
		424
Net consumption		305

Eastern Jumna Canal—

Entering canal		1,029
Leaving	20	
Kheri escape	20	
Gokulpur escape	91	
		131
Net consumption		898

Eastern Jumna Canal reports no demand in the lower part of Meerut district till about 26th. Demand in upper part of Saháranpur district ceased after the rain on 19th.

Agra Canal—

Water entering		1,038
Leaving	5	
Bata escape	285	
Kitam „	94	
		384
Net consumption		654

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th February 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1880.

Nature of Traffic.	Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.	Agra Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Maunds.	Up. Number.	Down. Maunds.	Down. Number.	Total Up and Down. Maunds.	Total Up and Down. Number.
Grain.												
at	24	...	4,678	...	4,702	...	...	...	640	...	640	...
n	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	6,458	...	6,458	...
	1,634	...	...	...	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ly or dhán	898	...	50	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ar (or mixed grain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,004	...	7,868	...	10,872	...	...	...	1,335	...	1,335	...
	13,844	...	...	...	13,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	206	...	...	...	206	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
e (or Indian-corn)	2,569	...	4,501	...	7,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,511	...	17,097	...	39,608	...	...	...	8,433	...	8,438	...
n	...	...	16,834	...	16,834	...	...	...	265	...	265	...
eds	...	...	5,095	...	5,095	...	...	...	1,403	...	1,403	...
	825	...	26,911	...	27,736	...	...	...	35	...	35	...
s	4,387	...	37	...	4,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ing materials	9,941	..		....	9,941	...	19,850	...	....	..	19,850	...
llaneous goods	10,113	...	32,106	...	42,219	...	600	..	402	..	1,002	..
ood	3,715	...	9,517	...	13,232	...	...	..	945	..	945	...
oos	20	400	4,655	93,100	4,675	93,500	...	...	..	...	...	...
p	240	240	21,594	23,744	21,834	23,984	...	...		..	...	...
llaneous timber	890	1,780	...	...	890	1,780	...	...	275	..	275	...
stock	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	52,612	2,420	1,33,846	116,844	186,488	119,264	20,450	...	11,758	...	32,208	...
during corresponding iod of last year	105,369	9	1,74,755	114,928	280,315	114,937	7,225	...	15,594	...	52,819	...
rease	...	2,411	...	1,916	...	4,327	13,225	...	...	...	...	...
rease	52,918	...	40,909	...	93,827	...	..	..	33,836	...	20,611	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.

There is a very great falling off in the quantity of grain boated during January as compared with the same period last year; a sudden rise in freight to England checked exports and there was but little demand for local train.

Particulars.	Ganges Canal. 1879.	Ganges Canal. 1880.	Agra Canal. 1879.	Agra Canal. 1880.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	10,382	6,907	1,866	1,150
Ton mileage	1,487,146	1,008,155	202,015	123,827
Value of goods . Rs.	10,43,748	7,76,200	72,262	43,222
Number of passengers	...	12	...	...

Allahabad,
24th February 1880.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th MARCH 1880.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Some rain has fallen in northern Bengal and Assam. The harvest of the spring crops is proceeding with a satisfactory outturn, but that of dry crops in the southern districts of Madras is generally poor. The public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 17th)		
Bellary ...	...	*Ragi* 27·25; standing crops generally fair; harvest of white *cholum* and cotton.
Kurnool ...	...	*Ragi* 30·93; harvest of white *cholum*, pulse and cotton, outturn fair; *ragi* and second crop paddy generally flourishing.
Ganjam ...	...	*Ragi* 31·54.
Kistna ...	...	*Ragi* 30·26; harvest of some dry grains.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	*Ragi* 22·43; cultivation proceeding actively; standing crops generally good; harvest of wet and dry crops, outturn ½ to ¾.
Coimbatore ...	...	*Ragi* 23·42; wet and garden crops mostly fair; dry crops seriously affected by want of rain; harvest of paddy, outturn ½ to full, dry crops ¼ to full.
Tanjore ...	...	*Ragi* 28·93; crops generally good.
Madura ...	·69 (average of two stations.)	*Ragi* 25·49.
Malabar ...	...	*Ragi* 21·23.
Travancore ...	...	Paddy 25·08. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; harvest of dry crop generally poor in southern districts.
Bombay— (Mar. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	·05 in Manora.	Harvesting going on throughout district; small-pox in Dadu, cases, all fatal; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in Kandiaro and Naushahro; disease amongst camels in Tanda division and amongst cattle generally in Badin taluka; *rabi* promising; weather sultry.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; hot season commenced.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health good.
Surat ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing.
Násik ...	...	Ague in two talukas; cattle disease in three; *rabi* crops fair.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	...	Average abnormal temperature 1 degree warm; vapour in air in excess of normal except on 10th; abnormal wind southerly except on 10th.
Poona (March 15th)	...	Weather warm.
Ahmednagar ...	...	*Rabi* harvest nearly finished; land being prepared for next season.
Sholapore ...	...	Harvest continues; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of late crops progressing; slight fever in four talukas cotton-picking progressing.
Kánara ...	...	Second crop in ear on coast; fever prevails; weather hot.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot; public health good. *General Remarks.—Rabi* harvest progressing satisfactorily; public health on the whole good, but fever in some districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 16th)—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and airy; state of crops promising; cholera in Moiscal and Ukhea.
Dacca ...	1·85	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Sugarcane thriving well; ploughing still going on; a few cholera cases in Satkhira; in Baraset small-pox prevailing and cholera still continues.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops going on; prospects good; fever and cholera still in some thanas.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather gradually getting warmer; sowing of *amun dhan* and *til* and transplanting of *boro dhan* continue; *choitali* crops being cut, yield generally good; public health good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crop prospects good; cholera has appeared in thanas Raneegunge Burdwan, Raynah, Khundghose, Bood-bood, Gangooria and Cutwa.
Rungpore ...	0·50	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; public health good; but stray cases of cholera and small-pox here and there.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; *rabi* crop ripening; small-pox and one or two cases of cholera in town.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *bhadoi* cultivation progressing; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; east wind; prospects of *rabi* continue good and promise a full crop; sugarcane pressing in progress; indigo coming up well; prices fallen; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; day warm, but night still cool; *rabi* being harvested and yielding a 12-anna crop; prices cheap; district health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	*Dalua paddy* requires rain; small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Some rain in parts of Northern Bengal and in Dacca; a heavy hail-storm in Darjeeling; ploughing progressing; in some places sowing of early rice commenced; sugarcane still being cut and pressed; *rabi* crops being harvested in many districts with prospect of good outturn; in Behar *rabi* promises an excellent harvest; spring crops doing well; some cholera and small-pox still in places; small-pox very prevalent in Cooch Behar.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 17th)		
Benares (Mar. 16th)	...	Health and prospects good; *rabi* being cut.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting very warm; cutting of *rabi* progressing rapidly; occasional cases of cholera still continue to occur in the south of district; health otherwise good; wheat 16½, unhusked *dhan* 27½ coarse rice 19½ seers.
Gorakhpur (Mar. 15th)	...	Weather warm but seasonable; wheat and barley being cut; prospects excellent; health good.
Jhánsi („ 17th)	...	Weather hot; health good; prices falling; gram being cut.
Agra („ 16th)	...	Prospects continue favourable; field rats continue to do damage in Khairagarh, Fatehabad, Panáhát and Fatehpur; health good.
Bareilly („ 17th)	...	Weather warm; harvest prospects excellent.
Meerut („ 17th)	...	Heat unusual; prices falling; prospects unchanged.
Kumaun ...	...	Weather fine; prospects good.
Lucknow (Mar. 17th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; health fair.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	...	Peas are being cut, and here and there barley; wheat and barley crops have mostly matured; the height of these crops is somewhat shorter than usual, but otherwise good; *arhar* unusually promising.
Sítapur („ 17th)	...	Weather fine; prospects good; prices falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	Peas cut; wheat and barley being reaped.
		General Remarks.—Weather unusually warm; health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the south of the Allahabad district; prices falling in Meerut, Sitapur, and Jhansi; *rabi* harvest begun; prospects generally good; rats continue to do damage to the crops in parts of Agra.
Punjab—(Mar. 17th)		
Delhi ...	...	Prospects good; health fair; prices steady.
Hissar ...	...	Health good; *rabi* ripening; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	...	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	...	Crops flourishing; some damage by locusts; health good.
Lahore ...	...	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Siálkot ...	...	Harvest prospects fair.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Pesháwar ...	...	Harvest prospects fair; prices steady.
Mooltan ...	...	Prospects and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Health good; prospects fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable; health good; prices steady.
Central Provinces—		
Nágpur (Mar. 17th)	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; cattle disease in Umrer tahsil.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; prospects good; small-pox continues; prices easier.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices declining.
Seoni ...	...	Days warm and nights cool; *rabi* harvesting; a few cases of small-pox; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; outturn promising; prices falling.
Raipur (Mar. 13th)	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	...	Days warm and nights cool; sugarcane planting commenced; small-pox and cattle disease continue.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest progressing; outturn reported to be generally good, particularly that of linseed prices falling.
British Burma—(Mar. 17th)		
Akyab ...	...	Public health normal; slight cattle disease.
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera; small-pox prevalent.
Hanthawaddy ...	...	A few cases of small-pox, none fatal, otherwise public health good.
Bassein ...	...	A few cases of cholera and small-pox; cattle disease in Bassein township.

ERRATUM.—At page 666 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1880, opposite Allahabad, for "crops excellent; gram and *sarson* exceptionally fine", read "crops, except gram and *sarson*, exceptionally fine."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Prome ...	...	Thirty deaths from small-pox in Prome town; small-pox continues throughout district.
Amherst (Moulmein)	...	Public health good; no further report of small-pox.
Toungoo ...	...	Slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent throughout Pegu Division, except Thayetmyo district; elsewhere public health on the whole satisfactory; cattle disease in Bassein district.
Assam— (Mar. 17th)		
Gauháti ...	3·9	Weather seasonable; sowings of *asu* in progress; prospects of tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet ...	3·62	*Bura* rice doing very well; agricultural operations proceeding rapidly.
Cachar ...	1·36	Weather cloudy with rain; cultivation for sowing *asra dhan* commenced in some part of the district; common rice 16½ seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	1·37	Sowing for early rice crop commencing; cattle disease still reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever prevalent, otherwise health good; murrain continues amongst cattle in parts; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	...	Report not received.
Mercara ...		
Berar & Hyderabad— (Mar. 17th)		
Amráoti ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; threshing going on.
Akola ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* in progress.
Hyderabad ...	...	Agricultural prospects still reported as somewhat unfavourable by Nizam's Government.
Central India States— (Mar. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Prospects good; weather warm.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	...	Prospects and health good; weather warm; *bajra* 30 and *jowar* 28 seers.
Sutna ...	...	Prospects good; *jowar* 37 seers.
Rutlam ...	...	Weather clear and warm; health good; gathering of opium commenced.
Neemuch ...	...	Health good; weather hot; average grain crop expected.
Goona ...	...	Crops and health good; wheat 14 seers.
Bhopal ...	...	Health good.
Agar ...	...	Health good; prospects favourable.
Mánpur ...	...	Weather growing warm; wheat crops good; fever and cough prevalent.
Rajputana—		
Abu ...	...	Report not received.
Sirohee (Mar. 14th)	...	Tanks drying; wells pretty full; health good; heat increasing.
Marwar („ 5th)	...	Very little water in tanks; wells almost full; fever and small-pox abating; prospects excellent; heat increasing.
Meywar („ 12th)	...	Good supply of water in tanks and wells; health good; crops very good.
Harowtee („ 13th)	...	Wells full; tanks decreasing; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jhallawar ...	...	Weather sultry; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Mar. 17th)	...	Prospects good.
Jeypore ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; few cases of small-pox.
Bhurtpore ...		
Ulwur (Mar. 16th)	...	*Rabi* prospects fair.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1880.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble E. C. Morgan of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 527.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 5th April next.

No. 530.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left at Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd March 1880.

No. 167.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April 1880, for appointment as Surgeon-General in the Punjab.

No. 170.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Home Department Notification No. 150, dated the 15th instant, Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 326.—Under Rule 3, Section 51, of the Civil Leave Code, the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has granted to the Registrar of that Court privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st April, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 29 *G.-M.*—The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 16th February 1880, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the return of Major J. Colledge, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, from furlough, Major A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 1st Regiment, and Captain H. A. Vincent, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, will officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain A. H. S. Neill, or until further orders.

The above order to have effect from the 11th February 1880.

POLITICAL.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 295 *I.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon Sirdar Singh, Jagirdar of Katahra in the District of Jhansi, the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

The 25th March 1880.

No. 321 *I.-P.*—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Subadar Huzoora Singh, Commanding the Infantry of the Rewah State, the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

The 27th March 1880.

No. 329 *I.-P.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 700 shall be levied, from 1st April 1880, on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 20th March 1880.

No. 70 *G.-P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Hilbert as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

The 22nd March 1880.

No. 72 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Trambaklal Shivlal, late 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Subordinate Judge at Dholka, the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 20th March 1880.

No. 672 *G.-G.*—Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, held charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, from the 12th January to the 9th February 1880, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., on special duty.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 686 *G.-G.*—ADDENDUM.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 411 G.-G., dated 20th February 1880, after the words "*Her Majesty's 2-17th Foot,*" read "*a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps.*"

The 25th March 1880.

No. 695 *G.-G.*—Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., Resident, 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date after the 1st April 1880 as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, proceeding on privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. B. Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell.

No. 698 *G.-G.*—Dr. J. P. Stratton, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 1st Class.

No. 701 *G.-G.*—The following temporary promotions are made in the graded Political Service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class.

Colonel M. Thomson, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be Political Agent, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class.

Captain H. Wylie, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major V. E. Law, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant T. Hope, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

H. M. DURAND,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th March 1880.

No. 1397.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4398, dated the 9th November 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Uncovenanted Officer proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

No. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty payable under the said Act receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding Rs. 20, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.

No. 1413.—In addition to the prepayment of official communications by means of service postage stamps affixed to the covers, under the rules entered in the Indian Postal Guide of December 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the use for official inland correspondence of quarter-anna post cards, bearing an impressed stamp with the words "On Her Majesty's Service," from such date on or after the 1st April 1880 as the supply of such cards now in course of manufacture may become available.

2. As in other cases of official correspondence, the signature and official designation of the sender must be entered; but in the case of service post cards the signature and official designation must not be entered on the face or address side, but only on the reverse side of the cards. Instructions to this effect will be printed on the service post cards.

3. In respect of registration, as well as in all other respects, service post cards will be treated by the Post Office exactly like official prepaid letters.

4. Service post cards will be sold at treasuries in packets containing each 32 cards, under the rules applicable to service postage stamps.

No. 1423.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of the said office on the 22nd March 1880.

No. 1431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under the said Act on security bond for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of persons other than the executants.

No. 1433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rate on a foreign post card intended for transmission *vid* Brindisi to or through the United Kingdom, shall, from 1st April 1880, be 1½ annas.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in supersession of Notification in this Department, No. 3645, dated 1st November 1879, the Governor General in Council has reduced to Rs. 275 the stamp duty chargeable on entry as a vakil on the roll of any High Court under the letters patent constituting such Court—

(*a*) of any person who was bound as clerk to a vakil of such Court, under articles executed before the 1st April 1879;

(*b*) of any pleader of a District Court who may apply for such entry under the rules of the High Court before the 1st of April 1883.

This Notification will have retrospective effect from the 1st of April 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 193.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency:—

Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereinafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, *viz.*:—

(1.) *Furlough and Leave*, including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure and of return to duty, &c., &c.

(2.) *Promotion and Retirement*, including applications for pension, promotion rolls of native officers, applications or correspondence connected with statements of service.

(3.) *Accounts and Pay and Allowances.*

(4.) *Estates.*

(5.) *Medals*, including the Orders of Merit and British India.

(6.) *Army List.*

(7.) *Clothing.*

(8.) *Books and Maps.*

(9.) *Volunteers.*
(10.) *Reports and Returns,* including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially desire to be sent direct to Simla.
(11.) *Appointments, Native Army.*
(12.) *Asylums,* all correspondence connected with.
(13.) *Discharges, British and Native Army.*
(14.) *Supply of Guards.*
(15.) *Recruiting, British and Native Army.*
(16.) *Rewards, Native Army.*
(17.) *Salutes.*
(18.) *Service of Soldiers, British and Native Army.*
(19.) *Supply of Stores.*
(20.) *Women and Children, Pensions, Allowances, &c.*
(21.) *Marine,* correspondence of a routine nature.

No. 194.—ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel G. J. D. Hay, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade.
Colonel C. Armstrong, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hunt, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.
Captain G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
Captain H. F. Woodcock, Assistant Military Accountant (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.

} With effect from the 6th March, 1880, *vice* Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 195.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following warrant officers, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Mace,—15th April, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Smith,—21st May, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Todd,—26th May, 1879.
Sub-Conductor Joseph J. Bennett,—29th May, 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 196.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain H. M. M Wood, S.C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Punjab,—(m. c.) for one year 182 days—one year under Rules IX and XV and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.
Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D.,—(p. a.) for one year 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 197.—Major A. A. Davidson, Madras S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough, which may be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

JUDICIAL.

No. 198.—In exercise of the authority conveyed in Section 162 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that for the purposes of conversion into Indian Currency of all sums of money expressed in British Currency in the said Act a penny shall be held to be equivalent to eight pies.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 199.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Frederick Wood Macmullen, General List, Cavalry,—20th March, 1880.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.
" Henry Whitwell.
" Archibald Cameron, M.D.
" Benjamin Evers, M.D.
" James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D.
" Alexander Gibb Grant, M.B.
" Warwick Jackson.
" George Gilbert McLaren, M.B.
" Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M.D.

} 1st April, 1880.

No. 200.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Edward Mitchell, to be Deputy Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Blake, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Benjamin Revell, Supernumerary, to be Assistant Commissary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary William Wilson, to be Assistant Commissary.
Conductor John Walshe, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

} With effect from the 4th December, 1879, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary J. Roberts, deceased.

Sub-Conductor William James to be Conductor, with effect from the 30th June, 1877, and his name will stand on the Public Works Department List next above that of Conductor J. Fitzgibbon.

SPECIAL.

No. 201.—Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., to command the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul Field Force, *vice* Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy, with effect from the 1st March, 1880.

No. 202.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the under-mentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Thomas Chalmers Orr.
" Henry Edward Clarence Paget.
" Edward William Payne.
" Alexander Robert Wigram.
" Henry Lawrence Hutton.
" Walter Moyle Sherer.
" Adolphe William Orr.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1880.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 19th to 25th March 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department ...	Surgeon-Major R. H. Bolton ...	27th February, 1880.	Kandahar.		
72nd Foot	Capt. N. J. Spens	14th December, 1879.	Kabul.		
Ditto	Lieut. C. H. Gaisford	14th December, 1879.	Do.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 19th to 25th March 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
J. H. Gamble (*a*) ...	Captain ...	17th Foot ...	14th July, 1879 ...	Will left ...	1,072 8 11	...	25th May, 1880.
E. H. Watson (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	17th Foot ...	4th July, 1879 ...	Intestate ...	556 2 7	...	Ditto.
S. E. L. Lendrum (*c*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery ...	30th April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	714 7 8	...	Ditto.
A. C. Godwin (*d*) ...	Sub-Lieutenant.	5th Foot ...	7th April, 1879 ...	Ditto ...	552 15 5	...	Ditto.
J. G. Ogle	Lieutenant	5th Foot ...	10th April, 1879 ...	No will found	553 0 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
H. Thom, M.D.	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Department.	11th Novr., 1879 ...	No will found	758 0 0 380 0 10		
A. C. McMaster (*e*) ...	Brigadier-General.	Madras Staff Corps ...	22nd June, 1879 ...	Intestate ..	12,152 5 5	...	Ditto.

(*a*)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Clarke Gamble, Esq., Pinehurst, Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of Canada.
(*b*)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Major-General E. D. Watson, 2, Portland Place, Bath, Somerset.
(*c*)—*Next of-kin.*—Brother, George Lendrum, Magheracross, County Fermanagh, Ireland.
(*d*)—*Next-of-kin.*—Father, Richard Godwin, Esq., The Arches, Clevedon, Somersetshire.
(*e*)—*Next-of-kin.*—Sisters, Mary Letitia Knox, Strathdoun, Cheltenham.
" Annie Young Brice, Glentower, Queen's Road, Western-Super-Mare.
" Emily Frances Barrow, Upper Moira Place, Southampton.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Indi

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1880.

No. 104.—The following changes are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank), from the Accountant General's Office to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Grade, from the Rajputana State Railwa Punjab.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, Deputy Examiner, Grade (temporary rank), from Punjab to Military Works Branch.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Ind

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1880.

Pandit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ajmere Treasury on the 10th March 1880.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1880.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

Extension of Period of Exhibition of "Intermediate" Light.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11, issued from this Department, 7th July 1877:—

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Intermediate" light-vessel will be replaced in position on the 1st April 1880, but will remain at her station until the 30th of November next, instead of the 31st October as heretofore.

During the year 1881, and in all future years, until further notice, the light-vessel will be kept at her station, and the light exhibited, from the 1st February to the 30th November inclusive.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 19th March 1880.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 814, 138*a*, 1681, 829, 70*a* and 748*b*, and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115, 15*c* and 103*a*, Light List for 1880, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1880.

CHINA SEA.

SINGAPORE.

Alterations in Fort Canning Light.

The Government of the Straits Settlements has given Notice, that the following alterations have been made in the position and visibility of the light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore:—

The light (fixed white) is shewn from a new flagstaff situated 20 yards southward of the old staff. It is visible through an arc of nearly 68°, between the bearings N. N. W. ½ W. and W. ½ S.—or from one mile eastward of Peak island to one mile southward of Johore shoal.

The light is elevated 256 feet above the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 20 miles.

(*The Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 1½° Easterly in 1880.*)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNLAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department: *The 19th March 1880.*

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 1995, 2103 and 2157, Light List for 1880, and China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, pages 94, 116 and 127.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1880.

No. 160.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain Chas. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, the following promotion is made, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th instant, the date on which Captain Strahan availed himself of subsidiary leave:—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 161.—Major W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, is granted twenty days' privilege leave of absence under Sections 41 and 42 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th March 1880.

No. 617 *S.*—The Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th March 1880.

No. 14.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1880.

No. 3.—Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of three months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd March 1880.

No. 48.—The under-mentioned transfer is made:—

Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 49.—The under-mentioned transfers are made :—

Name and Rank.	From	To
Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Punjab Northern State Railway, Rathai-Pindi Section.	Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.
Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.
Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.		Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi-Peshawar Section.
Pandit Sivaditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.		Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 82, dated 5th instant, the under-mentioned postings are made :—

Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Jacobabad Section, Kandahar Railway.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jacobabad Section, Kandahar Railway.

No. 51.—With reference to Director General's Notification No. 44, dated 5th March 1880, the under-mentioned Officers respectively made over and received charge of the office and duties of Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 6th idem :—

Mr. T. Wood.

„ G. Hiley.

No. 52.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 64, dated 20th February 1880, the under-mentioned posting is made :—

Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

No. 53.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 31, dated 20th February 1880, for "Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section" read Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

G. L. MOLESWORTH,
Offg. Director General.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 17th March 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawar Division, which latter division he joined on 12th March 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. P. T. Large, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, which he joined on the 15th March 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 25th March 1880 ... Rs. 88,56,707-9-9.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 15	1,121	...	71,812	4,01,633	65,45,701	28,40,9..
„ 16	...	...	...	4,01,633	64,32,158	28,40,976
„ 17	...	...	3,11,503	1,78,714	63,52,579	31,56,865
„ 18	...	...	...	1,78,714	63,52,553	31,56,895
„ 19	...	...	699	1,78,042	62,19,190	31,57,567
„ 20	...	...	1,43,168	43,550	63,54,842	32,02,069

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd Mar. 1880.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1880.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			22,90,090	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,76,285	10 2	1,55,09,805	9	2
Public Deposits at Branches	80,33,519	15 0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,87,29,903	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.			9,12,984	2	0
Sundries			12,24,637	11	0
RUPEES			6,86,67,420	14	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	84,13,939	0	
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	74,84,459	2	
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	53,10,364	5	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,18,48,296	14	10
Balances with other Banks	3,12,511	4	7
Bullion	25,338	9	6
Dead Stock	9,97,736	2	9
Stamps	10,875	10	0
Sundries	3,85,645	7	4
	4,47,09,166	8	11
Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 66,18,260 1 10	2,39,58,254	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,73,39,994 3 4			
RUPEES	6,86,67,420	14	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th Mar. 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accte. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 2491.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Nov. 1878.	April to Nov. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,945,000	10,706,977	10,315,692	...	391,285
II.—Tributes	703,000	418,021	406,185	...	11,836
III.—Forest	670,400	195,138	236,754	41,616	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,742,000	1,680,042	1,786,048	106,006	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	896,000	423,206	667,471	244,265	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,740,000	1,472,815	1,346,695	...	126,120
VII.—Customs	2,248,000	1,435,748	1,355,010	...	80,738
VIII.—Salt	7,000,000	4,215,764	4,535,774	320,010	...
IX.—Opium	9,000,000	6,314,762	6,789,494	474,732	...
X.—Stamps	3,087,000	2,048,181	2,092,706	44,525	...
XI.—Mint	180,000	118,232	140,271	22,039	...
XII.—Post Office	983,000	536,662	647,766	111,104	...
XIII.—Telegraph	357,000	135,393	170,398	35,005	...
XIV.—Minor Departments	32,400	11,575	37,958	26,383	...
XV.—Law and Justice	888,000	554,568	560,720	6,152	...
XVI.—Police	233,000	46,132	140,616	94,484	...
XVII.—Marine	206,000	120,499	94,379	...	26,120
XVIII.—Education	139,000	72,783	95,733	22,950	...
XIX.—Medical	37,500	31,152	37,460	6,308	...
XX.—Stationery and Printing	46,000	16,641	28,502	11,861	...
XXI.—Interest	624,000	399,471	441,506	42,035	...
XXII.—Pensions	430,500	111,483	115,997	4,514	...
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	328,100	95,950	167,310	71,360	...
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	431,000	228,648	364,810	136,162	...
TOTAL ...	55,946,900	31,389,843	32,575,255	1,185,412	...
XXX.—Army	844,500	567,395	629,391	61,996	...
XXIV.—Public Works Ordinary	461,000	121,135	237,181	116,046	...
XXV.—Irrigation	785,500	315,424	413,299	97,875	...
XXVI.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	10,305,700	5,897,863	6,184,934	287,071	...
XXVII.—State Railways	1,240,000	468,157	634,582	166,425	...
XXIX.—Provincial and Local Deficits	201,600	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Madras Canal	2,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	69,787,200	38,759,817	40,674,642	1,914,825	...
England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary...	213,100	147,683	163,200	15,517	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,000,300	38,907,500	40,837,842	1,930,342	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

eighth month of the year 1879-80, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878-79.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1879-80.	April to Nov. 1878.	April to Nov. 1879.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,684,500	2,055,081	2,036,625	...	18,456
2.—Interest on Service Funds	385,000	252,078	279,765	27,687	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	356,000	223,937	234,298	10,361	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,035,300	1,707,274	1,841,077	133,803	...
5.—Forest	505,900	187,007	209,145	22,138	...
6.—Excise	118,000	61,295	76,625	15,330	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	29,000	20,950	22,932	1,982	...
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	100,620	26,460	...	74,160
9.—Customs	203,000	132,089	132,191	102	...
10.—Salt	383,000	352,675	208,306	...	144,369
11.—Opium	2,499,100	1,478,515	1,812,068	333,553	...
12.—Stamps	74,900	49,310	51,642	2,332	...
13.—Mint	87,300	68,181	54,085	...	14,096
14.—Post Office	983,300	591,416	667,997	76,581	...
15.—Telegraph	392,200	198,706	181,893	...	16,813
16.—Administration	1,279,600	815,468	837,885	22,417	...
17.—Minor Departments	346,600	188,772	208,045	19,273	...
18.—Law and Justice	3,379,500	2,318,326	2,250,812	...	67,514
19.—Police	2,472,000	1,551,147	1,589,024	37,877	...
20.—Marine	396,900	239,159	174,480	...	64,679
21.—Education	1,024,500	595,836	621,032	25,196	...
22.—Ecclesiastical	159,900	101,899	101,768	...	131
23.—Medical	679,000	395,447	410,258	14,811	...
24.—Stationery and Printing	345,900	162,502	193,209	30,707	...
25.—Political	375,700	225,979	256,612	30,633	...
26.—Allowances	1,887,900	736,954	888,057	151,103	...
27.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,000	2,314	2,407	93	...
28.—Superannuation	634,000	438,537	516,962	78,425	...
29.—Miscellaneous	245,000	139,543	211,155	71,612	...
30.—Famine Relief	10,000	117,076	41,507	...	75,569
38.—Loss by Exchange	3,952,000	1,854,291	1,868,456	14,165	...
TOTAL ...	29,980,000	17,362,384	18,006,778	644,394	...
37.—Army	14,135,300	8,012,987	9,090,830	1,077,843	...
31.—Public Works Ordinary	4,752,200	2,098,068	1,579,452	...	518,616
32.—Irrigation	1,034,800	513,417	606,860	93,443	...
33 { Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange.	5,444,700	2,943,580	3,100,692	157,112	...
33 { Surplus Profit paid to Railway Companies, less Loss ...	706,800	561,011	192,071	...	368,940
33 { Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss	14,000	10,972	8,922	...	2,050
33 { Land and Supervision	75,700	39,374	41,258	1,884	...
34.—State Railways	995,000	467,696	879,793	412,097	...
36.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	16,800	...	...	...	...
35.—Madras Canal	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	57,155,300	32,009,489	33,506,656	1,497,167	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,246,200	8,213,537	8,589,976	376,439	...
TOTAL ...	71,401,500	40,223,026	42,096,632	1,873,606	...
Productive Public Works.					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,720,700	1,665,322	1,415,553	...	249,769
Ditto ditto in England	779,300	364,152	343,491	...	20,661
TOTAL ...	3,500,000	2,029,474	1,759,044	...	270,430
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,901,500	42,252,500	43,855,676	1,603,176	...

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
240	D 17—05471	50	Baboo Ram Nath Bhuttacharjee, Calcutta.
241	D 12—24460	5	Mr. G. B. R. Ellis, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
251	D 18—50077	100	Dwarka Pershad, Sitapur.
	„ —50078	100	
252	D 14—10736	20	Mohan Lall, Shahjehanpur.
253	D 16—06181	10	Major W. H. Wilkins, Survey Office, India.
	D 4[illegible]—77626	50	
254	D 12—23453	5	Hamid Hossein, Bareilly.
255	D 11—83677	10	Lieut. C. Etheridge, 6th Royals, Camp Thull.
	D 14—31008	20	
40	D 10—73704	*5	Captain R. L. N. Sturt, Calcutta.
	„ —73703		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th March 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W22	M 43—01796	100	Ibrahim Mini, Bombay.
	M 37—55555		
	„ —72939		
W23	M 35—94496	50	W. Cummings, Sukker.
	M 48—77857	10	
W24	M 37—47977	100	Shankar *alias* Moreshwar Shivram, Poona.
W25	M 38—26891	500	Dolatram Haribhoy, Bombay.
W26	M 46—16380	50	Nanabhoy Bhicajee, Sholapur.
W27	M 47—99708	10	Saccaram Apaji, Rajkot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H54	M 34—37162	20	Damodar Kashinath Joshi Mandaugarh.
H55	M 37—29420	100	Yadala Pitchia, Chuddapah.
H56	M 48—16769	10	S. W. Vardow, Nagpur.
	M 47—76503	10	
H57	M 34—53341	20	J. Miller, Bombay.
H58	M 19—92564	10	Keshco Annaji Boskar, Bombay.
H59	M 41—28050	10	J. Monoleseo, Bombay.
	M 32—39045	10	
M20	M 47—28709	10	H. M. Corke, Bombay.
	„ —28708		

BOMBAY,
The 23rd March 1880.

W. WELLS,
Asst. Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 8—07599	5	K. Ramier, Modium Taluq, Mysore.
J 13—01971	20	
„ —01973	20	
J 9—33515	10	Saroff Runyappa, Shimoga.
J 12—02910	50	K. Subba Row, Mangalore.
J 1—05689	1,000	Samu Putter, Palghat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 10—45575	100	B. Subba Row, Mysore.
J 5—97326	20	Soorappa, Bangalore.
J 3—36307	10	Seshagiri Row, Mysore.
J 9—35948	10	Kallari Ebrai, Badagara.
J 6—93837	10	A. Ramiah, Police Peon, Mysore.
„ —93845	10	
J 7—96855	5	Herchmungsingh, Coimbatore.
„ —96883		
J 8—02765	5	Gulam Hussain, Calicut.
„ —02769		

CALICUT,
The 19th March 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
446	O 36—63821	5	Inspector J. Costello, 24, Waterloo Street Thannah, Calcutta.
	„ —63822	5	
	„ —63823	5	
	„ —63828	5	
	„ —63836	5	
	„ —63842	5	
	„ —63846	5	
	„ —63850	5	
	„ —63854	5	
	„ —63856	5	
	„ —63857	5	
	„ —63858	5	
	„ —63859	5	
	„ —63861	5	
	„ —63863	5	
	„ —63864	5	
	„ —63865	5	
	„ —63866	5	
	„ —63867	5	
	„ —63868	5	
	„ —63869	5	
	„ —63870	5	
	„ —63871	5	
	„ —63874	5	
	„ —63882	5	
	„ —63883	5	
	„ —63906	5	
	„ —66700	5	
	„ —66701	5	
	„ —66702	5	
	„ —66703	5	
	„ —66704	5	
	„ —66705	5	
	„ —66707	5	
	„ —66708	5	
	„ —66709	5	
	„ —66711	5	
	„ —66715	5	
	„ —66717	5	
	„ —66732	5	
	„ —66733	5	
	„ —66737	5	
	„ —66739	5	
	„ —66741	5	
	„ —66744	5	
	„ —66745	5	
	„ —66747	5	
	„ —66748	5	
	„ —66753	5	
	„ —66754	5	
	„ —66755	5	
	„ —66757	5	
	„ —66758	5	
	„ —66762	5	
	„ —66763	5	
	„ —66772	5	
	„ —66776	5	
	„ —66789	5	
	„ —66790	5	
	„ —66795	5	
	„ —66797	5	
	„ —66799	5	
448	O 35—78594	100	Babu Ram Nath Bhuttacharjee.
	O 3[illegible]—03893	50	
450	O 67—72791	100	Mr. C. C. Vanzuilecom.
451	O 67—61600	100	Shaik Shakawath Hossein.
452	O 31—06690	50	Major T. O. Wingate.
	„ —06691	50	
	„ —06692	50	
	„ —06693	50	
	O 57—73564	20	
	„ —73566	20	
	O 54—13783	10	
453	O 53—50172	10	Babu Jogendra Krisna Basu.
	O 52—32713	10	
454	O 52—62935	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Howrah.
	O 50—07329	10	
	O 52—17574	10	
	O 75—14322	10	
	O 75—86161	10	
	O 52—07858	10	
	O 54—63482	10	
455	O 70—68513	500	Mudda Lal and Ram Churn Khettri.
456	O 67—80835	100	Baboo Nilmonibhush Banerjee.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
272	A 7—36803 ... „ —36802 ...	10	Babu Moti Lal Gupta.
273	L 58—32524 ... L 60—15309 ...	10	Hira Taija.
274	O 45—27102 ... „ —27103 ...	10	Babu Tarachurn Banerjee.
275	L 23 - 59870 ... L 22—32119 ...	5	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
276	L 54 - 09754 ... „ —09759 ...	5	Mr. W. F. Burke.
277	L 31—40241 ... „ —40242 ...	5	Babu Hridoy Nath Sircar.
278	L 25 - 88297 ... „ —88298 ...	5	Babu Upendra Nath Ghose.
279	L 26 10129 ... „ —10128 ...	5	Sayed Cazathy.
280	L 21—15756 ... „ —15758 ...	5	Babu Bhola Nath Mitra.
281	L 54—10503 ... „ —10505 ...	5	Babu Bungo Chunder Shah.
	L 30—11539 ... L 55—28813 ...	5	
282	O 6—79744 ... D 11 - 79229 ...	10	Babu Deno Nath Roy.
283	O 53—64582 ... „ —64583 ...	10	Attur Singh Golab Singh.
284	L 76 - 08292 ... „ —08293 ...	10	Babu Nimchand Moitra.
528	L 32—96248 ...	10	Shibdyal.
529	L 93—90220 ...	50	A.R.S.V. Palaneappa Chetty.
530	O 48—78960 ...	10	Mohamed Ally.
531	O 47 - 58966 ...	10	Babu Dwarkanath Biddia-bhoosan
532	A 70 - 13449 ...	100	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation Limited, Calcutta.
533	O 57—12198 ...	20	Mrs. M. A. Yonge.
534	O 45—03571 ...	10	Syed Sadey Hussen.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE.
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—49084 ...	20	Mr. Sapurjee Hormusjee, Canga, Bombay.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th March 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asstt. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
16	E 16—73387 ...	10	Mrs. T. Clear, L. M. Asylum, care of Miss Scahlin, Landour.
17	E 8—20974 ... E 16—77827 ...	5 10	Mr. D. Keough, Accountant Gener l's Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
6	E 17—01397 „ —01398	20	Pallonji, Nowgong.
12	E 15—50833 „ —50834	50	N. Pestonji, Rawalpindi.
144	E 16—36996 ...	10	Mr. George Brown, Rawalpindi.
20	E 17—02989 ...	20	Mrs Mary Aston, Bangalore.
22	E 15—51237 ...	50	Khuda Bux, Moradabad.
27	E 17—18006 ...	20	Moti Ram, Montgomery.
28	E 17—18553 ...	20	Mrs. M. A. Yonge, Jullundur.
29	E 12 - 88415 ...	20	Ram Richpal, Delhi.
35	E 16—41236 ... „ —45599 ...	10 10	Mr. J. W. Palmer, Gorucknpur.
38	E 16 - 32449 ...	10	Kishen Chand, Attock.
39	E 13—61517 ...	100	Mrs. Straghan, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 20th March 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
116	B 61—25541 ...	50	Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Caine, R.A., Nungumbakam.
117	B 62—00094 ...	100	Inspector of Post Offices, Nellore Division.
118	B 46—85478 ...	5	P. A. Saithuswami Rao, Registration Clerk, Tirupatur, Madura District.
119	B 46—84835 ...	5	D. Raghu Rama Rao, Inspector of Police, Villupuram Division, South Arcot.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
239	B 59—87682 ...	100	B. Subarayappah, Closepet Bangalore.
240	B 62 - 50520 ...	100	Hajee Kahdar Sahib, Clothing Contractor, Bellary.
241	B 62—28601 ...	100	A. Muthuswami Chetti, Mayavaram, Tanjore District.
242	B 62 - 59901 to „ —59940	100 each.	Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, for Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Tellicherry.
243	B 53—02805 ...	10	J. Hart, Esq., Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.
28	B 56—62993 * „ —62340	10	Muhammad Gouse, No. 76, Ungappa Naik Street, Black Town, Madras.
29	B 49—79579 * „ —79577	10	S. Abibulla Sahib, Gumashta to Messrs. Shumshudeen and Abdul Raiman, Parumet, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 15th March 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1879-80.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W11	F 12—19751 ...	1,000	Bunsilal Abeechund, Rai Bahadur, of Kamptee.

NAGPUR,
The 18th March 1880.

W. D. COWLEY.
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

List of Stolen and Lost Notes presented for payment at the Paper Currency Department by the Bank of Bengal.

Date of Bank's Stamp on Note.	Date of presentation.	Nos. of Notes.	Value.	Lost or Stolen	When stopped.	By whom.
	1880. Mar. 16	O 66 04520	Rs. 100	Stolen	1880. Jan. 20	The District Superintendent of Police, Silchar.
	„ 6	L 71 34329	10	„	1878. Nov. 12	Babu Amrita Lal Dey, B.A., B.L., Moharaja's College, Jeypore.
	„ 17	L 78 28743	20	Lost	1876. July 4	Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co., Calcutta.
	„ 16	O 36 66705	5	Stolen	1880. Mar. 19	Inspector J. Costello, 21, Waterloo Street, Thannah, Calcutta.
	„ 17	„ 66741	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 18	„ 63828	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 18	„ 63808	5	„	„ 19	
	„ 12	O 30 46388	50	Lost	1879. Nov. 28	Babu Durga Churn Rakhit, 153, Cotton Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
	„ 12	O 30 38720	50	Stolen	1879. July 15	Emamooldeen Khan, 105, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1880.

FOREIGN AND SEA MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	27th March	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	*Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	P. and O. Str. *Pekin.**
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	31st ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6 30 ,,	30th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	1st April	*Arabia.*
Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	2nd ,,	*Commilla.*
Chittagong and Bassin	6-30 ,,	2nd ,,	*Bushire.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 ,,	3rd ,,	Fr. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6 30 ,,	3rd ,,	From Bombay.

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. and O. Steamer is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional, and registration available.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign Letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th March 1880.

Abbott, Mrs.	Gabriel, C.	O'Neill, Surgeon John.
Anderson, J.	Ganby, E. G.	Peyton, J.
Andrews, W.	Garrick, D.	Phillips, M G.
Baily, B. & Co.	Gowsmith, Miss A.	Purdie, James.
Baird, G. & Co.	Hansell, Miss.	Ray, W. H.
Barclay, Mrs.	Heeley, H. H.	Rollo, Miss Norah.
Bason, J. W.	Hills, Mrs.	Ross, Mrs.
Biew, —.	Howard, R. E.	Ryan, P. S.
Birbal, Babu.	Howell, A.	Scott, Mrs. R.
Bird, Mrs. C. F.	Jackson, F. E.	Shaw, C. N.
Bishop, E. C.	Kean, Michale.	Shaw, M. L.
Campbell, J. C.	Kelly, F. (ship *Eaton Hall*).	Sarkies, M.
Croft, Miss B.	King, A. J.	Smith, Mrs. Barnard.
David, M.	Lee, Mrs. Geo.	Smith, W. A.
Deeruz, Mrs. M.	Low, A. C.	Stone, H.
DeFonseka, H.	McKenzie, C. B. (S. S. *Manora*).	Thomas, Mrs A. H
Eliot, G. L.	McMichael, M.	Thompson, Miss.
Evans, J.	Mookerjee, B. B.	Vieux, E. J.
Francis, W.		Wallace, J. R.
Fraser, James.		Wilkinson, J. R.
Freeland, E.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Algers, —	Fortescue, H. A.	Middleton, J. H
A. H. M.	Gardon, Mrs	Muir, Andrew.
Bank, Thos.	Gasper, E. (Police Inspr).	Neison, N. C.
Bartlett, William.	Gillman, A John.	Nuttall, C.
Bath, Miss C.	Hubel, Jean.	Parsch, Monsieur H.
Bayley, Vernon B. F.	Hallewell, J. A.	Raymond, Victor.
Bellingseri, Signr. Andrea.	Hawkins, Alfred.	Read, R.
	Hennessey, W. C.	Rix, Geo. R.
Bullen, F. T.	Hiug, Mrs Eliza.	Schneider, Oswald Hemr
Burne, Harry.	Hingley, G. B.	Scott, J. W.
Bush, Rev. T. C.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Seillier, Madame.
Chohmondeley, Reginald.	Jones, Surgn.-Major M.G.	Shaw, C.
Chuckeropany	Jurman, G. W.	Shaw, C J.
C. H. Z.	Jusoy or Jason, J.	Smith, W.
Clare, Miss.	Kay, Revd David.	Steel, Geo. R.
Clements, Miss Bella.	Kennedy, V. Shaw.	Sutton, Revd. G.
Collier, Thomas.	King, Capt. H. W.	Sutton, Capt.
Crafton, George.	Lawler, James.	Swire, H. (102nd R. F.)
Coton, George.	Lewis, Charles.	Thomes, G.
Cruise, Mrs. F.	Macgrega, W.	Thomson, John.
D'Arcy, F.	Maller, Otto.	Vincent, F. (Forest Department.)
Deardan, W.	Marshall, —.	
Donovan, D.	Marshall, W. R.	Vita, Sig. Arturo.
Dracger, Miss B.	Martin, C.	Wheeler, W.
Ewing, R. D.	Martin, Thos.	White, Charles.
Flower, Marcus.	McMaster, Mrs.	White, Mrs. J.
Foster, Fredrick, A.	Mercer, W. D.	Wight, C. F.
Forster, Capt. C.	Meyer, Madame Guck.	Williams, W. J.
Forster, Mrs. W. H.	McLaren, Duncan.	Wilson, J. H.

Newspapers.

Brooks, F. G.	Gasper, E.	Scott, J. W.
Durham, J.	Grant, F. W.	Wilson, J. H.
Foster, F. A.,	Miller, Fred. T.	Young, Rev. Dr.
Fotheringham, J.	Read, R.	

Registered Letters.

Durham, J.	Gasper, Edmond.	Paterson, C. F.
Fanshawe, W. E. D.	Kinsla, J.	Wight, C. F.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Teacherships of Hindustani and Persian.

A Teacher of Hindustani and a Teacher of Persian will be appointed in the course of the ensuing Summer Term, and each Teacher will be required to enter on his duties in the following October Term.

These Teacherships are tenable for three years, and the salary attached to each is £200 a year, exclusive of fees to be paid by the Students. If duly qualified, the same person may be appointed to both Teacherships, in which case his salary will be £300 a year. The Statute requires that each Teacher shall be ready to give instruction for three hours every other day, or, if necessary, every day, during eight weeks in each Term (Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one), and also during eight weeks in such other parts of the year, whether in or out of Term, exclusive of the months of July, August and September, as shall be approved by the Vice-Chancellor. Testimonials, addressed to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, Pembroke College, Oxford, must be sent in on or before Thursday, May 6.

The 5th February 1880.

Notice to Contractors.

The Kurrachee Harbour Board with the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind invites tenders for the supply of material and work to be done in erection of an iron screw-pile pier for shipping at Kimari at Kurrachee Harbour inclusive of the cranes and other hydraulic machinery.

The plan may be seen, and printed copies of the conditions, specifications, and forms of tender obtained on application at the Office of the Port Engineer, Kurrachee, on and after 22nd April 1880, during office hours.

The sum of Rs. 125 must accompany each application for the above papers, of which amount Rs. 100 will be refunded on receipt of the tender in due form.

If desired, schedules of quantities will be supplied with the other papers on the responsibility of the party tendering.

The tenders will be received at noon on (Monday) 3rd May 1880, at the office of the Collector of Kurrachee as President, Harbour Board.

The Harbour Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Collr. of Kurrachee,
and President, Kurrachee Harbour Board.

KURRACHEE,
The 15th March 1880.

AUCTION NOTICE.

On Monday, 29th March 1880, beginning at 8 A.M., a clearance sale of old sal and sissoo logs, slabs, pieces and poles will be held at the Alipore Duar Forest Timber Depôt.

Conditions of Sale.

1. One-half of purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the remaining half within one month of the day of sale.

2. No timber can be removed until the full purchase money has been paid.

3. If one-half of the purchase money is not paid down on the day of sale, the timber will be re-sold at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

4. The timber will be at the risk of the purchasers from the moment it is knocked down.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asstt. Conservator of Forests,
Buxa Division.

CAMP ALIPORE DUAR,
The 19th March 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينالين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے هركوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورة بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارة آنه ،

FOR SALE
AT
NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,
BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	30	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.
PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Cou a third for the Bombay High Court, and a four for the Allahabad High Court. The cases hea by the Privy Council on appeal from each Hi Court will be reported in the Series for that Hi Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on a peal from Provinces in India not subject to a High Court will be reported in the Calcut Series. The Parts of each Series can be h separately, or all four Parts can be had stitch into one wrapper at the option of subscribers a purchasers. It will be observed from the follo ing statement of the terms of subscription a sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed persons taking the complete set:

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tains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{048219}{048067}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Mooltan Chund, and last endorsed to Chunnoo Laul, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

CHUNNOO LAUL,
Kuchowree gully,
Benares.

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Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the departure of certain ships from British India;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the relief of distressed seamen and apprentices at ports in British India, and for the recovery of wages due to and expenses incurred in respect of such seamen and apprentices in cases to which section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, do not apply of their own force;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide in other respects hereinafter appearing for the regulation and control of merchant shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880:"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of June 1880.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"ship:"

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars:

"master:"

"master" means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"port."

"port" in any provision of this Act includes also any part of a river or channel leading to a port which for the purposes of such provision the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be included in such port.

CHAPTER II.

UNSEAWORTHY AND UNSAFE SHIPS.

Saving clause.

3. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply—

(*a*) to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*b*) to any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons register employed solely in fishing or in plying coastwise between ports situate in India and Ceylon.

(*c*) to any pleasure yacht.

Interpretation-clause.

"British Indian ship:"

4. In this chapter, "British Indian ship" means a ship registered under Act No. XIX of 1838, Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law passed by the Governor General in Council and for the time being in force for the registration of ships in India; and

"British ship:"

"British ship" includes a British Indian ship:

"manner prescribed:"

"manner prescribed" means such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, by rules published in the official Gazette prescribe.

"Unseaworthy."

A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this chapter when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast and other equipment generally are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

"Unsafe."

A ship is "unsafe" within the meaning of this chapter when by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, she is unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended.

Sending or taking Unseaworthy Ship to sea.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

5. Every person who sends or attempts to send a British Indian ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Master taking unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

Every master of a British Indian ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

Prosecution to be by, or with consent of, Local Government.

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Implied Condition of Seaworthiness in Contract of Service.

6. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same;

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

Provided that nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Proviso.

Detention of Unsafe Ships by the Local Government.

7. The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that a British ship in any port to which it may from time to time specially extend this section, is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

Provisional detention by Local Government.

A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

Service of grounds on master.

8. When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon, and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained.

Power to appoint surveyor.

Action on receipt of his report.

An order of final detention under this section may be either absolute or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life; and the Local Government may, from time to time, vary or add to any such order:

Order of final detention.

Provided that, before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port where the ship is detained.

Service of report on master and appeal to Court of survey.

9. Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under section eight to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes such survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as such owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors prepared under section fifteen, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience; and

Option to owner or master of appointing assessor to accompany surveyor.

in such case, if the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal;

Procedure where surveyor and assessor agree;

but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided.

where they differ.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight the Local Government may at any time when a ship has been provisionally detained, instead of following the procedure hereinbefore provided, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Power to refer to Court of Survey.

Detaining-officers.

11. For the better execution of this chapter, the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as its officers, and may suspend or remove any of them.

Detaining-officers.

Every officer so appointed (hereinafter referred to as a detaining-officer) shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this chapter, the following powers, (that is to say):—

Their powers generally.

(*a*) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(*b*) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*c*) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(*d*) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

12. Every detaining-officer shall, in addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, have the same power as the Local Government has under sections seven and eight, respectively, of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

Their power to order provisional detention and survey.

Every such officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Detaining-officer to report to Local Government.

Of the Court of Survey and of Appeals and References thereto.

13. A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

Constitution of Court of survey.

14. The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

The Judge.

15. The assessors shall be persons of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience.

The assessors.

One of them shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge, in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

16. The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors, in the manner prescribed, to meet forthwith.

Judge to summon assessors.

17. Every such appeal and reference shall be heard in open Court.

Case to be heard in open Court.

18. The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the same powers as are by section eleven conferred on a detaining-officer.

Powers of Judge and assessors.

19. The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Judge may appoint surveyor.

20. The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in exercise or pursuance of the powers conferred by section eighteen or section nineteen.

Owner or master may attend at survey.

21. The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Power of Judge to detain or release ship.

22. The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Report to Local Government by Court.

23. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter with respect to a Court of Survey, and in particular with respect to—

Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey.

(*a*) the procedure before the Court;

(*b*) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(*c*) the amount and application of fees; and

(*d*) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs under this chapter.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Scientific Referees.

24. If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal under this chapter involves a question of construction or design, or of scientific difficulty or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees, to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Power to appoint referee to hear appeal.

25. The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee or referees selected as aforesaid.

Option to appellant to require referee to be appointed.

26. The referee or referees to whom an appeal is referred under section twenty-four or section twenty-five shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

Referee to have powers of Court of Survey.

Costs of Detention and Damages incidental thereto.

27. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provi-

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

onal detention of a ship, the Government shall e liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs f and incidental to the detention and survey of ie ship, and also compensation for any loss or amage sustained by him by reason of the deten- on or survey.

Liability of shipowner r costs when ship ghtly detained.

28. If a ship is finally detained under this chapter or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship nall be liable to pay to Government its costs f and incidental to the detention and survey of the nip; and such costs shall, without prejudice to ny other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is re- overable.

What included in costs f detention and sur- ey.

29. For the purposes of this chapter the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable mount in respect of the remuneration of the sur- eyor or officer of the Local Government, shall be eemed to be part of the costs of the detention and urvey of the ship.

Power to require from omplainant security for osts, &c.

30. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government r officer (as the case may be) to require the com- lainant to give security to the satisfaction of uch Government or officer for the costs and com- ensation which such complainant may become able to pay as hereinafter mentioned:

Proviso as to com- laint by one-fourth of rew.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such ecurity shall not be required; and such Govern- ment or officer shall, if the complaint is made in ufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take roper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to e detained under this chapter.

Costs, &c., payable by Government recoverable rom complainant.

31. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this chapter to pay to the wner of the ship any costs or compensation, the omplainant shall be liable to pay to the Govern- ment all such costs and compensation as the Gov- rnment incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the letention and survey of the ship.

Grain Cargoes.

Stowage of cargo of rain, &c.

32. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain cargo) shall be carried on board any British Indian ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Deck and Load Lines.

Marking of deck-lines.

33. Every British Indian ship shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking. The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground or black on a light ground.

Marking of load-lines.

34. The master of every British ship not being a coasting-vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before his ship is entered outwards from any port in British India upon any voyage, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

The centre of such disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it is intended to load such ship for that voyage.

Statement to Customs- officer in application for entry outwards as to position of load-line.

35. The person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre: and if default is made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

Copy of this state- ment to be entered in the log-book and agree- ment with the crew.

36. A copy of this statement shall be entered in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew; and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of the crew till this entry is made.

The master shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

Ship to be kept mark- ed.

37. When a ship has been marked as by section thirty-four required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom.

Marking of load-lines in case of coasting vessels.

38. The master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, before proceeding to sea from any port, mark outside upon each of her sides amidship, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre:

The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which it is intended to load the ship, until notice is given of an alteration.

Annual statement as to position of load-line.

39. He shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs of such port as the Local Government may from time to time appoint on this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

If default is made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Ship to be kept marked.

40. When a ship has been marked as required by section thirty-eight, she shall be kept so marked until notice is given of an alteration.

Penalty for neglecting to mark, for submerging load-line.

41. Any master of a ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this chapter required, or to keep her so marked, or who allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged,

and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty on master for having misleading marks.

42. If any of the marks required by this chapter is in any respects inaccurate so as to be likely to mislead, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Saving of ships marked in the United Kingdom.

43. The provisions of this chapter as to load lines shall not apply to ships coming from ports in the United Kingdom and marked with such lines in accordance with the provisions of the laws for the time being there in force.

Supplemental Provisions.

Release of ship at any time by Local Government.

44. The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this chapter is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Who may enforce detention of ship.

45. When under this chapter a ship is authorized or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, any commander or first officer of any of Her Majesty's Indian Government ships, or any Port-officer, Harbour-master, Conservator of a port or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Penalty for proceeding to sea after detention.

46. If any ship after such detention, or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for carrying to sea officer in execution of his duty.

47. When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorized under this chapter to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting Magistrate may enquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under this section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Detained ship not to be released because British registry closed.

48. When a ship has been detained under this chapter, she shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

Powers of person authorized to survey ship.

49. For the purposes of the survey of a ship under this chapter, any person authorized to make the same may go on board the ship and inspect the same, and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

50. Every Judge, assessor, officer or surveyor under this chapter shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

1. Where any order, notice, statement or document is required for the purpose of any provision of this chapter, to be served on the

vice of order, where is no master or nt owner, &c.

er of a ship, the same shall be served, where e is no master, on the owner of the ship, if he es in the port where the ship is detained, or, ere is no owner residing there, on some agent ne owner residing there; or where such owner gent is unknown or cannot be found, a copy of order, notice, statement or document shall be ed to the mast of the ship, and shall thereupon eemed to be duly served.

2. Any such order, notice, statement or document may be served by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be

der, &c., how to be d.

ed, or by leaving the same at his last place of de, or, in the case of a master, by leaving it him on board the ship with the person being ppearing to be in command or charge of the).

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate either absolutely or subject to such conditions or

elegation of powers Port Commissioners,

trictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Comssioners or trustees appointed for managing affairs of a port all or any of the powers, and uire the said body to discharge all or any of the ctions, of a Local Government under the foreng sections of this Act, except the powers nferred by section fourteen, the power of prepar; a list of assessors under section fifteen and the ver of making rules, and may cancel any such ification.

While any such notification remains in force, all its and damages which would otherwise be re'erable under this Act by or from the Governnt shall be recoverable in like manner by or m such body; and such body shall, notwithnding anything to the contrary contained in y enactment now in force, credit or pay, as the e may be, the amount of any costs or damages recovered to or from the funds held by them trust as such body.

CHAPTER III.

Distressed Seamen.

54. This chapter shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. 1 of 1859 (*for the amendment of the relating to Merchant Seamen*).

hapter to be taken art of Act 1 of 1859.

But nothing in this chapter contained applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant ipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

aving of provisions Merchant Shipping s, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "Local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

' Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

55. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

56. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

57. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

58. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seamen or apprentice is sent under section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Go-

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

59. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section fifty-six or section fifty-seven, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

60. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section fifty-nine, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

61. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a Shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

62. (*a*). If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, become distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

63. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

64. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

65. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section sixty-two, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section sixty-four, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

66. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman or apprentice was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

67. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER IV.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

68. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purposes of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Local Government to appoint examiners,

and to make rules as to qualification, &c., of ship surveyors.

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(*b*) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(*d*) for holding enquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(*e*) for the suspension and cancelment of such certificates.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

69. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section sixty-eight, exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section :

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Surveyors of Lloyd's and Veritas.

70. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section sixty-nine shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him in such exercise of such profession.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

CHAPTER V.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

71. In this chapter "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof, that is to say:—

"Wreck" defined.

goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again,

goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and

a vessel abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

72. Chapter V of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and section 5 of Act No. XIII of 1878 (*An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of chapter V of Indian Ports Act, 1875.

But nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to affect section 40 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

73. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned within such local limits as it may from time to time prescribe.

Appointment of receivers.

Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

74. Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, shall as soon as practicable—

Rules to be observed by persons finding wreck.

(*a*) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

if he be the owner;

(*b*) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

if he be not the owner.

Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage.

75. Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-four by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Disputes concerning amount of salvage.

Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate, upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Notice to be given by receiver.

76. The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

77. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof,

the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and if not of a perishable nature at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Proceeds how applied.

78. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Penalty for failure to give notice of, or to deliver, wreck to the receiver of wreck.

79. Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by section seventy-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

CHAPTER VI.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS WITH REGARD TO LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNALS.

Saving clause.

80. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to any ship belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council or belonging to any foreign Prince or State.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

81. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the powers given to detaining-officers by section eleven.

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

82. If any such person finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, &c.

83. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offences triable where offender found.

84. Every offence punishable under chapter II, chapter III or chapter V may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

85. And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause, shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[Third publication.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1880.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

IN the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, No. 171A, column three, for the words "The date of the plaintiff's death," the words "The sixtieth day from the date of the plaintiff's death" shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880 :—

No. 6 OF 1880.

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1880 ;" Short title.

and it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. In this Act "section" means a section of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873. "Section."

3. In section 3, clause (4), sub-clause (*a*), after the words "last settlement," the words "or revision of settlement" shall be inserted ; Amendment of section 3, clause (4), sub-clauses (*a*) and (*c*).

and in the same section, clause (4), sub-clause (*c*), for the word "and," the word "or" shall be substituted.

4. To section seven the following proviso shall be added :— Addition of a proviso to section 7.

"If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land and one of them becomes an ex-proprietary tenant, the share which previously belonged to such ex-proprietary tenant shall be divided off, and his rights as ex-proprietary tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in it."

5. In section nine, for the second clause, the following shall be substituted :— Amendment of section 9.

"No other rights of occupancy shall be transferable except by voluntary transfer between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such rights."

At the end of the same section, for the word "section" the word "clause" shall be substituted.

6. To section eleven the following words shall be added :— Addition to section 11.

"except as provided by section eighteen."

7. In section twelve, clause (*a*), and in section twenty-one, the words "the patwárí of the village or," and in section fifty-eight the words "patwárí or," shall be omitted. Amendment of sections 12 and 21.

8. After section thirteen, the following section shall be inserted :— New section to follow section 13.

"13A. Every landholder has a right of making a general survey or measurement of his land, unless restrained from doing so by express engagement with the tenant. Landholder's right to measure land.

"If any landholder, intending to measure any land which he has a right to measure under this section, is opposed in making such measurement by the tenant, or if the tenant of any land which is liable to such measurement, having received notice from the landholder of the intended measurement, refuses to attend and point out such land, the landholder may apply to the Collector, who shall thereupon inquire into the case in the manner provided for applications under this Act, and shall pass an order either allowing or disallowing the measurement, and, if the case so requires, directing or excusing the attendance of the tenant. Procedure if measurement opposed or tenant refuses to attend at measurement.

"If any tenant, after the issue of an order directing his attendance, neglects to attend, it shall not be competent to him to contest the correctness of the measurement made in his absence."

9. In section nineteen, for the words "thirty-first day of December," the words "thirtieth day of September" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 19.

Substitution of new section for section 23.

10. For section twenty-three, the following section shall be substituted :—

"23. Whenever for any cause the Local Government remits or suspends for any period the payment of the whole or any part of the revenue payable in respect any land, any officer empowered by the Local overnment in this behalf may, subject to such les as to appeal, confirmation or otherwise as ay from time to time be prescribed by the Board, der that the rent of such land shall be remitted suspended, for the period of such suspension of evenue as aforesaid, to an amount which shall be ual to double the amount of the revenue of which he payment has been so remitted or suspended, or hall bear the same proportion to the whole of the ent payable in respect of the land as the revenue f which the payment has been so remitted or sus-ended bears to the whole of the revenue payable in espect of such land,

Power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue remitted or suspended.

"and, subject to the same rules, the landholder hall be bound by such order."

Amendment of sections 37, 38 and 39.

11. In section thirty-seven, for the words "that date," the words "the first day of April" shall be substituted.

In section thirty-eight, for the word "April," he word "March," and in section thirty-nine, for he word "May," when it first occurs, the word 'April" shall be substituted.

Proviso added to section 40.

12. To section forty the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided that, if the order of the Collector or Assistant Collector under section thirty-nine is passed at a date which leaves the landholder insufficient time to apply for assistance to eject before the ploughing for the kharíf-harvest commences in the district, the landholder may, at any time within one month from the date of such order, with the leave of the Collector or Assistant Collector (as the case may be), apply for such assistance."

New section to follow section 55.

13. After section fifty-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

"55A. When, owing to the death of the landlord or other cause, two or more persons severally claim the right to collect the rent from a tenant, the tenant may apply to the Collector of the district or the Assistant Collector for leave to deposit in court the full amount of rent due from him.

Deposit of rent in court when claimed by two or more persons.

"The Collector or Assistant Collector may, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, direct payment of the amount deposited to such one of the persons claiming such rent as appears to him entitled to receive the same, or may order the same to remain in deposit, pending decision by a competent Court."

Addition to section 56.

14. In section fifty-six, to the first clause the following words shall be added :—

"and until such rent has been satisfied, no other claim on such produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise."

Amendment of section 85.

15. In section eighty-five, for the words "section ninety-four," the words "sections sixty-nine and eighty-three" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 93.

16. In section ninety-three, clause (*a*), after the words "arrears of rent," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent."

Amendment of section 94.

17. In section ninety-four, after the word "distress," the following shall be inserted, that is to say :—"not being suits of the description referred to in sections sixty-nine and eighty-three."

Amendment of section 95.

18. In section ninety-five, clause (*d*), for the words "section thirty-six," the words "to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section twenty-eight" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following clauses shall be added :—

Addition of a new clause to same section.

"(*q*.) Application under section 13A by a person intending to measure land."

(*r*.) Application to take out of deposit any amount deposited under section 55 A.

Addition of new section after section 95.

19. After section ninety-five, the following section shall be inserted :—

"95A. When any order has been made on an application under this Act, no process for the execution of such order shall be issued on an application made after the lapse of one year from the date of such order, except when special provision is otherwise made in this Act."

Limitation of process of execution or order to one year.

Amendment of section 96.

20. In section ninety-six, clause (*a*), the words and figures "and may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873," shall be repealed.

Addition of new section after section 96.

21. After section ninety-six the following section shall be inserted :—

"96A. All suits and applications under this Act may, with the consent of the parties, be referred to arbitration under sections two hundred and twenty to section two hundred and thirty-one (both inclusive) of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873."

Suits and applications under this Act may be referred to arbitration.

Amendment of section 106.

22. To section one hundred and six the following shall be added, that is to say :—

"but nothing in this section shall affect any custom of a village or any special contract."

Addition of new sections after section 117.

23. After section one hundred and seventeen the following sections shall be inserted :—

Quære as to repeal of section 106 as proposed by N.-W. P. letter.

"117A. If the defendant resides out of British India and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post, if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

See Act X of 1877, s. 89

"117B. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent by post or

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

See Act X of 1877, s. 90

otherwise for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of such service."

Amendment of section 162.

24. In the first clause of section one hundred and sixty-two, between the word "Act" and the word "after" the words "when the application for the issue of such process is made" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 172.

25. To section one hundred and seventy-two the following clause shall be added:—

Possession to be given to auction-purchaser.

"In the event of the sale of such property being completed, possession thereof shall be given to the auction-purchaser by the Collector of the district in which the said property is situate."

Addition to section 195

26. In section one hundred and ninety-five, after the word "final," the following words shall be inserted:—

"subject to review by the Commissioner of the Division or the Board."

New section to be added after section 198.

27. After section one hundred and ninety-eight the following section shall be added:—

"198A. The Board may review and may rescind, alter or confirm any order made by itself, or by a single member, on the application of one of the parties to the case, if preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order."

Power of Board to review its orders.

New section to follow section 201.

28. After section two hundred and one the following section shall be inserted:—

"(5). *Review.*

Reviewing of applications not open to appeal.

"201A. In applications in which the order of the Commissioner or Collector of the district or Assistant Collector is final, as provided in sections one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven, such Commissioner, Collector or Assistant Collector, as the case may be, may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of an application upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the applicant had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial."

Amendment of section 210.

29. In section two hundred and ten, in the first clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "application made" shall be substituted; and in the second clause, for the words "suit brought," the words "suit or application brought or made" shall be substituted.

In the same section the words "to the suit," in both places where they occur, shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) has now been in force for six years; and during this period several points in which it requires amendment have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Local Government. It has now submitted to the Government of India the proposed amendments, with a request that they may be embodied in an Act of the legislature, and, to meet this request, the present Bill has been prepared.

2. Most of these amendments are of a very simple character, and aim either at correcting obvious oversights or at giving legislative sanction to the interpretation which the Act has received. The following only appear to call for notice.

3. Under section 7 of the Act as it stands, it is not easy to say what precisely is the state of things which results when one of two or more sharers in sír-land loses his proprietary rights therein, and becomes an ex-proprietary tenant. To remove this difficulty, a clause has been added to the section, declaring that in such a case the share which previously belonged to the tenant shall be divided off, and that he shall become an ex-proprietary tenant of the land comprised in it.

4. Section 9 lays down that the rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable, and that no other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will or otherwise, except as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right. A full bench of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, holding that the section was enacted in the interest of landholders, and that they may presumably waive the privilege it confers on them, has decided that occupancy-rights may be attached and brought to sale in execution of the decree of a civil Court if the decree-holder be the landholder under whom the tenant holds. It is urged that the stability of occupancy-rights is a fundamental principle of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and that this decision of the High Court, which arms landholders with a means of ejecting their occupancy-tenants, not contemplated by the legislature when the Act was passed, very seriously affects this principle. The section has, therefore, been amended so as to make it clear that the alienation of occupancy-rights is restricted to voluntary transfers from one co-sharer to another.

5. Experience has shown that a patwárí is often so much exposed to local influence, that he cannot safely be entrusted with the duty of recording and attesting agreements for enhancement of rent. The references to this officer in sections 12 and 21, as also in section 58, have therefore been omitted, and the duty in question has been restricted to the kánúngos, who since the recent increase in their number will find no difficulty in performing it.

6. Section 13 gives the landholder permission to apply to enhance the rent of his tenant if the quantity of land held by such tenant is proved by measurement to be greater than the

quantity for which rent has been paid. But the law nowhere gives the landholder a right to measure his tenant's lands. Such a power existed under section 26 of Act X of 1859; but the provisions of that section were omitted apparently by inadvertence when the present Act was passed. It is now proposed to restore them by the addition of a new section (13A) after section 13.

7. The last date now fixed by section 19 for receiving applications for enhancement or abatement of rent is the 31st December. As a rule, these applications are not made until the end of the period allowed, and as they can only be disposed of during the cold weather, the result is that, the season for their disposal being half over when the greater number of them are made, many of them have to stand over till the following year. With a view to remedying this the 30th of September has been made the last date for receiving such applications, so that it will in future be possible to dispose of them in the cold weather immediately following their receipt.

8. Section 23 has given rise to much misconception and trouble in its application. The original intention with which it was framed was that, when the Government thinks fit to remit or suspend the demand for revenue, the tenant should be entitled to share in the concession made; but the section, as at present worded, inverting this, provides that, when remission of rent however small, is declared necessary, there shall always be remission of revenue. It is considered that this is not in accordance with the principles on which the land-revenue is fixed for a term of years and that the section should be amended so as clearly to express the original intention of its framers; and accordingly a new section has with this object been substituted for the existing one.

9. The date fixed by section 38 for the issue and service of notices of ejectment (the first of April) has been found to be too late to admit of all applications filed being disposed of before the agricultural work for the next year is begun. The date for such service has therefore been altered to the 1st day of March, and a corresponding alteration has been made in sections 37 and 39, in the date on which applications contesting liability to be ejected shall be made.

10. It sometimes happens that on the death of a landlord there are rival-claimants to his property, each of whom by distraint or otherwise tries to enforce his claim to the rents. In such a case the tenants are much harassed, being at a loss to know to whom to pay their rents. A new section (55A) has therefore been added to the Act, allowing the tenants in such a case to deposit their rent in court, pending the decision of the dispute between the rival-claimants.

11. Section 56 lays down that the produce of all land in the occupation of a cultivator shall be deemed to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect of such land. In the North-Western Provinces, rent is not payable by tenants till one month before the Government-instalment of revenue falls due; but civil Courts can proceed to distrain and sell a standing crop before that time. This obviously tends to defeat the object in view and accordingly an addition has been made to the section to the effect that, until the rent has been satisfied, no other claim on the produce shall be enforced by sale in execution of decree or otherwise.

12. The amendment made in section 93, which makes suits for the money-value of rent payable in kind cognizable by the revenue Courts, merely embodies the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court in *Tajuddin Khan* v. *Ram Pershad Bhagat*, I. L. R. 1 All. 217.

13. The Act now prescribes no limitation for the execution of orders made on applications. Commonly the nature of such orders renders the fixing of any limitation unnecessary; but in some cases, such as an application for the recovery of land of which a tenant has been wrongfully dispossessed, some limit appears to be necessary. An addition has, therefore, been made to section 95, laying down generally one year as the limit.

14. Section 96, as it at present stands, provides for applications only being referred to arbitration. It is obviously desirable that there should be a power to refer suits in the same way as applications, and accordingly section 96 has been amended and a new section (96A) inserted making it lawful to refer suits as well as applications to arbitration.

15. A question having been raised as to whether section 106 debarred a co-sharer in land from recovering his share of the rent from a tenant, where there was a special contract or a custom authorizing such co-sharer to collect separately, words have been added to that section to make it clear that it does not affect any such contract or custom.

16. No power is conferred by the Act on the Collector to give possession of immoveable property which may be attached and sold under the provisions of section 172; and, it has accordingly been thought advisable expressly to confer such power by an addition to the section.

17. Section 188 provides for a review in suits not open to appeal on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, &c. A similar provision in the case of applications seems desirable, and has been introduced after section 201.

18. Section 196 provides for the review by the Commissioner or the Board, of orders passed by the Collector in cases where no appeal lies. But owing, doubtless, to an oversight, the Board is the only authority which can review those orders of Assistant Collectors which are made final by section 195; and the result is that much work is thrown on the Board which should properly be distributed among the Commissioners. To remedy this state of things, an addition has been made to section 195, making the orders of an Assistant Collector under that section subject to review by the Commissioner.

B. W. COLVIN.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1880:—

No. 7 OF 1880.

THE JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1880.

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A Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the district of Jhánsí are in debt and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges, and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1880":

Commencement. Application.

it shall come into force on the passing thereof, and shall be applicable in the first instance only to zamíndárs owning land in the district of Jhánsí; but the Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, make it applicable to zamíndárs owning land in any part of any other district in the Jhánsí Division.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"zamíndár."

"zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land assessed to revenue, and includes an ubáridár.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 3.

Power to appoint a Manager.

3. As soon as may be after this Act becomes applicable to the zamíndárs of any local area, the Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint for such local area a Manager of Encumbered Estates (hereinafter called "the Manager"), who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officer.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 51.

Power to appoint new Manager in place of Manager removed.

The Local Government may at any time, by a like notification, remove any Manager so appointed, and appoint a new Manager in the place of such Manager, and thereupon the management vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in such new Manager.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 4.

Assistant Managers.

4. The Local Government may also from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint persons to be Assistant Managers, who shall, subject to the direction and control of the Manager, exercise such of the powers conferred, and perform such of the duties imposed, upon the Manager, as the Manager may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, assign to them respectively.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 52.

Managers and Assistant Managers to be deemed public servants.

5. Every Manager and Assistant Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 5.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

6. At any time within twelve months after this Act becomes applicable to the zamíndárs in any local area, any zamíndár in such local area may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities other than debts due or liabilities incurred to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case:

Provided that when the immoveable property of such zamíndár has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, such application shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, on behalf of such zamíndár.

Provided also that when such zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 194 of Act No. XIX of 1873 (*The North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act*, 1873), such application shall be made on his behalf,

(*a*) when his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, by the Manager of his property with the consent of that Court, and,

(*b*) when his property is not under such superintendence, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 53.

Power to extend time for making applications.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 6.

Order to enquire.

7. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by the Manager into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the zamíndár's property, whether moveable or immoveable, after payment of all debts and liabilities then due or incurred to Government, to discharge the same.

N.-W. P.

Verified statement to be submitted.

8. When an enquiry has been directed under section seven, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the Manager a statement

duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the zamíndár's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner or the Manager, subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

Proviso.

Provided that, when the application is made under clause (*b*) of the second proviso to section six, no such verified statement shall be required, but the zamíndár shall, so far as possible, furnish such details of his debts and liabilities as the Commissioner or the Manager, subject to his control, may require.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 9.

Manager to submit report.

9. The Manager, after making the enquiry directed under section seven, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report the Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct a further enquiry, or

(*b*) dismiss the application, or

(*c*) by order published in the official Gazette direct the Manager to manage the immoveable property of the zamíndár, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts and liabilities in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 11.

"Order of management"; to what it extends.

10. The order passed under section nine, clause (*c*) (hereinafter called "the order of management"), shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the zamíndár is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order of management is published.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 11.

Effect of order of management.

11. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue—

First.—All proceedings then pending in any civil or revenue Court in British India, in respect to the debts and liabilities to which the order of management extends, shall be stayed: and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court and then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities, or against or in any way affecting any of the property to which the order of management extends, shall be suspended.

Stay of pending proceedings.

Second.—So long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments, other than those instituted by the Manager for the recovery of rents and profits under section twelve, shall be instituted in or issued by any civil or revenue Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities, or against or in any way affecting any of the property to which the order of management extends.

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Third.—So long as the management continues the zamíndár shall be incompetent—

The zamíndár incompetent to contract debts.

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability; or

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof; or

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the Manager from letting, and the zamíndár from taking, the whole or any part of such property, on such terms consistent with the other provisions of this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties.

Fourth.—So long as the management continues, no person other than the Manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 12. Act 187

Manager to have powers of zamíndár and to receive rents and profits. Act 187

12. The Manager shall, during the continuance of the management, have all powers which the zamíndár might as such have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management.

And, for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits, shall also have all the powers possessed by the Deputy Commissioner under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, lease or mortgage the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in

on.

13. If the zamíndár is at the time the management commences cultivating as his sir or otherwise any land to which the order of management extends, he shall be entitled to hold such land during the term of management as a tenant, at such rent as may be fixed by the Manager in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner. N.-W. P. draft, s. 13.

Zamíndár to hold sír at rate to be fixed by Manager.

14. From the sums received or recovered under section twelve the Manager shall pay—

[V of s. 10. IV of s. 11

Payments to be made by Manager.

First, the costs of the management including the costs of necessary repairs:

Second, the Government-revenue, and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Third, the rent (if any) due in respect of any land held by the zamíndár on lease from persons other than the Manager;

Fourth, such periodical allowance (if any) as the Commissioner may, from time to time, fix for the maintenance and other necessary expenses of the zamíndár and of such members of his family as the Commissioner directs;

Fifth, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary and are approved by the Commissioner.

The residue shall be retained by the Manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities to which the order of management extends, other than those arising or incurred to Government.

Residue how disposed of.

CHAPTER V.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

15. On the publication of the order of management, the Manager shall publish in the official Gazette a notice, in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the zamíndár or the property under management to notify the same in writing to such Manager within two months from the date of the publication. N. W. P. draft, s. 15.

Notice to claimants against zamíndár.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at his own office and at the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and also at conspicuous places on the land taken under management.

Copies of notices to be exhibited.

16. Every such claimant shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with such written statement.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

Any document which is in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager as required by this section, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

17. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government), not notified to the Manager within the time and in the manner hereby required shall, except as provided in section twenty-four, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Act 18 Act 18

Claim not duly notified to be barred

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section sixteen, the Manager may receive such claim within the further period of two months from the expiration of the original period of two months.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months.

18. The Manager shall, if the amount of any claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of such claim from the commencement of the transactions between the parties and the persons (if any) through whom they claim, and shall, in accordance with the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants. Ac 18

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated.

When the amount of the claim is admitted, and the Manager, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, believes that such admission is true and is made by the zamíndár with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor, the Manager shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if he thinks fit.

In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted the Manager shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

19. When the Manager enquires into the history and merits of a claim under section eighteen, he shall— Ac 18

Mode of taking account.

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest or setting-off the profits of mortgaged property without an account of interest or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account or any contract

and create a new obligation,

pen the account between the parties
n the commencement of the tran-
ions and take that account accord-
to the following rules (that is to
) :—

a) separate accounts of principal and
rest shall be taken :

b) in the account of princi[redacted]
ll be debited to the zamíndár suc
ney as may from time to time hav
n actually received by him or on hi
ount from the creditor, and the price
goods, if any, sold to him by the
litor as part of the transactions :

c) in the account of principal there
ll not be debited to the zamíndár any
ney which he may have agreed to
in contravention of section 257A
the Code of Civil Procedure :

d) in the account of principal there
ll not be debited to the zamíndár any
umulated interest which has been
verted into principal at any state-
nt or settlement of account or by
contract made in the course of the
nsactions, unless the Manager, for
sons to be recorded by him in writ-
, deems such debit to be reasonable :

(*e*) in the account of interest there
ll be debited to the zamíndár monthly
ple interest on the balance of princi-
for the time being outstanding at
rate allowed by the Manager as
einafter provided :

(*f*) all money paid by or on account
the zamíndár to the creditor or on
account, and all profits, service or
ier advantages of every description
eived by the creditor in the course of
transactions (estimated, if necessary,
such money-value as the Manager in
discretion, or with the aid of arbi-
tors appointed by him, may deter-
ne) shall be credited first in the ac-
nt of interest; and, when any pay-
nt is more than sufficient to discharge
balance of interest due at the time
is made, the residue of such payment
ll be credited to the zamíndár in the
ount of principal :

(*g*) the accounts of principal and in-
est shall be made up to the date of
stituting the claim, and the aggregate
the balances (if any) appearing due
both such accounts against the
mindár on that date shall be deemed
be the amount due at that date, ex-
t when the balance appearing due
the interest account exceeds that ap-
aring due on the principal account,
which case double the latter balance
all be deemed to be the amount then
e.

20. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section nineteen shall be—

Interest to be allowed.

(*a*) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, or the persons (if Manager unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or when any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim to setoff profits without account in lieu of interest has been set aside by the Manager, such rate as the Manager deems reasonable.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 21.

21. If the amount of the debts or liabilities determined to be due cannot be paid at once, the Manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 22.

22. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called "the liquidation-scheme") showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Scheme for liquidation.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the Manager under section fourteen, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management, either from the said income, or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 23.

23. The Commissioner may—

Proceeding of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme; or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him either as it stands or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 24.

24. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section twenty-three, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the official Gazette, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

Power to relinquish management.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the zamíndár shall be restored to the possession of the property under management, subject to any leases made under section twelve;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and pro

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments stayed and suspended under section eleven, and the debts and liabilities barred by section seventeen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 37.

Effect of sanctioning liquidation-scheme.

25. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at his office, and at the offices of the Manager and the Deputy Commissioner and at the tahsíli, and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section eleven shall be for ever barred; and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person, which was proveable before the Manager, shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under this Act, in respect of such debt or liability.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 38.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

26. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such encumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him on or before the first day of June next after such sanction.

If such encumbrancer refuses or neglects to obey such order, the Manager may, without resorting to a civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict him therefrom and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any encumbrancer to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) awarded to him under this Act.

N.-W. P. draft, s. [illegible]

Power to enquire into consideration given for leases.

27. If the property under management, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease, the Manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and, if such consideration appears to him insufficient, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease, or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

When any lease is set aside or cancelled under this section the Manager may, on or after the first day of June next following the date of the order setting aside or cancelling the lease, enter upon the property and summarily evict the lessee without resorting to a civil or revenue Court.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 40.

Compensation to be given to person evicted.

28. The mortgagee, conditional vendee or lessee evicted under section twenty-six [illegible] twenty-seven shall be entitled to such compensation as the Manager thinks fit, on account of any crops, the property of such mortgagee, conditional vendee, assignee or lessee, standing on the ground at the time of his eviction.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 41.

Power to lease.

29. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-seven, the Manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to lease all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding the term of settlement, for such consideration and under such conditions as may be agreed on. Act X 1876. Act X 1877.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 42.

Power to mortgage or sell.

30. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme— Act X 1876. Act X 1877.

(*a*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

P. . 43.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

31. The Manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom, and from being concerned to see to the application thereof. Act X 1876 Act X 1877

P. . 44.

Termination of management.

32. When the debts mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or in such other manner as the Commissioner thinks fit, the Manager may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, fix such date as he deems fit for the termination of the management. Act X 1876 Act X 1877

Notice thereof shall be published in the official Gazette, and on the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the zamíndár shall be restored to the possession of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power conferred by section thirty, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers conferred by sections twelve, twenty-three and thirty, and shall have in such property or part such rights as are provided in section thirty-four.

Restoration of owner.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 45.

Death of zamíndár.

33. If the zamíndár dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in any of the modes hereinbefore provided :—

First, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such zamíndár were still living ;

Second, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section eleven ; and

Third, no civil or revenue Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 46.

The right of a zamíndár restored under section 32 to be heritable, but not transferable.

34. A zamíndár, who has been restored under section thirty-two to the possession of any property, shall have a right to hold such property subject to the payment of the revenue that may be from time to time assessed thereon.

Such right shall not be transferred or encumbered by grant, will, sale, mortgage or in any way whatsoever, or be attached or sold in execution of the decree of any Court, but shall be heritable and shall devolve in accordance with the laws for the time being in force regulating the inheritance to immoveable property.

No lease of any such property, made by any zamíndár so restored, or by any person who has inherited from him, in consideration of a premium, or in satisfaction of a debt or loan, and no lease of any such property made by such zamíndár or person, to be held at a rent less than the revenue (if any) chargeable in respect thereof, shall be valid.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Appeal and Revision.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 47.

Appeal.

35. An appeal against any decision or order under section seventeen, eighteen, twenty-one, or twenty-six or imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section thirty-nine, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

36. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Provided that the Commissioner shall not call for the record in any case in which the Board of Revenue has already done so.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 50.

Power to make rules.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act ;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act ;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining claims under chapter V of this Act ; and, in particular, as to the allowance and amount of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date of the determination down to the date of payment ; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and when so published shall have the force of law.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 53.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

38. Every investigation conducted by the Manager or an Assistant Manager, with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 54.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

39. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager or an Assistant Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 55.

Bar of suits.

40. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

N.-W. P. draft, s. 51

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in respect of certain suits.

41. Nothing in this Act precludes the civil Courts having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property which has been brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits ; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to bar process for realizing arrears of revenue.

42. Nothing in this Act contained shall bar the execution of any process for the realization of arrears of land-revenue, or of any debt or liability due or incurred to Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE majority of the proprietors of the Jhánsí district have, for some years past, been deeply involved in debt. This is to some extent the result of extraordinary calamities, such as, the disturbances connected with the mutiny of 1857, the famine of 1868 and the murrain of 1872; but it is due chiefly to the extremely precarious nature of the harvests in that part of the country coupled with the [illegible] which have been made in its revenue-administration since it has passed under British rule.

2. The Jhánsí district, owing to the want of canals and the unsuitableness of its soil for well-irrigation, depends greatly for its harvests upon the rainfall. The Native rulers who preceded us, recognizing this, used to vary their demand for each year with reference to the outturn of that year. Under our rule, the demand has been fixed for a term of years, without respect to the variations of season.

Further, under the Marátha rule, the settlement was raiyatwár, the land-revenue being taken from each individual occupier of the soil. Under our system, some of these raiyats were converted into absolute proprietors, and the responsibility for making good the revenue, which had been distributed over the whole cultivating community, was restricted to them.

3. The changes so made have almost ruined the class who accepted these rights and responsibilities. Although the revenue assessed was by no means high, as calculated on an average of years, yet in bad years there were heavy losses, and the whole of these losses fell upon the newly made proprietors. The result is that, while the rest of the agricultural population of the Jhánsí district is in a comparatively prosperous condition, the proprietors are now overwhelmed by debt.

4. The alterations that may be required in the revenue-system of the district are at present under consideration; but whatever may be done in this direction, it is clear that the embarrassed proprietors can never recover themselves unless some extraordinary means are provided for relieving them from the mass of debt by which they are now oppressed. It is with this object that the present Bill has been framed. It proceeds on the main lines of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act and other similar Acts that have been from time to time passed for the relief of embarrassed landholders in other parts of India, the chief points of difference being, first, that in the chapter which deals with the proof of debts, it substitutes for the more general provisions of those Acts the detailed rules for the taking of accounts and the allowance of interest contained in the Dekkhan Raiyats Relief Act; and, secondly, that it does not stop at freeing the zamíndár from debt and his property from encumbrances, but further provides, with a view to protecting him against future embarrassment, that his immoveable property on being restored to him by the Manager shall be absolutely inalienable.

5. The Bill as drawn extends only to the Jhánsí district; but as it is apprehended that there may be other portions of the Jhánsí division to which it will be found necessary to extend it, a clause has been inserted enabling the Local Government to apply it to zamíndárs in [illegible] part of that division.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 23rd March, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 13. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PILGRIMS AT MECCA.

No. 3586, dated Bombay Castle, the 31st December 1879.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Depart[illegible]

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural D[illegible]ent.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. [illegible]06, [illegible]ated 20th August 1879, forwarding copy of a report by Assistant Surgeon A[illegible]dul Ruzzack on the sanitary condition of pilgrims to Mecca, and requesting [illegible]e opinion of this Government on the practical recommendations made [illegible]n particularly on the measures which he proposes should be adopted [illegible]as to embarkation and during the voyage.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter, No. [illegible]43, dated 11th November last, from Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and Sir F. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who were requested to ascertain the feeling of the Muhammadan community on the subject of Mr. Ruzzack's proposals.

3. In speaking generally on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council would premise that he does not think it necessary or expedient for Government to interfere with pilgrims going to Mecca. Government are bound, in his opinion, to satisfy themselves that persons who leave the shores of India in Native passenger ships are properly found on their voyage, and this is effectually secured by the operation of Act VIII of 1876 which seems to provide all that is necessary.

There is no doubt that pilgrims, rich and poor, have to undergo great privations, both on their voyage and after they reach the holy places of Islam. But as regards Indian pilgrims, the hardships of the travel are mitigated by the comparatively short sea voyage and the good arrangements on boardship. The same is the case with the Persian pilgrims. They used to go by the Arabian Desert route, and then undoubtedly they were compelled to undergo real hardships; but now they are abandoning that line for the better route the application[illegible] Persian Gulf and round by Aden. Moreover, the privations which [illegible]ed, call for [illegible] [illegible]nder the

are incidental to the pilgrimage are willingly encountered, and are known beforehand to be inevitable. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that those who go to Mecca are moved up by strong religious sentiment which would probably resent any interference [illegible] of the State; and it is the belief of this Government that the Native community would very much prefer the absence of any interference on the part of Government. The Turkish Government might promise the introduction of improved arrangements for the comfort and safety of pilgrims, but how far those promises would be effectually carried out is by no means certain. Even, therefore, were it politic to endeavour to better the condition of the pilgrims after their arrival at Jeddah, the attempt to do so would probably prove fruitless.

The feeling which prompts the Muhammadans of Bengal or Northern India to encounter the hardships and miseries of a pilgrimage is entitled to the fullest sympathy, and the belief universally entertained that death on pilgrimage is a sure passport to heaven will, as long as Islamism lasts, induce thousands of Indians to follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before them. Beyond seeing that the ships which convey the pilgrims from our shores are fully and properly fitted out and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the Native Passengers Act of 1876, and that the humane provisions of that law are carefully carried out, this Government are entirely opposed to any interference whatever.

4. Adverting to the enclosure to this letter, it will be seen that the Bombay Mussulman community is averse to the adoption of the more important of the proposals made by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, and opposed generally to interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims and their arrangements. That community also disapproves of the suggestions regarding the appointment of a pilgrim health officer and agent in Bombay, and objects—and in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council with reason—to the proposals that no pilgrim should be allowed to leave Bombay without a examination of his purse and person to show, first, that he possesses at least Rs. 300; and, secondly, that he is physically fit to endure the hardships of the journey. For reasons already stated in paragraph 3, it would, His Excellency in Council thinks, be cruel and impolitic to carry out either of these proposals. Further, to adopt Mr. Ruzzack's suggestions would virtually be to entrust the [illegible] management of, and responsibility for, the conveyance and comfort of the pilgrims commencing from the actual chartering of the steamers in Bombay to the [illegible]ment, and this clearly is not a duty which legitimately devolves upon the

[illegible]estion that no vessels of smaller registered tonnage than 1,100 tons should be permitted to carry pilgrims is not practicable; nor would it any advantages were it feasible, seeing that the number of passengers a vessel is practically still determined by her tonnage. A steamer of 2,000 tons would therefore be proportionately as much crowded as one of 1,000 tons. It is a mistake to suppose that a large steamer must necessarily have a better sea [illegible] and pitch less, than a smaller vessel; long narrow screw steamers of [illegible]d tonnage are often the most uncomfortable vessels in a sea [illegible]

On the subject [illegible]modation the Bombay Muhammadan delegates concur with Mr Ruzzack that the present latrine accommodation furnished under the rules [illegible]uld be doubled. This might be done with advantage by a verbal alteration, substituting 50 for 100 [illegible] referred to in Rule 4 of the rules made by the Government [illegible]n 16 of Act VIII of 1871.

As regards cooking arrangements, Government cannot see that anything further is required beyond what already contain. In respect of cooking accommodation Mr. [illegible] have been unfortunate in his selection of the *Tantham*, as in this [illegible]oes not seem to have been as fully equipped as ordinary pilgrim steamers. [illegible]ne remarks apply to the ventilation of the vessels.

Concerning the proposal that a Mussulman [illegible] should be appointed to each vessel, His Excellency in Council [illegible] the owners of the vessel if the [illegible]

required to provide a Mussulman surgeon also. What is required in such a case is an interpreter, not another doctor. Any alteration in the existing system regarding the dieting of pilgrims on board ship seem unnecessary. If the pilgrims and the Mussulman community generally are content, there appears no reason why Government should interfere.

5. The other proposals made by Mr. Ruzzack involve the appointment of an agent at Jeddah, to which this Government has always been opposed, and negotiations with the Turkish Government, which very probably would be unwilling to assent to arrangements which would involve expenditure and supervision of their own officials. All concerned, however, might be informed that the British Government has now a political officer at Jeddah, who has been instructed to watch over the working of the pilgrim traffic at certain seasons of the year, and to promote fair and impartial obedience to the regulations in force by the Turkish officials on the one hand, and by British ships on the other.

6. The suggestion that the funds for paying for Mussulman surgeons afloat and on shore in Arabia, and for lodging houses and hospitals at, or on the road to, the holy places of Islam, should be obtained by imposing a tax on shipowners and charterers, seems to need no serious comment.

7. The liberal offer of a Mussulman gentleman, referred to in the last paragraph of the letter enclosed, is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, deserving of favourable consideration.

No 10243, dated Bombay, the 11th November 1879.

From—J. H. Grant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, and Sir F. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2507 of 12th September 1879, forwarding the Government of India's No. 306, and enclosures *(herewith returned)*, we have the honour to report that we have ascertained the feelings of the Muhammadan community of Bombay in regard to the measures proposed by Assistant Surgeon A. Ruzzack for the benefit of pilgrims to the holy places of Islam, in consultation with the leading members of that community, the result of our inquiry, briefly stated, is that the Muhammadan community are of opinion that much interference on the part of Government with the pilgrims is not necessary or desirable. As regards the arrangements under class A, the proposal that no surgeon should be permitted to embark unless he can prove that he is possessed of the requisite qualifications, as regards health and means, is not supported, and the appointment of a health officer and of an agent for the purposes specified in the report is considered unadvisable.

The Muhammedans all allow that a pilgrim ought to have sufficient means to perform his journey, after providing for the maintenance of his wife and family during his absence, but they allege that, if a pilgrim has not sufficient means, he is generally supported by other pilgrims who have more than sufficient, and, as an instance of this, Commissioner has stated that when he went on the pilgrimage himself, it cost him Rs. 16, of which Rs. 6 was spent on paying for the passages of poor pilgrims. And now proposals. go to Jeddah in steam ships, and are not more than ten or twelve tittle food is required for one man on the voyage. ject, His Ex

It is further urged that poor pilgrims are a not think it the will have to undergo on the journey, and are prepared pilgrims going t of their religion; and if a man dies on the pilgrimage, he will fy themselves that he has gone through for his religion.

They acknowledge that the intenti ger ships are prop resent inquiry are kind and good, but they think that, by the operati go hardships, it is not necessary for Government to do anything ry.

The poor and ignorant, they say ns, rich that what is now proposed is for their own good, and therefore after they not interfere to prevent people, however poor and feeble, from undertak ms, th y wish to do so.

As regards the size of the ve by pilgrim they do not consider it necessary that no ship whose tonnage tons should be allowed to be engaged in the pilgrim traffic, provided ni case with th for each passenger. At the present time many people who cannot get route, and thus to Jeddah by bugla on payment of about Rs. 5 for the passage.

As regards the ps; but now th sian Gulf a ssistant Surgeon Ruzzack that two latrines should be provided to every and they are of opinion that each vessel should carry

not less than four sweepers. The latrines for females cannot, they believe, be constructed outside the ship, for the women would be afraid to go to them whenever there was any sea on; but if it could be done, it would certainly be better to have all the latrines outside the ship.

As regards cooking arrangements, it is alleged that the [illegible] which Mr. Ruzzack made the passage, was never intended for pilgrim traffic, being cargo boat with accommodation for a few first class passengers only; and that steamers which are expressly intended for pilgrims are fitted with long galleys where there is space for 100 people to cook at one time. It is recommended that every ship engaged in the pilgrim trade should be fitted with a sufficient number of "chullahs" to meet the requirements of the passengers.

They do not approve of the suggestion that the captain of the ship should arrange for the pilgrims' diet, and that if this were done half a gallon of drinking water daily would be sufficient for each pilgrim. One gallon of drinking water per head is considered necessary, and the passengers should be allowed to cook for themselves.

As regards ventilation, it is alleged that ships engaged in pilgrim traffic are fitted with ventilators, and that they would not be allowed to proceed to sea without ventilators. They have also 12-feet hatches, which are left open, and, in addition to these, wind-sails are generally used.

The proposal to appoint a Muhammadan medical officer for each pilgrim vessel is considered a good one, and one that should be adopted.

It is also considered very desirable that hospitals should be established at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina with Muhammadan doctors in charge of them.

The proposal to appoint an agent at Jeddah to look after the Indian pilgrims, and to register their names and compare them with the lists produced by the captain of the ship, is considered a good one, but it is not considered advisable that the agent should have anything to do with the pilgrim's money.

Motowwifs intending to take charge of Indian pilgrims should have their names registered; and when a pilgrim dies, the motowwif should send information to the agent. The dulals in Bombay should be registered by the Commissioner of Police.

It would be desirable, they think, to erect or purchase a building at Mecca for the use of Indian pilgrims, but it would not be practicable to set up tent hospitals when the pilgrims leave Mecca and proceed to Arafat, because the journey is made too quickly; but the doctor might take a supply of medicine with him.

It is stated by gentlemen who have had personal experience that at Arafat the tents are so numerous that if a man leaves his own tent he can hardly find it again.

If the Turkish Government would provide more latrines and slaughter-places for the pilgrims generally at Arafat, it would be a very good thing to do; but as the pilgrims are all dressed alike there, and the crowd is so tremendous, it would be impossible to distinguish the people for whom special latrines and slaughter-places were provided.

[illegible] not considered practicable for the agent on the journey to Medina and back to Mecca [illegible] the names of all persons who depart with a caravan.

[illegible] Bedouin is already responsible for all the people of his kafilah, and he gives an undertaking to that effect to the Sheriff of Mecca. It would, they think, be advisable to make the Bedouin [illegible] responsible through the agent.

[illegible] is a body of Turkish cavalry with each caravan, as proposed, would, it is considered, be a source of great protection to the pilgrims, if the Turkish Government would agree to provide one; and if a doctor [illegible] accompany each caravan, it would be advisable that he should do so, but sometimes a caravan consists of two thousand persons. It would also be a good thing if the doctor kept [illegible] suggested.

As regards the establishment of lodging-houses for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah, Mecca and Medina, it is [illegible] there are already serais for the poor and lodgings for people who can pay. There are [illegible] places free to all Indians, but in some cases these do not serve their purpose. [illegible] an mentioned one, that is built by his mother, but when she returned to it she found [illegible] in the possession of Arabs, and there was a difficulty in turning them out. [illegible]

As regards the means of raising the [illegible] funds for carrying out the proposals, the Muhammadans are of opinion that it [illegible] already [illegible] to pay the charges from interest; for having regard to the Muhammadan law [illegible] bigotry, many people would refuse even to take medicine provided from such a [illegible] in this [illegible] they think that the requisite funds should be raised by a light contribution from ship-owners and charterers [illegible] pilgrim traffic, the passage money charged to the pilgrims being made to cover [illegible]

Regarding the establishment of a mossaffor-khana [illegible] pilgrims, Hajee Curreem bin Sulleman has promised that, if Government [illegible] power [illegible] where in the neighbourhood of Moody Bay, he will give Rs. 25,000 [illegible] surgeon can be [illegible] its

No. 398, dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1880.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 62, dated the 14th March last, intimating that the Government of India would be willing to sanction the establishment at Jeddah of an agency for Indian pilgrims, if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions, or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. Copies of your letter were on receipt forwarded to the Muhammadan Literary Society, and the National Muhammadan Association, and they were asked if the trustees of any of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal would be willing to contribute from the funds of the charities under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency, and whether the Societies would undertake to raise subscriptions for the formation of a fund for the same object. The Board of Revenue were also requested to report whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by them could, consistently with the intention of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency. The replies of the Muhammadan societies and the Board of Revenue have now been received, and copies of the reports marginally noted are forwarded herewith for the information of the Government of India.

1. Letter from the President, National Muhammadan Association, No. 166, dated 21st June 1879.
2. Letter from the Secretary, National Muhammadan Association, No. 178, dated 31st October 1879.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Muhammadan Literary Society, dated 15th September 1879.
4. Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 771A, dated 21st November 1879.

3. From these reports, it will be seen that the two Associations consulted are of opinion that the trustees of Muhammadan endowments have no power to divert the funds in their hands to purposes other than those contemplated by the donors, which do not include the proposal to establish a pilgrim agency at Jeddah, and that, even if the funds could be diverted, none of the endowments have any sufficient surplus available from which the necessary contribution could be made. They also think it very doubtful if enough money could be raised by private subscriptions to carry out the object in view, but they are willing to assist in collecting subscriptions.

4. From the report submitted by the Board of Revenue, it appears that of the endowments under their administration, the Syedpore Trust, founded by Hajee Mahomed Mohsin, is the only one the funds of which might, consistently with the intention of the founder, be made available towards the establishment of a pilgrim agency at Jeddah. The portion of this fund, which is at the disposal of Government, amounts to about Rs. 55,000 a year, made up partly from land collections, and partly from the interest on investments, and the whole sum is at present appropriated to the furtherance of Muhammadan education. The fund is a trust fund, and is not available for general State purposes; Government is bound to spend it for the benefit of members of the Muhammadan community. At present it is spent in educating them, but if it is thought proper to spend it in assisting [illegible] on pilgrimages, this would be a perfectly legitimate application of the funds of the trust. It must not, however, be inferred from the letter of the Board of Revenue, which speaks of "accumulations amounting to [illegible]," that any part of the fund is at present lying idle and unappropriated, or that the whole surplus of the fund is spent on education, and any money that may be given from it to assist pilgrims at Jeddah will have to be withdrawn from the education of Muhammadans in this country. The Lieutenant-Governor would very strongly deprecate any such diversion of the money from the purpose to which it has hitherto been devoted, although it is quite possible that the original donor would have thought the object of assisting Muhammadans on their pilgrimages a more important object than [illegible].

5. Besides the share [illegible] devoted to secular purposes, a three-ninth share, amounting in this case with the numbers to Rs. 20,000, is paid to the Committee of the Hooghly route, and this for expenditure on local religious ceremonies. Government [illegible]; but now that the expenditure of this money, which is [illegible] Persian Gulf and [illegible] provided for every [illegible]

3

entirely at the disposal of the Emambara Committee. It is just poss
th if an application were made to the Committee, they might be induce
make a grant from the religious share of the fund for the assistance of pilgri
but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it very unlikely that anything would
obtained from this source, as the Matwali has represented that the C
mittee find the funds of the religious [illegible] barely sufficient for the conduct
the local religious ceremonies.

6. Under these circumstances, and as the Muhammadan Associations,
already stated, consider it doubtful if enough money could be raised to ca
out the object in view, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisa
that Government should take the initiative in the matter, though, if
Muhammadan community take action, and can provide the funds either by s
scriptions or from endowments, the agency might with advantage be establis
on the terms proposed by the Government of India.

7. I am also directed now to reply to your letter No. 307, dated the 2
August last, forwarding a report from Assistant Surgeon Abdur Ruzzack, w
was deputed to Mecca "to report on the sanitary condition of pilgrims at t
place," and requesting the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the practi
recommendations made by the Assistant Surgeon, and particularly on
measures which he proposes should be adopted previous to the embarkation
the pilgrims at Bombay and during their voyage to Jeddah. Of the measu
proposed, the principal are—

(1)—The appointment of a Health Officer and a Pilgrim Agent at Bo
bay whose duties will be to see that no one is allowed
undertake a pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam, who c
not show that he is in a fit state of health to encounter
fatigue and hardships attendant on the pilgrimage, and who
not sufficient funds to prosecute it.

(2)—The establishment of a hospital at Jeddah under a Muhammad
Assistant Surgeon, who should also perform the duties of
Pilgrim Agent at that place.

(3)—The formation of a fund of four lakhs of rupees for carrying
the above and other suggestions made by the Assistant S
geon Abdur Ruzzack, the necessary amount being raised
subscriptions from the whole Muhammadan population of Ind
to be realized by the local authorities from private endowme
and funds, by a tax on pilgrims and pilgrim vessels, and
aid from the British and Turkish Governments.

Of these proposals, the one regarding the establishment of an agen
has already been accepted by the Government of India, on t
That sufficient funds for the purpose are forthcoming from Muha
provisions, or from contributions by the Muhammadan communi
about of the enquiries made to ascertain if sufficient funds could
to [illegible] the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been fully sta
date is [illegible] regard to the other proposals of the Assistant Surgeon, a
Assist[illegible] erally, I am to solicit a reference to my letter No. 593
sees no reas[illegible]ober 1878, and to say that, after a careful perusal of t
is convi[illegible]ce's full and interesting narrative, the Lieutenant-Govern
could no[illegible] be[illegible]dify the view he has already expressed. Sir Ashley Ed
pilgrima[illegible]s w[illegible]eneral body of pilgrims to the sacred places of Isla
ant Surge[illegible]n. [illegible]or and protected by Government throughout the
of Octobe[illegible] 187[illegible] the[illegible] expenditure far in[illegible]ess of the estimate of the Assis
liable to miscons[illegible]tenant-Governor [illegible] already pointed out in my lett
and charterers o[illegible]e imposition of [illegible] tax on pilgrims would
to a heavy tax o[illegible] and any [illegible]fe[illegible]ne as proposed from ship-owne
might take in an[illegible]s tonnage [illegible]ge money would really amou
far as they operated [illegible] [illegible]ny measures also that Governme
Medina. The ignorant amo[illegible] [illegible] the report would operate,
was intentionally int[illegible] as restricti[illegible] [illegible]rimages to Mecca a
supported and encour[illegible]g the pilgri[illegible]er that Governme
[illegible] with their [illegible] belief would
[illegible]e brokers a[illegible]h, and by t

cicerones and public of the places at which the pilgrims stay whose p[illegible] would be materially diminished by Government interference.

No. 166, dated Calcutta, the 21st June 1879.

From—AMEER ALI, Esq., Pres[illegible] National Muhammadan Association,
To—[illegible]ry to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1605, dated 7th April 1879, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India, intimating the willingness of the Governor General in Council to sanction the establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jeddah if sufficient funds were provided for the purpose, either from private subscriptions or from Muhammadan endowments, or from both these sources.

2. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Association has put itself in communication with the trustees of most of the Muhammadan endowments in Bengal to ascertain whether any of them are willing to contribute from the funds of the charity under their control towards meeting the expenses of the proposed agency.

3. I beg also to mention that the National Muhammadan Associati[illegible]s perfectly willing to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the object in view, if desired to do so. I would, however, take the liberty to add that, in view of the impecunious condition of the Muhammadan community, we do not feel altogether sanguine as to the success of the enterprise.

No. 178, dated Calcutta, the 31st October 1879.

From—The Secretary to the National Muhammadan Association,
To—The Offg Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Political Depts.

I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of the President of the National Muhammadan Association, your letter dated the 16th October 1879, and in reply beg to state that it appears practically impossible to obtain any contribution from the Muhammadan charities in Bengal towards the maintenance of an agency at Jeddah for the purpose of assisting Muhammadan pilgrims. As a rule, Mussulman charities are conducted and administered according to certain definite instructions of the appropriator, technically called *W[illegible]ef*. The Motwallees have no power to divert the proceeds of the trust es[illegible] to purposes other than those intended by the original grantor and menti[illegible]06, in the wakfnamah. Under these circumstances, the Motwallees with [illegible]eon [illegible]e Association has put itself in communication have expressed their [illegible]uestin afford any assistance out of the charities under their control tow[illegible]nade carrying out of the proposal of Government.

2. The Association has already expressed to the Governme[illegible]llin ness to undertake the collection of subscriptions towards the o[illegible]s a[illegible]n vie but it feels very doubtful as to the ultimate success of the[illegible]sis[illegible]se. T generally impecunious and impoverished condition of the M[illegible]an pop lation of this province excludes the possibility of raising [illegible]s to an large amount. The Association has postponed taking an[illegible]tion in the matter, pending the orders of Government.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th Septem[illegible] [illegible]

From—MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTE[illegible]AN BAHADOOR, Se[illegible]hammadan Literary Society,
To—The Secretary to the Gover[illegible] of Bengal, Judicial and [illegible]rtments.

I have the honour, o[illegible] of the Committee o[illegible] the Muhammadan Literary Society, to ackn[illegible] receipt of your office letter No. 1604, dated the 7th April last, rega[illegible] proposed establishment of an agency for Indian pilgrims at Jedda[illegible]ms, th[illegible] following reply to the questions involved therein.

2. The Comm[illegible]t sea voy[illegible]ith great satisfaction the recognition by the Government of route, and the[illegible]essity of appointing an eligible Muhammadan gentleman a[illegible]ps; but now th[illegible]onsul at Jed[illegible]ah for the purpose of affording [illegible]sian Gulf [illegible]
ovided fo[illegible]every

advice and assistance to poor Indian pilgrims in Arabia. When they look to the past of that controversy, they feel grateful to Providence that, in this matter at least, there should be uniformity of sentiment between Her Majesty's Government and her subjects professing the faith of Islam.

3. The Committee are, however, afraid that even for the limited purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Pilgrim Agent's establishment, including his own salary, it would be hopeless to look for aid from Muhammadan endowments in India. In the first place, it is doubtful how far the *Mutwallees* of such endowments have the power to contribute towards a fund, the very existence whereof was never contemplated by the endowers. In the second place, the endowers have in a great number of cases fixed the expenditure to be incurred under various heads, leaving little or no margin for subscriptions like those under consideration.

4. Nor are the Committee hopeful of being able to raise by private subscription in India a capital fund, from the interest of which the expenses of such agency might be met. At the same time it would not be advisable for the Government to appoint a Pilgrim Agent, merely relying on the spasmodic efforts of private benevolence to meet the expenses every year. Indeed, the latter plan seems never to have been entertained.

5. Further, the Committee are of opinion that, apart from the feasibility of the plan of raising such a fund from private sources, there are other considerations which they are in duty bound to lay before the Government in this matter. The Committee believe that, according to the law of all civilized nations, it is the sacred duty of every State to appoint Consular Agents in those places in foreign territory where a large number of its subjects have occasion to resort for purposes of trade or otherwise. They believe that it was in the discharge of such duty that Her Majesty's Government have appointed a Consul at Jeddah. But the duty cannot be fully and satisfactorily discharged unless the said British Consul has given to him a Muhammadan assistant of position, who is fully and freely able to communicate with the Muhammadan pilgrims from India, who constitute a large proportion of the British subjects resorting to that port.

6. The Muhammadans of India are not an unimportant class of tax-payers of the Empire, and the pilgrims themselves create a traffic which contributes in diverse ways to the general revenues of the Empire. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, an expenditure from the Indian Exchequer of three or four hundred rupees per mensem for a Pilgrim Agent, including establishment, could not be reasonably objected to by any class of Her subjects. The grant would be made for purely secular purposes [illegible] discharge of obligations which every Government owes to its subjects [illegible] Thousands going in large numbers for a lawful purpose in foreign lands.

The Committee also observe, in the communication of the Government of India, [illegible] indication of an intention that the function of the Pilgrim Agent should be [illegible] to disburse such sums to destitute pilgrims at Jeddah, or beyond that, as [illegible] remitted for their relief by Muhammadan gentlemen from India there can be [illegible] Assistant [illegible] that diverse sums are transmitted by private parties to various [illegible] in Arabia for the pious purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to [illegible] that country, and such assistance is very useful so far as it goes, in no [illegible] the *hadgis* are often, from causes entirely beyond their control, reduced [illegible] utmost depths of destitution and misery in a foreign country. [illegible] concentration of such voluntary remittances in the hands of one [illegible] and reliable disbursing authority would no doubt enhance the [illegible] those remittances. But at the same time the Committee cannot refrain from submitting that [illegible] destitution of the pilgrims is often too great to be relieved [illegible] private charity, and that the question of pilgrim relief can only [illegible] on a sound and self-supporting basis by the creation of an [illegible] As the present state of the Imperial finances cannot admit [illegible] the last expenditure which pilgrim relief (including a provision for return to India) [illegible], the only practicable plan [illegible] the Committee venture again [illegible] raise the fund by taxing the pilgrim-carrying vessels.

8. Should the considerations submitted above fail to convince the Government of the advisability of both the courses, namely, the defrayal out of the Imperial Exchequer of the salary [redacted] Muhammadan Assistant British Consul at [redacted], and the levying of an indirect tax on the pilgrim traffic, the Committee would loyally endeavour to try their best to raise such funds as they can from private sources for the purpose contemplated by the Government.

No. 771A, dated Fort William, the 21st November 1879.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government order No. 1606, dated 7th April 1879, and subsequent reminders, requesting to be informed whether the funds of any Muhammadan endowment administered by the Board can, consistently with the intentions of the founder of the charity, be made available towards meeting the expenses of the agency proposed to be established at Jeddah, with the object of meeting cases of destitution occurring among Indian pilgrims who go to Arabia unprovided with sufficient funds, or who are defrauded by unscrupulous agents.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Board selected for enquiry the endowments named in the margin as being most likely to be able to contribute towards the object in view, and the following are briefly the particulars of each.

1. Sasseram Endowment.
2. Sealdpore Trust.
3. Massumpore Endowment.
4. Durga Kuderam Shareef.
5. Hossain Dellan.

3. The history of the creation of the Sasseram Endowment, the object of the grants, &c., are set forth in a note by the late Secretary, Mr. Geoghegan, copy of which was forwarded to Government with the Board's letter No. 375A, dated 17th June 1875. From the translations of the firmans therein given, it will be seen that that of Shahalam given in 1762 A.D. speaks of the 2,81,000 dams of land as having been given for the support of travellers "kharch warid sadir;" but reading this in connection with the previous firmans, of which translations are given, the Board do not think it would justify a diversion of the funds from local purposes for the benefit of pilgrims in general. From the Board's report No. 306, dated 4th March 1879, it will be seen that the income of the endowment is about Rs. 22,000, which it is expected will rapidly increase to Rs. 40,000 [illegible] ere long to Rs. 60,000; while for the present a scale of expenditure has been fixed which will fall within Rs. 27,000 per annum.

4. As regards the Sealdpore Trust, founded by Hajee Mahomed [illegible]sin, I am to invite a reference to the orders of Government in the General Department, No. 5494, dated 28th November 1874, to the address of the Commissioner of Burdwan, which goes into the question of the appropriation of the funds of the endowment; and to add that the accumulation of one-ninth share amount to about one and a half lakhs, and that Government supplies the lapsed one-ninth share [illegible]ly paid to a Mutwallee to [illegible]. Some of these assets might perhaps be made available towards [illegible] the funds of the proposed agency.

5. The Massumpore Endowment in Midnapore [illegible] various sunnuds under which this endowment was created and [illegible] appears that the villages of Pisseapore and Massumpore were [illegible] for the support of religious mendicants, students [illegible] Madrassa Asylum and Mosque of Abdool Hossain. From the Board's [illegible] Government, No. 601C, dated 22nd October 1879, it will be seen [illegible] of the endowment, on an average of five years, were Rs. 1,258-2, [illegible] no surplus; and if any were available, it could not [illegible] applied to such general purposes as are now contemplated, the [illegible] sea voyaging for strictly local purposes.

6. Durga Kud[illegible] case with the Moorshedabad. No deed creating this endowment is [illegible] route, and the from a Persian letter from Nawab Nazim Bassanta Ali [illegible]ps; but now the Governor General, Moorshedabad, written in [illegible]sian Gulf and endowed the mosque and imambara situated [illegible] provided for every [illegible] of all his movable and immovable property